REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

LUNAWADA STATE

For 1902-03.

to

1909-10

00134873

BOMBAY BRANCH

OF THE

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

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Issued by order of Maharana Shri Sir Wakhatsinhji, K.C.I.E.,
Raja of Lunawada.

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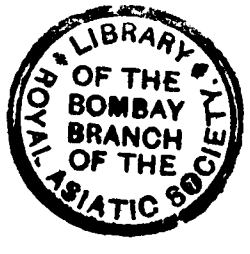

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1903.

DEWAN'S OFFICE,

LUNAWADA, *15th June*, 1902.

To

MAHARANA SIR SHRI WAKHATSINHJI, K.C.I.E.,

RAJASAHEB OF LUNAWADA.

MAHARANAJI,

I beg to submit, herewith, the administration report of the Lunawada State for the year 1902-1903 in the form of a memorandum.

Being the first of its kind, it has called for introductory explanation of certain points. The unique event of the Coronation, the reflections on famine and such other unusual subjects required some mention and comment. The land and feudal tenures had also to be described. These are some of the reasons for the large dimensions to which the report has attained this year.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

DOLATRAM KRIPARAM,

Dèwan.

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

LUNAWADA STATE

FOR THE YEAR, 1902-03, ENDING 31ST MARCH 1903.

Introduction.

1. The Raja Saheb having ordered the preparation of the administration report, in English, with brief remarks on salient features of the year, it devolves on me to submit a narrative of the administration of the State, for the year 1902-1903. This is the first administration report of its kind, written in English. It is meant to be printed. The publication of annual report may widen the circle of interested persons. These, in their turn, require a clear elucidation of obscure points of local interest that may crop up now or hereafter. A brief history of the State, therefore, may not be out of place.

History.

2. The Rajas of Lunawada belong to the Virpura clan of the Solanki Rajputs. After the fall of Dholka, the Solankis established themselves at Virpur (now in Balasinor). Another and the junior branch emigrated to the east and established the Vaghel dynasty at Govind-Ghad (Rewa).

3. Either the good will of a recluse or the encroachments of the Ahmedabad kings, transferred the seat of Government from Virpur to Lunawada, in about A. D. 1434. About 18 kings held independent sway over the territory within a period of 369 years. In 1803, Maharana Pratapsinhji came into contact with the British Government. On the 14th November 1803, a treaty was concluded with the Raja of Lunawada on the basis of friendship and on terms of reciprocal benefits by which the Raja of Lunawada was ensured protection and relief from the tribute paid to the Scindia, on his undertaking to maintain a military force for the defence of his territories and to lend its services free of remuneration to the East India Company, in repelling every attempt hostile to their interests, by an invasion of the Gujarat, through his district. In 1819, when peace was made with the Scindia, the Government of Bombay mediated an agreement between the Scindia and the Raja of Lunawada, by which the payment of a tribute of Rs. 12,000 Shihashai (—Rs. 65 returned as Shirpav) equal to Rs. 9,180-12-4 British Currency, by the latter to the former, was guaranteed by the British Government, provided the "Scindia did not interfere directly or indirectly in the affairs of the State." The right of levy of this tribute now vests in the British Government. In 1812, the State entered into an agreement (through the British Government) to pay to the Gaekwar an yearly tribute of Rs. 6,501 Shihashai (—Rs. 500 returned as Shirpav) without the intervention of an army.

4. In 1849, *i.e.*, after the State became formally entitled to British protection, Maharana Fatehsinhji died and was succeeded by Dalpatsinhji, a minor. Dalpatsinhji died when he was under age and was succeeded to the Gadi by Dalelsinhji in 1851. The period during which this Chief held the reins of

Government, was stormy and dark. The rebellion of a collateral named Surajmal, the rejection of the Durbar authority by the Maliwad Kolis of Khanpur, the strife and scuffles with the Chief of Sunth and the disturbed state of the country, at once, exhausted the resources and retarded the progress of the territory. But the storm was the harbinger of calm, and darkness—the parent of light. Dalelsinhji died on the 19th June 1867 and was succeeded by Wakhatsinhji (now Sir Wakhatsinhji).

5. The minority of this Chief was an occasion for the introduction of direct administration by the Government, as the guardian of the minor Raja. But the guardians had no easy task before them. For some generations, no ruling Chief of Lunawada had a natural son and heir. Failure of a son and heir, not infrequently, meant absence of sustained interest, in the present and future well-being of the State. The life-time of a sonless Raja was a tide of fortune to flatterers and females. His demise was an occasion of waste and spoilation. Dalelsinhji had succeeded a childless Raja. He himself died sonless. The guardians of the minor, therefore, could lay hold on very little jewellery that ought to have accumulated in the family of a very old Raj. The cash, which Dalelsinhji had collected in view of the marriage of his daughters, could not be appropriated before they were married. The new administration had, therefore, to enter on its duties without sufficient working capital. Still, the long period of 12 years during which the Government guardianship lasted, witnessed various reforms and left a legacy of peace and order. The survey and settlement of land, the demarcation of external and internal boundaries, the creation of a regular Police force, the establishment and regulation of Civil and Criminal Courts, and the removal of all causes of misunderstanding with the co-terminus States, and, last but not least, the thorough manly education of their illustrious ward are some of the items of substantial work done by the administration.

6. The present Chief had not attained the legal age of maturity; the State had a debt of Rs. 32,500; some of the questions had remained undisposed of; but Wakhatsinhji was found fit to continue the good work initiated by the administration and was entrusted with the sole management of the State in 1880. At the age of 29, he was made a K. C. I. E. Within the last 22 years, during which Sir Wakhatsinhji has been governing his country the relations of the State with the Government and with the co-terminus States are marked by cordiality. And the Raja Saheb's friendship with more than 18 Political Agents with whom he came into immediate contact and with other chiefs and officers of Government has not been marred by one single serious difference of opinion. This mutual confidence and appreciation, efficiently, prevented any diversion of attention or waste of energies. And the birth, growth and fructification of many-sided reforms commensurate with the means, is the natural consequence.

Political.

7. Lunawada is a second class State and the Chief is entitled to a salute of 9 guns. He has powers of life and death over his own subjects and has received a sanad of adoption.

8. In 1896, the Raja Saheb was attacked by a partial paralysis of the right limbs and has been able to outlive the disease with unimpaired faculties, albeit debilitated physique. He continues in the same state of health as last year and has been doing his part of the work.

9. The Raja Saheb has two sons who have been educated in the Mayo College at Ajmere. The Yuvaraj Maharaj Kumar Shri Ranjitsinhji has

attained his majority having completed his 21st year on the 7th March 1903. He exercises jurisdiction over the Public Works, Private or Khasgi and the Police and Military departments of the State, similar to that exercised by the Dewan, in revenue and judicial matters. On the advice of the Political Agent, he has undertaken to do the duties of a Second Class Magistrate. But apart from these special and delegated works, his self-imposed duties consist of the supervision of Revenue and Civil Works, inspection of Records, tourings in the District and generally of coming in touch with his people. The second son Rughanathsinhji has left the Ahmedabad High School on account of the prevalence of plague in that city. He has entered on his 18th year. The relations of the Raja Saheb and his family are extremely cordial. (Statement of native Chief, etc., will be found in Appendix I.) The Raja Saheb's relation with his Bhayads continued to be satisfactory during the year of report.

Coronation.

10. And now I come to the most important event of the year, an event which distinctly showed the limitations of humanity and the omnipotence of God. The Coronation of His Imperial Majesty King Edward VII, in England, was to take place on the 26th of June last. And an address of congratulation, enclosed in a silver casket, designed and made in Lunawada, was forwarded to Government for presentation. Every preparation was made to celebrate the auspicious occasion in a fitting manner, in this State. Suddenly, however, on the 25th of June, a courier came from the Political Agent with a letter which chilled the buoyancy of hearts and which changed rejoicings into anxieties. The Sovereign was indisposed and the Coronation was indefinitely postponed. The disappointing news cast a gloom over the State. Prayers for the safety of the illustrious and imperial patient were offered, publicly and privately, by the Raja Saheb in company of Bhayads, Sirdars, officers and citizens. The efficacy of prayers and potency of science were put to the test. Both combined to disperse the cloud of gloom. Within a very short time the Emperor was fully restored to health and the Coronation was celebrated on the 9th of August. Happily, the proclamation of peace throughout the Empire, the restoration to health of the Emperor, and the disappearance of drought and famine synchronised with the Coronation of the 1st Emperor of India and the 1st King of Great Britain and Ireland and British Dominions beyond the Seas. Prayers in temples, rejoicings in the whole territory, Durbar in the Palace and a treat to the poor in the town, formed some of the items of the programme carried out in Lunawada, in connection with the Coronation in England.

11. Next in sequence is the local celebration of the Coronation of His Imperial Majesty at Delhi, on the 1st January. The Raja Saheb, with his two Kumars, took a trip to Bombay in the hot-weather for the benefit of his health. On his way to, and from Bombay, the Raja Saheb paid unofficial visits to the Political Agent at Godhra and expressed his desire to send the Yuvaraj to Delhi to represent him at the Coronation Durbar. His indifferent state of health, the extreme cold at Delhi and the exertion involved in actual participation in the success of the grand ceremony, compelled the Raja Saheb, to his extreme regret, to deny himself the pleasure and the privilege of testifying his loyalty to the throne and devotion to the person of His Imperial Majesty, by personal attendance. In his reply to the Kharita of the Bombay Government, the Raja Saheb proposed to celebrate the auspicious event in the State "with the solemnity and earnestness that duty, sentiment and attachment demanded from a loyal Raja." Owing to the absence of the Kumars and the Dewan at Delhi, the work of local celebration had to be super-

vised and successfully accomplished by the Raja Saheb in person. For three successive days, Lunawada was the scene of the greatest rejoicings. All the poor in the district were fed, some prisoners were released, sentences of others were reduced, all the children were feted, prizes of books and photographs of His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor were distributed to the school-boys and school-girls, joint and sectarian prayers were offered, the whole town and kacherris in the District were illuminated, fire-works were displayed, acrobatic tricks were performed, and a fair was held for the delectation of the people. Care was taken to notify that all these rejoicings owed their existence to the auspicious and eventful ceremony of the Coronation of His Imperial Majesty. But the most central part of the celebrations was the reading of the Proclamation, in a Public Durbar where all Bhayads, Pattawats, citizens and officers of the State were collected. The Raja Saheb made a short and effective speech in the Durbar. After alluding to the manifold blessings of peace and prosperity vouchsafed to the people, in general, and to the immunity from effacement and extinction guaranteed to the old Rajput aristocracy, the Raja Saheb publicly acknowledged his personal obligation to Government for many acts of considerate kindness. Finally, he exhorted his subjects to follow him in the feeling of loyalty to the throne and devotion to the person of His Imperial Majesty. A ladies' Durbar held by the Raniji in the Palace and the evening party at the Dewan's residence, were the two accompaniments to the scene of gaiety, gravity and thanks-giving.

12. It was proposed to light a bon-fire on the Pavaghad hills in honour of the Coronation. The Raja Saheb subscribed and paid Rs. 100 for this laudable purpose.

13. Having obtained the permission of Government, the two Kumars, with the Dewan, proceeded to Delhi as recognised spectators under the wing of the Principal of the Raj Kumar College. They reached Delhi on the 22nd December and returned to Lunawada on the 11th January 1903, without inconvenience on the road but laden with healthy and varied experience. The Maharaj Kumar Saheb had the privilege of meeting their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and His Excellency the Governor of Bombay. He had also met at Delhi the Chief of Bansda and His Highness the Maharaja Saheb of Rewa. His various visits to the Political Agent were bracing and elevating. The educative effects of the festivities at Delhi are great and lasting on the minds of the Kumars.

Political Agent's visits.

14. The Political Agent arrived here on the 20th February and left on the 25th. On that day, he encamped at Vardhari and proceeded to Balasinor on the 26th. During his stay here, the Political Agent inspected the jail, the dispensary and the schools. He was kind enough to visit the State Kacherris, the Municipal Hall, and the Library. Official visits were exchanged. The unofficial visits of the Political Agent and the Raja Saheb and his Kumars afforded ample opportunities for the free interchange of thought on a variety of subjects. Sympathy and confidence of the Political Agent fecilitate work and operate as a powerful incentive to duty.

Arms and Explosives.

15. During the year under review, simple rules for the transport and import of explosives were framed and enforced on the advice of the Political Agent. An Arms Act was also enacted and brought into operation on the 1st January at the desire of Government. It is a satisfactory feature of the Act, that it prohibits the possession of only fire-arms without a license.

16. The area of Lunawada is 388 square miles, comprising 357 villages, and a population of 63,967 souls. The average population per village is 179 souls, and per mile, is 165. The chief and capital town is Lunawada which is wealthy and has a population of 10,277 souls. The State.

17. For purposes of administration, the whole territory is divided into three Mahals, *viz*: the Haveli, the Khanpur, and the Vardhari.

18. The acreage of the territory is 246,684, of which 99,036 acres are unculturable but not uuremunerative. They generally abound in trees and timber. Out of a total culturable land of 147,648 acres, about 63,700 or 43 per cent. support and enervate what are known as Pattawats, jiwakdars and such other classes.

19. The following table will show the acreage of assessed State land in State villages under crop, from the financial year 1896-97 to 1901-02 exclusive of the famine year :—

Years:	1896-97	1897-98	1898-99	1900-01	1901-02
Acres.	58,636	60,037	63,573	60,712	56,612

20. The fluctuations in the cropped area are due to the fluctuations of the season. The agriculturists in these parts reserve some land as permanent occupancies with which they do not part under any circumstances. If the rains are propitious they take up more, and, if possible, fallow land for cultivation and relinquish it, after collecting the year's harvest. In the next year they re-take it or occupy some other piece of fallow land, if the circumstances are favorable for a good harvest. Such land is thus saved from total exhaustion, and the cultivators from extra responsibilities.

21. Ordinarily, 60,000 acres or 72 per cent. of the State culturable area may be fixed as the average of the annual tilth of the State land.

22. The total area of cultivation in the year of review has fallen short of the above average, chiefly on account of some uncultivated occupancies having been placed in the category of uncultivated land, to free the holders from the responsibility for the land revenue or their property from liability to attachment for arrears of State dues. But compared with the decrease of population, the area of cultivation shows a marked increase. This is largely due to the industry of the surviving rural population.

23. The cash land revenue including summary settlement, etc., collected during the year, was Rs. 60,075 ; but the assessment collected from the cultivation of 56,612 acres of State land was Rs. 51,541, *i. e.* less than one rupee per acre.

24. The greater part of the revenue of the State is derived from land, and by far, the greatest part of the population is dependent upon land. The cultivable soil of Lunawada is, on the whole, good. It yields a fairly good outturn to an ordinarily industrious cultivator, with a fairly good rain. Land Tenures.

25. The land is surveyed and assessed. The assessment is comparatively low. The average incidence of State land-tax is about Re. 1-7-10 per acre, the highest and the lowest Bagayat and Jarayat rates being about Rs. 4-4-0 and 0-4-0 respectively.

26. The cultivating class includes Kunbis, Brahmins, Rajputs and Ghanchis, whose intelligence and industry, though moving in the old groove, are, nevertheless, productive of good results. Agriculturists of lower grade, such as Koolis and Naikdas, not infrequently, imitate the industrious habits and reap the pecuniary benefits of their comrades in profession.

27. The population is sparce within and beyond the territory of Lunawada. The habit of emigration contracted or inherited, gets force by outward temptations, by the enchanting view of distance and by the hope of obtaining better pasture and more fertile lands. In this habit lies a source of their strength—passive yet none the less potent. Their village-community is welded together by a community of many interests. Disobedience to the orders of the caste or the head of a village, is fraught with consequences which a simple villager is not able to view without fear. This habit and this unity of the Kunbi cultivators in particular, and of the rest in general, act as a lever against any heedless disregard of their wants and wishes. But their ignorance and their inveterate dislike of any innovation make it extremely difficult, if not almost impossible, to launch reforms with desirable speed. In dealing with such people whose obstinate adherence to their old customs and habits, despite the change of circumstances, a mean has, oft-times, to be struck. And progress is necessarily slow. But though their progress is slow, their internal vitality has shown no signs of decadence. The past years of famine and drought have measured the strength of their staying power.

28. The Kaltar or the Bhagdari system has been replaced by a system of cash payments in all, but a few villages held by Jiwakdars.

29. But there is another system of land tenure, known as the Ankadia tenure, which whatever its advantages in old times, when a country had to be newly peopled and settled, is altogether out of date and ought to be curtailed wherever possible. The administration has set its face against the revival or introduction of this system.

30. The Ankadia or the contract system was created and was maintained by the necessity of increasing or defending rural population. A plot of cultivable land was assigned under this system, to a would-be immigrant or a troop of immigrants to cultivate under a contract of fixed yearly payments, for a specified period or till the will of the Durbar. These yearly payments were invariably less than even half the amount of assessments on the plot. In consideration of this low rate of assessment, the plot-holders were bound, firstly, to increase the number of immigrants and the area of cultivation, and secondly, to defend the people from robbers and thieves.

31. The present holders, forgetful of past obligations contracted by their forefathers and zealous of their supposed rights of prescription, see absolute ownership in their conditional occupancies. They increase the population by natural multiplication, but resent the increase by immigration. They do not perform defensive duties and do not reform their habits. On the contrary, they, not infrequently, harbour and join those whom they are bound to expose and arrest. Besides, instead of adding to the number of bona-fide tillers of soil, they sublet part of their occupancies to State agriculturists at very low rates, and so far transform themselves from co-operators into competitors. Disillusion, on the point of their real position, generates disaffection, and dispossession quickens emigration. The former is fostered by those who delight to fish in troubled waters, and the latter is encouraged by those who require

more hands for their waste land. Being led to believe, that the State cannot afford to lessen its existing population, these plot holders neglect agriculture and forget their obligations.

32. This pernicious system—the inheritance of the past—has its counterpart in the old Pattawat or what may be called feudal system. But the latter is a political or military system, while the former is agricultural and police. Both require reforms, great care and greater caution. Their further growth has, of course, been efficiently checked. The existing tenures are being carefully and slowly reformed or curtailed. Death without natural heirs, emigration or serious crime are legitimate occasions for their curtailment. And the non-performance of service, unless it be intentional, persistent and defiant, is the basis of reform.

33. During the year of review, six plots of land held under the contract system have reverted to the State, on account of expatriation or death of their holders.

34. The first fall of only one cent was registered on the 13th June. But this was followed by a fall of 2·2" on the 19th and 20th. Agricultural operations began in right earnest and the subsequent fall of rain, till the 18th July, widened the area of cultivation, revived the credit of the cultivators and revivified the drooping spirits of the people. But then, came a gap of over a month which tried and tired the patience even of the most hopeful. Fortunately, the cloudy sky though chary of giving waters was yet wary enough to efficiently protect the young plants from being parched to death by the sun. But still rain held over, and recent experience began to whisper the repetition of the history of 1899-1900. Hope vanished and anxiety deepened into gloom, all the more marked, because absence of timely rains spelt insolvency to the State, paralysis of progress and helplessness of the people. That self-respect of the poor, that cohesion of the people, that sympathy of the rich and the pity and piety of females which even the dire famine of 1900 had not seriously affected, seemed to desert the people of Lunawada. A programme of relief works was of course prepared, in anticipation; materials for the immediate opening of works of relief were collected. There was everything ready for the employment of labour, but there was indeed very little for feeding that labour. For, the State treasury which had, hitherto, met the demands for ordinary and extraordinary expenses of current administration, which had supplied funds for the relief of the needy and taccavi advances for the poor, found herself exhausted for the first time. And well she might. The whole State was afflicted by one great famine and two bad years. All the surplus was swallowed by the deficit and the expenditure of these years. The existing source of revenue had dried up; and new sources could not be made at a moment's notice. Season and Rainfall.

35. The prosperity of Lunawada lies more in the wealth of the subjects than in the revenues of the State. And this general prosperity of the population contributed not a little to the comparative immunity from the dire effects of bad years, to which other co-terminus States were subjected. But even this wealth had its limitations. And the State found itself face to face with the disastrous calamity of a fourth bad year. Inexorable duty to, and merciful sympathy for, the subjects combined to form a determination, in this extreme distress. The Raja Saheb ordered the acceptance of a loan. This was a new and painful experience but one which could not well be avoided, if the population was to be saved. But God Almighty came to the rescue. The illimitable

resources of the Infinite, as compared with the vain and vaunted resources of finite man, were felt and admired.

36. Just before three lines of a letter asking for a loan from Government were drafted, the sky seemed pregnant with waters; and before an hour could merge in the past, welcome rains fell registering 62 cents on the 21st August. The gloom of the clouds banished the gloom of the heart. The continuous down-pour of rains imparted vitality to the plants, seeds to the soil, cheerfulness to the cultivators and hopefulness to the administration. Thenceforward, it was all a clear and safe sailing. The last fall of 1·42″ of rain was registered on the 12th March. It is permissible to pray and legitimate to hope, that poor Gujarat has bidden a long farewell to the grim spectre of famine.

37. The total rainfall in the year of review was 32·31″ as compared with 26·86″ in the previous year.

Precautionary Measures.

38. No evil, however great, is without some good. The famine of 1899-1900, followed by lean years of uncertain rains and crop-destroying vermin, though dire in its effects, has taught a lesson which will not be easily forgotten.

39. The circumstances of a State whose whole area is affected by famine and the greater part of whose revenue is derived from land, greatly differ from those of a vast Empire, with almost unlimited resources both of revenue and credit. And it is well, if those entrusted with the care of a population, profit by the experience of past years and with a due regard for local conditions, provide means to work out their own salvation in times of distress. The initiation, preservation and repair of works of irrigation are extremely useful in times of drought. But even they have their limitations. Protective irrigational works cannot carry water to every field and are entirely impotent before vermin. Besides, they may require capital beyond the means of States, with limited resources. And minor works, such as tanks and wells, dry up when water is most wanted, and overflow when water is not wanted.

40. It seems that small States should try to make at least half of its revenue and population dependent upon other sources than land cultivation. This is a huge but not an impossible task. An annual subsidy or bounty to arts and industries may go a great way to achieve the desired object.

41. An amount equal to at least one year's revenue, may be set aside, as a sacred trust, either in cash or invested in easily negotiable securities, to be used only in times of extreme distress. And the people may be encouraged to lay by a store, either in kind or cash, sufficient for their maintenance for a twelve month. This also is not an impossible task. The habit of hoarding is not exotic in India. And the transfer of a part of wealth into jewellery is a recognised and time-honoured custom, which unless, immoderately followed, need not be misjudged or discouraged. Such hoardings of money may not increase the wealth of the country but may and do increase the chances of saving life in times of famine. It will, perhaps, be never ascertained, how many lives were saved during the times of famine, by this much abused custom of hoarding jewellery. And after all, it is a useful luxury, the reserve force of which though dormant on ordinary occasions, never fails to be felt in abnormal times.

42. The encouragement to the growth of fruit trees, such as mangoes, mahuras and rayans may also be suggested as a precautionary measure which will not avert famine but as has been abundantly proved in these parts, will, certainly, mitigate its horrors.

43. Even the instinct of charity, indiscriminate and undiscerning though it be, may, with profit, be nursed and nourished. Such promiscuous charity may increase pauperism, but it decreases crime. It may cause some loss of remunerative labour and capital; but it also breeds the virtue of self-sacrifice. It does not, always, benefit the most deserving and does not require an army of paid scrutinizers. And the Raja who is the father of his people may do well to remember that once rooted out, the plant of charity will not easily bear a second growth. By all means, let it be reformed by example and persuasion, but let it not be stifled by ridicule. The last famine has amply justified the need for charity. This sort of secret and promiscuous charity has not filled subscription lists but has filled many houses with happiness.

44. The maintenance of pasture preserves and the increase in the number of horned cattle, are points which may profitably be kept in view, as no small contributory factors in the saving of life. If the cattle died in the year of water-famine, they supplied sufficient livelihood during the year of famine by rats.

45. These are some of the thoughts that rise and call for their translation into deeds, when the whole country is emerging from the sea of misfortune and despondency. Local conditions and unforeseen difficulties may retard, but need not frustrate the fulfilment of the best intentions.

Crops.

46. The beneficial effects of rains manifested themselves in bumper crops all round. Bajari, bavto, juvari and maize filled the fields and yielded an abundant outturn. Rice suffered a little but the October rains facilitated and encouraged the sowing and growth of Rabi crops. About 7,500 acres were under sesamum crop. The measures taken at the time showed an average of from 10 to 15 maunds of sesamum as the outturn, per ordinary jarayat acre. The current price of sesamum is about Rs. 2 per maund. This crop alone was valued at Rs. 2,00,000, *i. e.* equal to more than a year's land revenue. Subsequent enquiries proved that the estimate did not err on the side of exaggeration. But the comparative low prices and the freedom from rottenness of the sesamum retarded its export. Cultivation of sugar-cane was also resorted to, with but indifferent success. The responsibility for this rests more with the seeds than with either the rains or the cultivators. Wheat crop was fair and would have been excellent but for the disease known as *Geru* which damaged some plants. But what little was lost in wheat was gained in gram which benefited by the rains of March.

Forests.

47. Forests form one of the sources of revenue to the State. The whole district is interspersed with jungles which grow teak and timber in abundance. But the teak is not large and develops into vallis and vallas, big enough for rafters and small beams. Ebony is also extracted from the stem of the Timberwa tree and forms a valuable asset. Sandal-wood is another forest produce which, with the ebony, requires careful looking after. And unless great care is taken in preserving and multiplying existing trees, one of the resources of the State will be crippled, if not entirely killed.

48. In all, 134 forests have been reserved and have an area of about 63,776 acres. The rest are set apart for the supply of building materials to the needy population. The present famine and lean years have left their mark upon them. Many trees have been destroyed, and the growth of others has been stunted for want of water. With a view to support the poor and to give full scope to the free and unhampered growth of new off-shoots, the removal of all dead,

mutilated, irregularly cut, undeveloped and crooked timber was ordered and carried as a relief work in 22 jungles.

49. This work was begun in the previous year and continued till the 18th July 1902. It did not attract many labourers and did not cost much. A collection of 32,868 scores of vallas and vallis at a total cost of Rs. 4,700 has been the consequence. In the year 1898-99, the prices of these vallas and vallis were quoted at about Rs. 3-12-0 and Re. 1-11-0 respectively per score. The quotations of the year of report were Re. 1-12-0 and Re. 0-12-0 respectively. Evidently, there was very little demand for these materials. The luxury of house building is hardly indulged in, by those who are hard hit by famine. The first quarter of the year under report witnessed a continuous and successful struggle for life. The second quarter brought to light an incessant strife between alternate hope and despair. The third quarter presented, to the view, the spectacle of redoubled industry due to the final realization of hope. And the fourth or the last quarter exhibited partial replacement of previous losses. Under the circumstances, addition to wealth or increase of costly luxuries, was out of question. But if the vallas and vallis have not been able, during the year of review, to cover the expenses of their cuttings, the operation has eminently fulfilled two important functions. It has given relief, when and where it was most wanted; and it has prevented deforestation by giving ample scope for the growth of new plants. The receipts from forests amounted to Rs. 2,287-10-7 in the financial year of report, as against an expenditure of Rs. 800-2-9 for their protection.

50. During the year of report, there were fires in 13 jungles, all accidental, except one. No appreciable damage was done by these accidental fires. It is generally believed that the clearance of jungles by fires when standing trees are not affected, as they were not affected during the year of review, is a great factor in the production of rich and abundant grass during the monsoon.

51. In the case of intentional mischief by fire, the damage done was estimated at Rs. 800. The culprits, in the case, were Rajputs who could not plead ignorance or superstition and who were found to have committed incendiarism, with a set purpose. The offenders were adequately punished.

Grass.

52. These forests grow abundant grass, and with the exception of a few, are always open for grazing cattle, by the agriculturists. No fees are levied for grazing cattle or cutting grass. Care is taken that the cattle do not injure the trees. Occasionally, some forests are closed to pasturage when new off-shoots are rising up. Free pasturage in State jungles entails some loss of legitimate revenue ; but what is lost to the State is gained by the people. And the probable injury to trees is counter-balanced by the increase of wealth in cattle.

53. The abundance of pasture and pasture land attract foreign cattle that are allowed grazing in the jungles on payment of fees. During the financial year of report Rs. 74 were realized as fees for the grazing of foreign cattle.

Cattle.

54. Almost all the cultivators of the State avail themselves of this privilege of free pasturage and increase the number and quality of the cattle. During the year of advertance, nature itself contributed to the increase in the number of cattle. Cows and buffaloes that were imported after, or had survived, the great famine, conceived with a greater frequency and within a shorter period than before, oft-times, even before the period of lactation was over. Even goats and sheep obeyed the law of quickened multiplication. The increased fertility of these quadrupeds has not impaired their health or deterio-

rated their race. There was no serious or general disease among the cattle during the year of review. They got abundant food and they gave abundant milk. During the year of report the average price of milk was four pies per lb. against six in the year of 1898-99.

Trees.

55. Besides yielding a supply of teak and timber, the jungles of Lunawada abound in many trees and plants whose barks and roots and fruits are used for medical purposes. These are collected and sold at moderate prices by the poorer class of the population. No fees are charged by the State. Mahura, mango and rayan trees are distributed throughout the whole district and are collectively a very useful source of maintenance to the poor. Except where specially disowned, these trees are the property of the Durbar. But the right of collection of their fruits in occupied lands is vested in the occupants. Numerically, these trees are strong. And their strength has not undergone a serious diminution on account of famine. As productive of annual harvest, they were spared the cruel fate of many other trees. Preservation of self is more imperative and natural than preservation of wealth. And the instinct of self-preservation rescued the fruit-giving trees from being lopped off for supplying food to the dying cattle.

56. Abundance of useless wood growing in the country supply cheap fuel to the people, and remunerative labour to the Koolis.

57. The growth of sandal-wood seems to be on the decline; but more serious still is the decline in the quantity and quality of babul trees. Under the constant working of the axe and the teeth of the sheep, young and old babul trees show a falling off, serious enough to draw the particular attention of the administration. Their cutting is strictly prohibited except in cases of extreme necessity. Measures are being taken to encourage, fecilitate and protect their growth. They will form the subject of the next year's report.

Prices and Wages.

58. The following tables will show at a glance, the prices and wages that prevailed in the year of retrospection :—

Wages per Day.

Name.	Samvat 1957.			Samvat 1958.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Carpenters	0	13	3	0	12	0
Brick-layers	0	9	0	0	9	0
Tailors	0	2	0	0	1	6
Blacksmiths	0	7	6	0	8	0
Labourers						
Males	0	2	0	0	2	0
Females	0	1	6	0	1	6

Prices of Staple Food per 1 Rupee.

Name.	Samvat 1957, *i.e.* 1901-02.	Samvat 1958, *i.e.* 1902-03.
Bajari	34-10½	34-14
Bavto	39-5¼	42-1¼
Gram	25-5¼	25-12
Maize	33-8	40-8
Mahura	90-0	88-5¼
Third Class Rice	18-9¼	19-12

59. Wages have undergone a few unimportant changes, but prices of staple food have perceptibly declined during the year of review. This is a distinct gain to the labourers as it is a loss to the employers of labour. To the producer, the prevalence of low prices was compensated by the greater outturn of crops, while the consumer required a little respite, which he not undeservedly obtained by the low prices. Besides, this prevalence of low prices has partly contributed to the storage of corn by presenting a low profit.

Trade.

60. The approximate value of goods exported during the financial year of review is Rs. 1,35,000, and of goods imported is Rs. 3,53,000.

61. The following table will show the most important items of export and import:—

Names of articles.	Export.		Import.	
	Year of report.	Previous year.	Year of report.	Previous year.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Corn	45,804	1,18,039	1,34,123	1,79,760
Cattle	6,253	10,350	29,135	1,07,641
Oil and Ghee	34,424	34,037	36,940	74,764
Sugar, Jaggery, &c.	6	...	33,044	50,565
Metal	760	375	7,788	10,945
Cloth	...	...	60,994	85,960
Salt	...	...	12,662	17,252
Skins	13,520	24,192	...	...
Miscellaneous	34,578	43,244	38,407	37,857
Total...	1,35,345	2,30,237	3,53,093	5,64,744

62. The valuation of goods is made according to the prices current in the two years. The quantity of goods exported or imported must, therefore, be less in the year of high prices and greater in the year of low prices.

63. This is the third year of the increase of imports over exports. Both show a fall in the year of report and point to the decline in the purchasing power of the people and producing capacity of the soil due to bad years.

Sayer Duties.

64. Under the name of Sayer Duties was included a system of excise and such other imposts which lost their original significance and operated as transport duties in the district. For instance, a duty of 2 annas per maund is levied on all jaggery imported within the limits of the State; a similar duty was levied on all local production of jaggery. Similarly, 4 pies per maund were levied on all imported and indigenous rice and wheat. This was defensible on the ground of equality of taxation on all local consumption. But in working, it was always misunderstood, occasionally vexatious and scarcely popular. Laxity in supervision or zeal of tax-collectors might levy the same tax on the transport of the same goods over and over again. This sort of internal transport duty has, therefore, been abolished during the year of review. A new schedule, of purely export and import duties, has been framed, with a view to ensure convenience in calculation and make the rise of revenue dependent upon the rise in the trade of the country. This change may entail a partial loss of revenue for some time, but will, it is hoped, remove one source of friction.

65. Transit duties were abolished in 1887 in the State.

Internal Trade.

66. The internal trade of the district consists chiefly of money lending and retail selling of articles. But the rich bankers of Lunawada find insufficient employment for their capital and invest their money in corporations and companies elsewhere. Absence of enterprise, fear of loss, and old habits check the initiation of remunerative works nearer home.

Artisans.

67. The artisans of Lunawada also suffer from a similar disease which is aggravated by want of cohesion among the members. Individually, however, they supply the local demand for chairs, sofas, tables, silver trinkets, iron-safes, boxes, etc., etc. The handicraft is extremely satisfactory and the designs for carving are chaste. Polish requires to be carefully looked after. It is to be hoped that with the prevalence of better times the output will increase and find foreign markets. Country soap is locally manufactured and abundantly used in the territory. Its export was valued at Rs. 715 in the year of review, as against Rs. 1,669 in the previous year.

Roads.

68. Roads were in good order. As usual, the Godhra-road has borne the brunt of export and import during the year of report. Godhra is 25 miles from Lunawada and nearly 14 miles from the frontiers of the State. The road is metalled throughout and will shortly require repairs.

69. The Mahi divides the State into two parts and is made passable in the monsoon by boats and ferries. In the dry season vehicular traffic passes on the almost waterless beds of the river. However, much of the traffic beyond the river finds outlets at Modassa and Balasinor on account of the trouble and inconvenience of a passage through a stony and sandy river.

Traffic.

70. The old custom of combining the duties of producers and traders in one person, is not altogether extinct. There is no railway nearer to Lunawada than the Godhra-Rutlam Railway, which is 25 miles from this place.

Country carts are, therefore, put in requisition for the export of surplus produce. The tillers of soil are necessarily owners of carts. Instead of selling their produce to the Bania, some of the cultivators carry the same for sale to a distant market on their own account and bring some other commodities here, for disposal.

71. The past famine has re-awakened the spirit ofhoarding grains, sufficient to last for, at least, a year. And as remarked elsewhere, the financial year of report had a legacy of meagre outturn. These two facts sufficiently account for the slow traffic.

Fairs

72. Fairs, worth the name, are not held in the State. Assemblages of from 500 to 2,000, Bhils and Koolis at some places on some auspicious days for play and pleasure, appropriate the name of fairs. During the year of report, one great fair was called into being, specially, in honour of the Coronation of the Emperor. Its success was not marred by accident or theft, and it was thoroughly enjoyed by those for whom it was held.

Condition of the people.

73. The material condition of the people during the former part of the year of report, required to be carefully watched. It was not good. It could not be good when rats undertook the work of destruction of crops. But it was not certainly bad. Poverty there was, but not destitution. Famine conditions did not prevail in the State during the year of report. There was a market for labour, there were the cattle, there were the fruit trees. All these contributed towards the support of the poor. Their wants were few and simple. In the latter part, their condition underwent a change for the better. Rains revived credit, created a demand for agricultural labour and promised a good harvest.

74. The Kunbis and such other intelligent and hard working cultivators had enough and more to live upon, and despite the rats, were able to gather a harvest sufficient for their purposes. Their comparatively late appearance and later multiplication in the district, allowed the cultivators to collect the first harvest of maize. Some resorted to the ingenious way of earning money. There was the earth and there was the water. No battalions of rats could destroy the bricks, so, these cultivators took to making bricks and selling them even at low prices and lower profit. Action was better than idleness.

75. The middle class lives on trade ; and trade was scarce. They had, therefore, to live on their past savings. Their past savings were, however, lent on interest. And the loans could not be recovered during the year. But they are generally well-to-do people, have some savings and jewellery to fall back upon, and consequently did not feel the pinch of scarcity.

76. The condition of the rich requires no comment except perhaps that during the year of report the rate of interest being high they secured greater earnings than during the previous year.

Relief Works.

77. Relief Works were started for the benefit of those that needed relief. They took the form of forest cutting and tank excavations. They were scattered over the whole district for the convenience of labourers. But they did not attract many relief seekers. The average daily number of labourers, from the 1st April to the 18th July when the works were closed, was 507. The highest number recorded during the period was 782. A great many of even this number could hardly be called relief-seekers. The robust health of the labourers, their irregularity in attendance, their unwillingness to resort to other works than that of excavation of tanks near their villages, induce

and support the belief that common and permanent benefit rather than individual and acute misery was the motive which procured the attendance of even this small number on relief works.

78. In the excavation of the Karena tank, for instance, where labourers were not as strong and healthy as at other places, not one man outside the radius of four miles took advantage of the relief offered. And when this work was closed and the labourers advised to go to another work only about 5 miles off, they refused compliance on the ground that the excavation of the other tank was not beneficial to them. This work of relief was inspected by the Political Agent in the previous year.

79. The total cost of excavation of tanks was Rs. 1,652 during the financial year of report. The total cost for the cutting of jungles was Rs. 4,700. In all, 5 tanks were repaired or excavated. In all 22 jungles were cut.

Public Works

80. These have claimed little attention and attracted less notice. With a depleted treasury, with another famine looming over head, with insolvancy staring in the face, and with unavoidable claims of other departments which could not be postponed or overlooked, the necessity of effecting economy in this department was urged and acknowledged. Public Works which in 1897-98 (an ordinarily fair year) claimed and engrossed Rs. 28,000 or 14 per cent. of the year's gross revenue, had to be satisfied with Rs. 1,027 during the year of review. This is a sad commentary on the financial condition of the treasury. But the fact that this and many other retrenchments have made it possible to avoid the temptation of debts which it is not always as easy to repay as to contract, is a source of some gratification. And the preservation of the *status quo* during the years of destruction and disorganization is no small consolation. Statement of Public Works will be found in Appendix **II.**

Municipality.

81. The cash revenue of the Municipality of Lunawada was Rs. 2,130 as against Rs. 2,615 in the previous year. From this amount

Rs. 694	were spent on	road and light.
Rs. 839	,,	establishment.
Rs. 477	,,	public park.
Rs. 84	,,	miscellaneous matters.

Civil Justice.

82. There are two Courts of original jurisdiction in the State. Suits of the value of Rs. 5,000 and upwards are disposed of by the Dewan's Court. The rest are subject to the jurisdiction of the Court of Nyayadhish. All decisions of the Court of Nyayadhish are liable to appeal primarily in the Dewan's Court and secondarily in the Court of the Raja Saheb. The Raja Saheb hears appeals preferred against the decisions of the Dewan.

83. There is no second appeal on suits of, and above, the value of Rs. 5,000 decided by the Dewan. Reviews, however, are allowed and entertained.

84. Particulars of suits, &c., will be found in Appendix **III.** The number of suits undisposed of, at the commencement of the year was 304. The number of suits newly admitted was 364, thus bringing the total to 668; from which the number of suits disposed of was 451, thus leaving a balance of 217 suits at the end of the year. Last year 865 suits were disposed of, out of a total of 1,169.

85. Out of 364 newly admitted suits 319 or 87 per cent. related to money as against 86 per cent. in the previous year, and 4 related to land and houses. The rest were miscellaneous.

86. All the suits involved a money value of Rs. 31,800. The average value of a suit thus comes to Rs. 87. Last year, the average value of a suit was Rs. 89.

87. The average number of days required for the disposal of a case during the year of report, was 322 as against 493 days in the previous year.

88. Of the 451 suits disposed of, during the year of report, 131 were contested suits; 137 were decided *ex parte* and 183 were disposed of, by Rajinama and dismissal.

89. Of the 217 suits remaining undisposed of, at the end of the year, 155 claim a duration of one year. The rest were filed during previous years.

90. Decrease in the number of suits admitted, is attributable partly to the effects of bad years and partly to the disinclination of the Court to allow the frequent execution of decrees against debtors reduced to penury and want. The limitation to sue for debts runs, in this State, for 12 years and gives ample opportunities to the creditors and debtors to privately settle and square their accounts.

91. Delay in the disposal of suits is unavoidable. Witnesses have to be summoned from other States; commissions for the examinations of witnesses living within British jurisdiction have also to be issued; even summonses to defendants, in some cases, have to be served in places where this State has no jurisdiction; having regard to the ignorance of, at least, one party to the suit, the procedure for the disposal of cases has been made elastic; even *ex parte* suits are not disposed of, on the first day of hearing, and a *bona fide* litigant is allowed to obtain a hearing, even if he misses to be present on the appointed day. These are some of the causes of delay. Time and education will remove them. And after all, some delay in the disposal of cases counts for little against substantial justice.

92. The average distance of the villages from the Court is 8 miles, the longest is 26 miles.

93. The arrears of applications for execution of decrees at the commencement of the year was 995
Applications for execution of decrees received during the year of review was 312

Total.. 1,307

94. Out of this unusually large number involving a money-value of Rs. 83,807 only 163 were disposed of. The money recovered by the action of the Court was Rs. 3,564. The coercive process of personal imprisonment for the non-payment of debts, is absolutely disallowed in this State, but would not have been unwelcome in these times of dearth and struggle. Seizure and attachment of property would have completely prostrated the debtors and would have destroyed any possibility of future recovery. In the interest of both the debtor and the creditor it was found necessary to suspend as much as possible, the execution of decrees. Creditors themselves showed no desire to carry the matter to extremes and agreed to wait till better times. The rule, which makes the decree of the court void after 12 years, is not made applicable here. Therefore, a delay of a year or two, in the execution of a decree, did not, adversely, affect the best interests of a creditor. Slow recoveries of debts are better than hopeless insolvancy of the debtors.

95. Even the next year, though good, will be one of adjustment. Repayments of debts will begin, of course, in the case of poor persons after yet another year.

96. Eleven new appeals were added to the 17 that remained to be disposed of, at the commencement of the year. Out of a total of 28 appeals, 24 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 4 appeals at the end of the year. Last year, 37 appeals were decided out of a total of 54.

97. The percentage of appeals to suits disposed of, during the year of review, was 2 as against 4 in the previous year.

98. Of the 28 appeals, the Raja Saheb's Court claimed 10, and the Dewan's Court entertained 18. The Raja Saheb decided 7 appeals and the Dewan 17. Of the 7 appeals, 2 were reversed or altered and 5 upheld. The Dewan reversed or altered 10, and upheld 7 appeals.

99. During the year of review, the Stamp Act, the Court Fees Act, and the Registration Act of the State were revised and re-enacted, with a view to clear some obscure points and meet the growing needs of the people.

100. For money suits, limitation had been fixed at 12 years. But for other matters there was no fixed rule. For the first time, a Limitation Act has been framed and enacted in the State which will, it is expected, facilitate work.

Registration of Documents.

101. The following table presents, at one view, the working of the Registration Department which is under the immediate control of the Nyayadhish :—

Description of Documents.	1902-03.		1901-02.		Remarks.
	Number.	Consideration in Cash.	Number.	Consideration in Cash.	
Sale	30	11,379	28	11,316	
Mortgage with possession ...	55	14,923	96	26,030	
Mortgage without possession ...	19	6,427	38	14,686	
Money-transactions	3	175	5	148	
Miscellaneous	13	...	23	5,694	
Total ...	120	32,904	190	57,874	

Stamps.

102. The total value of the Stamps sold was Rs. 715, in the financial year of report, as against Rs. 1,357 in the previous year.

Criminal Justice.

103. There are 2 Third Class, 2 Second Class, and 2 First Class Magistrates in the State. The Dewan exercises the powers of the Sessions Court and District Magistrate. All offences committed in the State, by British subjects, fall within the cognisance of the Dewan. The ordinary and extraordinary jurisdiction of the High Court vests in the Raja Saheb. The Yuvaraj has been

invested with the powers of a Second Class Magistrate. His work, as such, will form the subject of next year's report.

104. Statement in Appendix **IV** shows the number of cases of all sorts reported to the Magistrate and also the number of persons dealt with, etc.

105. The total number of crimes reported during the year was 107 as against 122 in the previous year.

106. Out of 107 cases, 86 were reported to the Police and 21 to the Magistrates.

107. Out of 86 cases reported to the Police, 61 were sent up to the Criminal Courts for disposal.

108. But besides these cases, the Criminal Courts of the State had to dispose of 12 outstanding cases. They referred to offences committed in the previous years and were mentioned in the statements of offences of those years. They had remained dormant on account of the absence of those alleged to have committed the offences and were revived on the arrest or extradition of offenders.

109. Only one criminal case involving one person remained to be disposed of at the commencement of the year. To this, must be added the 94 new cases involving 186 persons to complete the file of the Criminal Courts in the year of review, thus bringing the total to 95 cases and 187 persons.

110. By the end of the year, all these cases were disposed of except one, which was the pending balance for the next year. This case involved only one person. Last year 104 were disposed of, out of a total of 105 cases.

111. Of the 94 cases disposed of, 3 were tried by the Sessions Court, the rest falling whithin the perview of the Magistrates.

112. The 94 criminal cases referred to 186 accused persons ; that is there were about 2 persons per each case. Last year, 186 persons were involved in 104 cases.

113. Of the 94 cases, 7 were dismissed by Rajinama and 14 for want of evidence. Convictions were obtained in the remaining 73.

114. The 186 persons involved in 94 cases were disposed of in the following way :—

Let off by Rajinama	17
Acquitted or discharged.....	50
Convicted.....	119
Total....	186

115. Of the 119 persons involved in 73 cases of convictions,

60	were	sentenced	to	pay fine.
5	,,	,,	,,	imprisonment.
54	,,	,,	,,	imprisonment and fine.
119	Total.			

116. The following sentences of imprisonment were awarded :—

6	imprisonments	for more than 7 years and upto 14 years.
6	,,	,, 1 year and upto 2 years.
6	,,	,, 6 months and upto 12 months.
41	,,	for six months and less.
59	Total.	

117. Of the 119 convicts, 4 belonged to the British territory, 8 belonged to co-terminus native States, and 107 claimed local standing.

118. The 119 convicts were composed of 5 females and 114 males ; *i.e.*, there was 1 female for every 23 males.

119. Of the 73 proved cases of offence,

1	related to	murder.
1	,,	,, dacoity
3	,,	,, robbery
24	,,	,, theft.
44	,,	,, miscellaneous offences.
73	Total.	

120. The property alleged to be lost by theft, dacoity, &c., was valued at Rs. 775 ; the recovery amounting to Rs. 690 as against Rs. 684 and Rs. 444 respectively in the previous year. The percentage of recovered property to that alleged to be lost was 89 against 65 of last year.

121. During the year of review, 12 cases formed the subject of appeals by 22 persons against the decisions of Magistrates. All these were disposed of in the following way :—

Confirmed	5
Altered and modified	7
Reversed	*Nil.*
Total...	12

122. The percentage of appeals to cases decided by the Magistrates thus comes to 13 as against 15 in the previous year.

123. Of the 3 original cases tried by the Sessions Court, 1 was appealed against. The Lower Court's decision was upheld.

124. There was no appeal against acquittal ; but one for the infliction of a more condign punishment. This was dismissed for want of sufficient cause.

125. During the year of report, 15 persons in 7 cases were surrendered to this State, and 12 in 9 cases were surrendered by this State, on a *prima facie* evidence of guilt. **Extradition.**

126. There is one jail in Lunawada constructed according to modern requirements in the year of 1898-99 at a cost of Rs. 10,674. It is capable of holding 125 prisoners and affords separate accommodations to female, male and under-trial prisoners. **Jails.**

127. At the commencement of the year, there were 29 prisoners remaining in the jail. Under-trial prisoner there was none. During the year of report, 71 offenders had to be sent to jail—59 for the sentence of imprisonment and 12 for

default of payment of fine. But 3, out of the 59 offenders, were already in jail undergoing punishment for other offences, so 68 prisoners were admitted to the jail in the year that forms the subject of this report. Out of a total of 97, 81 were discharged from all causes, leaving a balance of 16 prisoners at the end of the year. Particulars regarding the discharge of prisoners are as follow :—

6	released on appeals	(their sentences being modified).
49	,,	expiry of sentence.
4	,,	payment of fine.
4	,,	furnishing security.
16	pardoned.	
2	died.	
81	Total.	

128. The rather free exercise of the privilege of pardon was due to the auspicious and unique occasion of the first Coronation of the first Emperor of India.

129. Out of a total of 97 prisoners, 89 were males and 8 were females. The remaining 16 claimed 12 males and 4 females.

130. The average number of prisoners in jail per day was 26·46 as against 28·8 in the previous year. The highest number was 38. Last year it was 47.

131. During the year of report, 44 under-trial prisoners were admitted into the jail. The average length of time, during which under-trial prisoners had to remain in the jail, was 12 days.

132. The average number of under-trial prisoners in jail per day was 1·38 as against 2·4 in the previous year.

133. The average cost per prisoner on account of diet, clothing and contingencies comes to Rs. 23 as against Rs. 26 in the previous year.

134. The average cost per prisoner, on account of guarding and establishment, comes to Rs. 37, as against Rs. 29 in the previous year.

135. The total average cost per prisoner, on account of all charges per year comes to Rs. 60-12-0, or Rs. 5-1-0, per month.

136. Two deaths, out of a total of 97 prisoners in jail, were recorded during the year of review. There was no death among under-trial prisoners.

137. The total expenditure of jail, during the year of review, was Rs. 1,701 as against Rs. 1,712 in the previous year.

138. Male prisoners are employed on extra-mural work including wood-cutting, occasional stone-breaking and gardening. Long termed prisoners, possessing some intelligence, are employed on carpet and tape making. Females are generally employed in grinding corn, fetching water and cooking food.

Police.

139. The strength and cost of Police, during the year of review, were 129 and Rs. 9,434 respectively, as against 125 and Rs. 10,936 in the previous year. The number 125 represents the strength of Police, as it stood, at the end of the previous year. During the greater part of that year, the number was higher with a comparatively greater cost.

140. The proportion which the Police force bears to population and area, is 1 policeman for 477 persons and 2¾ square miles.

141. For the purposes of Police administration, the district is divided into 4 parts, each having a separate Foujdar, responsible for the prevention and detection of crime. Each part is again subdivided into Thanas, subject to the control of the Foujdar. The city Foujdar has 3 Thannas under him. The Khanpur Foujdar has the control over 4 Thannas. The Vardhari Foujdar looks after 2 Thannas. And the Kothamba Foujdar exercises jurisdiction over 2 Thannas. The headquarters of the four Foujdars are located at Lunawada, Khanpur, Vardhari and Kothamba. The Superintendent of Police is the immediate head of the department. The general control vests in the Yuvaraj.

142. Statement showing the strength and cost of Police will be found in Appendix **V.** The whole force was composed of 40 Hindus and 89 Mahomedans. So that there were, per every Hindu, 2¼ Mahomedans.

143. The total number of crime reported to the Police during the year of report, was 86. Out of this number, 61 cases were sent up to the Magistrates. Besides, 6 cases of offence were sent up by the Police from past arrears for inquiry and trial. In the previous year, 73, out of a total of 102, reported cases of offence were sent up to the Magistrates.

144. Out of a total of 67 cases, involving 124 persons sent up to the Magistrates, 1 case involving 1 person had remained to be disposed of by the Magistrates at the end of the year. Convictions were secured in 53 cases involving 85 persons. The percentage of convictions to cases sent up, thus comes to 79 against 81 in the previous year. Statement showing the result of the working of the Police will be found in Appendix **VI.**

145. Out of a total of 86 reported cases of crime, 50 cases or 58 per cent. related to property. The loss was alleged to amount to Rs. 2,294. In the previous year, 62 per cent. related to property and the loss was alleged to amount to Rs. 1,436. The recovery, during the year of report, was Rs. 690, as against Rs. 444 in the previous year. The percentage of recovery to property alleged to be lost, thus comes to 30 as against 30 in the previous year.

146. Of the offences reported during the year, 1 related to murder, 1 to grievous hurt, 4 to criminal breach of trust, 7 to robbery, 2 to dacoity, 2 to mischief by fire, 37 to theft, 1 to stolen property ; and the rest were miscellaneous offences.

147. Of the offences remaining with the Police, 1 was traced to have been committed by an inhabitant of Dungerpoor. The Border Court has awarded compensation for this offence.

148. Compared with 1897-98, an ordinarily fair year, when 180 offences were reported and property worth Rs. 6,589 was alleged to be stolen, the year of report shows a marked decline in the number of offences and in the value of property alleged to be lost. This decline in a year of drought is significant but not inexplicable. It is due partly to the death by famine and cholera, of not an insignificant number of habitual offenders, partly to the condign punishment awarded to malefactors, partly to the demand for labour caused by the decrease in the number of labourers and partly to the diminution of tempting property. The efficiency of Police watched and supervised by the Yuvaraj, and the sufficiency of bread were also contributory factors in the prevention of crime.

149. As compared with the last year the offences show a decline both in number and seriousness.

Border Court.

150. A Border Court was held in February and March last, to decide offence-cases between Rewa Kantha and the States of Dungerpoor and Banswara. Lunawada had 6 cases against Dungerpoor of which 3 were decreed, 2 dismissed, and 1 decreed on condition that the accused was traced in Dungerpoor within three months. All the three cases filed in the Border Court by Dungerpoor against this State were dismissed.

Accidental Deaths.

151. Deaths by accident show a decline, being 36 during the year of report, as against 42 in the previous year. Of the 36 accidental deaths, those due to snake-bites were 8 as against 3 in the previous year,

,,	,,	suicide	,,	2	,,	6	,, ,,
,,	,,	drowning	,,	15	,,	13	,, ,,
,,	,,	fall from a tree	,,	8	,,	15	,, ,,
,,	,,	other causes	,,	3	,,	5	,, ,,
			Total.	36	,,	42	,, ,,

152. No death was caused by wild animals.

153. Of the 36 persons, who died by accident, 20 were males and 16 were females.

Rassala or Mounted Police.

154. The sanctioned strength of the Rassala is 43 Mounted Police. This gives 1 mounted police for every 1,475 persons of the population.

155. The strength of the Mounted Police is evidently below the required standard. The country abounds in small hills, deep valleys, and thick jungles which afford protection to malefactors. The northern frontier of the State is infected by foreign Bhils, who may well stand comparison with ordinary horses in speed. Their disregard of human life is proverbial. And the strong arm of law has yet to reach and teach these homeless citizens of the world. The limited and small areas, and the sparcely habited frontiers of the State, and the surrounding country afford facilities and temptations to offenders to escape in foreign territories before they are overtaken by foot police. Absence of telegraphic or railway communications, and the scattered location of houses in scattered villages occasion unavoidable delays where promptness is essential for the apprehension of offenders.

156. This being the case, the uninviting nature of the Rassala service is explained. The work of the small number of the Mounted Police is great. Their responsibility is greater. They have also to perform ceremonial and civil duties. Unless their number is increased and their work more liberally distributed, or unless their work is supplemented by the Pattawats, the Rassala service will be the least attractive in the State. The former course is hardly possible. It will require more money ; and money is wanted for other important works of reform. The second course is feasible and legitimate.

157. The foot and mounted Pattawats had their usefulness in old times. At present, they are supposed to perform all the duties imposed upon them, by the chief and do perform them according to their lights. But old habits are hard to die.. Attempts are being made to bring them to the level of present day requirements, with but indifferent success and occasional misunderstanding. They have, yet, to learn that public funds cannot be appropriated without rendering a corresponding service, and that the accident of belonging to the Raja Saheb's caste gives very little claim to the enjoyment of a life of ease and

indolence at the cost of toiling thousands. Tact, patience, and forbearance will bring about a healthy change in process of time.

158. In the meantime, the assistance rendered by the Village Police in the prevention and detection of crime is efficient and efficatious. The Chowkidars know the country, understand the ways and means of the criminal class, accurately identify foot-prints, obtain correct information, unmask offenders, and unearth stolen property. They are clever in their own ways, though innocent of the Police regulations. Their knowledge of boundary marks, roads, fields and other matters of local importance is extremely useful. They have their *esprit de corps* which makes them, on the whole, loyal subjects and faithful servants. The remuneration of the Chowkidars is made up of pieces of land assessed at only a fourth of their actual assessment and a quantity of corn to be collected from their respective villages.

159. The total strength of the Rassala, during the year of review, was 27 mounted and 8 unmounted men. The total cost of the Rassala was Rs. 5,511 as against Rs. 5,228 in the previous year. The small increase in expenditure is due to the addition of some three Sowars in the Rassala service during the later part of the year.

Medical.

160. There are two dispensaries in the State. Both dispense medicines free of any charge. The one dispenses English medicines, the other native medicines.

161. The total expenditure of the chief dispensary was Rs. 2,083 in the financial year. To this, however, must be added Rs. 715 as the cost of medicines ordered during the year but paid for, in the next year. The whole cost, thus, amounts to Rs. 2,798. The total number of patients treated during the course of the year, was 8,748. The average cost per patient, thus, comes to Re. 0-5-1. Last year the cost of medicines and the number of patients were Rs. 3,555 and 8,946 respectively.

162. The decrease in the total expenditure is due to the reduction in establishment made with a view to practise temporary economy in the year of depleted treasury.

163. The average attendance, during the year of report, was 130 as against 115 in the previous year.

164. There were only 5 indoor patients during the year of review as against 12 in the previous year.

165. During the year of report, 3 post-mortem examinations were made, by the Doctor as against 1 in the previous year.

166. The dispensary for native medicines is also popular. It is largely availed of by the villagers and the poor people. The cost of its maintenance and medicines was only Rs. 205 as against Rs. 227 in the previous financial year. The daily average attendance was 41 as against 50 in the previous year. The smallness of expenditure, as compared with the number of patients, is due to the cheapness of native medicines and service.

Epidemics.

167. There was no cholera during the year of report. Plague claimed 4 imported cases which were segregated before it was too late and which consequently failed to spread the contagion though they themselves proved fatal.

Prevailing diseases.

168. The prevailing diseases in the district were fever and pneumonia. Both, not infrequently, presented a virulent type and claimed victims. Cases of small-pox were rare.

Vaccination.

169. This is due to the system of Vaccination enforced in the State. This Department is under the control of the Sanitary Commissioner of Bombay. There are two vaccinators in the district who vaccinated 1,616 children during the year of report as against 1,039 in the previous year. Besides 1,616 cases of vaccination, 47 persons were re-vaccinated.

170. The total expenditure on this Department was Rs. 614 during the financial year of report, as against Rs. 613 in the previous year. The average cost per every operation thus comes to Re. 0-6-0.

Education.

171. The public instruction of the State is under the control of the Educational Department of Government.

172. Altogether there were 13 schools in the State during the year of report. The Anglo-Vernacular School, the Main Gujarati School, the Urdu School and the Girls' School are situate in the town of Lunawada. The other nine are distributed throughout the district.

173. The following statement presents, at one view, some interesting particulars about the schools :—

Names of Schools.	Daily average number on rolls.	Daily average attendance.	Percentage.	Expenditure.	Cost per pupil.	Remarks.
				Rs.		
Anglo-Vernacular School	45·1	36·3	80	478	10 10 1	
Main Gujarati School	332·4	273·8	82	1,393	4 3 0	
Urdu School	76	58·9	79	199	2 10 0	No fees.
Girls' School	76	48	64	266	3 8 0	,,
Village Schools	289·1	220·8	75	1,553	5 6 0	Including girls.
Total...	818·6	637·8	76	3,889	5 4 0	

174. Last year the average number on the roll, and average attendance in the schools, were 811 and 621 respectively.

175. Fee receipts during the course of the year amounted to Rs. 768 as against Rs. 664 in the previous year. During the year of report, the contributions by the State to the Rewa Kantha Education and Pension Funds, amounted to Rs. 572, of which Rs. 161 remain to be paid. Rs. 76-14-9 were given for books and furniture, and Rs. 112 for prizes in books and cloths. These miscellaneous items of expenditure on education cover more than the amount of fee receipts.

176. During the course of the year, some changes, involving increase of fees and salaries, have been made in the Main School. There was no scale of fees for various classes. The fee was one anna per month per boy. The following scale had been sanctioned and introduced from the 1st of December :—

Infant Class and Standard I	1 anna.
Standards II and III	2 annas.
Do. IV ,, V	3 ,,
Do. VI ,, VII	4 ,,

177. The new scale has not affected the number of boys on the rolls and has made it possible to increase the salaries of masters.

178. The Urdu School has been in existence for the last 28 years, but has not been able to show any very tangible results in the increase of knowledge. Scarcely any boy of the Urdu School has yet been able to pass Public Service Examination or to attend the Training College at Ahmedabad. The reason is not far to seek. Boys of the Urdu School have to fritter away their energies in learning a language which, in this part of the country, is useless for practical purposes. The Gujarati lessons given in the Urdu School are necessarily of a purfunctory character and such as scarcely enable a pupil to successfully compete with a boy of the Main School. Very few boys, if any, have taken advantage of the Main School after having finished their limited course in the Urdu School. Thus, the whole class of Mahomedans of the State labour under the disadvantage of want of scope for further education by the very fact of the existence of an Urdu School, with limited facilities for learning. It was therefore proposed that the Urdu School might be amalgamated with the Gujarati Main School, where an Urdu teacher might be retained to teach that language as a voluntary subject. This proposal has been sanctioned. It is expected that it will be acted upon, as soon as possible.

179. During the year of report, Rs. 135 were spent on scholarships, &c.

180. The whole expenditure on education thus comes to Rs. 4,017, *i.e.* Re. 0-1-0 per head of population. The proportion which the cost of education bears to the gross revenue is Rs. 2-2-3 per hundred rupees and to the cash revenue of the year Rs. 2-13-0 per hundred rupees.

181. The Girls' School and Urdu School impart education free. While in the other schools, out of an average of 666 boys, 174 or 26 per cent. received education free.

182. Besides this expenditure, a sum of Rs. 784 was spent in the year of report on the encouragement of works and periodicals.

Post Office, &c.

183. There is only one Post Office at Lunawada ; and there is no press in the State.

Revenue & Finance.

184. It must be premised that the official financial year of the State begins on the 1st of August, and ends on the 31st July. The report embraces the period from the beginning of April to the end of March. While, therefore, the above narrative belongs to a period of the year ended on the 31st March 1903 the accounts given below relate to the financial year ended on the 31st July 1902. The items in the statements, relating to finance will, therefore, hardly tally with the items given above.

Finance.

185. At the commencement of the year the State had, as the opening balance, for the year ..... Rs. 19,699

Outstandings	,,	74,515
Advances	,,	16,455
Revenue arrears	,,	1,21,521
Total ..	Rs.	2,32,190
Add the gross revenue of the year	Rs.	1,87,555
Total ..	Rs.	4,19,745
Deduct the expenditure of the year.....	Rs.	1,22,095
,, remissions	,,	16,639
,, debts paid off and adjusted	,,	26,555
Balance ..	Rs.	2,54,456

186. In this gross item, Rs. 18,309 represent the closing balance of the year and Rs. 2,36,147 represent the outstandings of the State. The debts of the State, at the end of the year of review, amounted to Rs. 32,788. Last year, the State had a debt of Rs. 59,343 against the outstandings of Rs 2,12,491. This year, the debt is Rs. 32,788 as against the outstandings of Rs. 2,36,147. Out of the outstandings of Rs. 2,36,147, Rs. 1,85,197, inclusive of taccavi advances, represent arrears of land revenue and Rs. 50,950 represent the outstandings with Shahookars, etc. Deducting Rs. 32,788 as debts, the State has, yet, clear outstandings amounting to Rs. 18,162 exclusive of the arrears of land revenue and exclusive even of the closing balance of Rs. 18,309.

187. The cash receipts of the year under report were Rs. 1,42,941, and the expenditure was Rs. 1,22,095. The expenditure was within the cash income of the State.

188. Statements in Appendices **VII** and **VIII** give details of receipts and expenditure during the financial year of review.

189. Almost all the items of cash revenue and expenditure show a falling off. The reasons are poverty of the population, exhaustion of resources, and the consequent necessity of retrenchment. The postponement of some collections and of the payment of some bills was, also, responsible for this dual decrease.

190. Increase in the item of revenue derived from the sale of land is due to accidental causes, the chief being the transfer of a plot of land for the maintenance of a religious institution, on payment of consideration. The increase in miscellaneous revenue is due to adjustment of accounts. Both are non-recurring items of revenue and cannot be relied on, in future. The fall of timely and good rains, however, promises greater production and revenue.

191. During the year of report, 344 lbs. 30 tolas and 39 grains of opium were sold as against 453 lbs. 27 tolas and 55 grains in the previous year.

192. The steady fall in the sale of opium, since 1899-1900, is traceable to the effects of bad years. Death reduced, and poverty failed to swell the number of opium-eaters. The use of opium, on occasions of death and marriage ceremonies, has also declined owing to the operation of the same causes. New lists of opium-eaters were prepared by the Foujdars and checked by the Dewan when on tour, to find out if the shrinkage in the sale of opium was due to other than natural and economic causes. The results disclosed the melancholy fact, that out of 1,034 opium-eaters that consumed a great quantity of opium, only 168 have survived the famine, remained in the territory or continued the habit.

193. The sale of opium was carried on departmentally, and regulated according to instructions from the Political Agency as per contract made with Government.

194. A preventiye establishment is maintained at a cost of Rs. 1,145 per year to protect the State from the inflow of contraband opium from Dungerpoor and opium-growing countries. The responsibility for the detection, prevention and seizure of smuggled opium is made to rest with the Police also.

195. The joint action of the two departments, working in harmony and healthy competition, has operated as a great check upon the import, transport nd aexport of contraband opium.

196. During the year of report only 8 tolas and 73½ grains of contraband opium were seized as against 10 lbs. 9 tolas and 167 grains in the previous year.

197. Out of 10 cases, involving 10 persons, convictions were secured for 8 accused in 8 cases during the year of report, as against 12 accused in 10 cases in the previous year.

198. The fall in the quantity of the seizure of contraband opium is attributable to the limited demand for that commodity, to the educative effects of the law, to the better arrangements made at Dungerpoor to prevent its clandestine export as well as to the vigilance of the Preventive Department of the State.

Abkari.

199. The central distillery system was first introduced in the State from the 1st November 1897. In that year, the issue of country made liquor of 60° U. P. was 29,300 gallons and of 25° U. P. 1,700 gallons. This year it was 5,527 and 501 gallons respectively. The decline is due to the death, emigration and poverty of those addicted to this sort of luxury and vice. It is, also, due in no small measure to the temperate habits of the population. Comparative immunity from the vice of drunkenness of the population is a source of gratification, despite this great drop in the revenue.

200. Forest receipts, though higher than in the previous year, disclose another big drop. Ordinarily, the revenue derived from forests average from Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 30,000. It is, hardly, likely that this figure will be reached before the expiry of, at least, three or four years. Both supply and demand have to be recreated or stimulated.

201. The falling off in the receipts of the Sayer duties is due to the lethargy of trade consequent upon scanty production. It is, also, due to the introduction of new Sayer rules.

202. The decline in the land revenue requires no remarks. The year was bad for agriculture.

203. On the expenditure side, the increase in the item of tribute is due to the payment of arrears; and of miscellaneous expenses to the payment of subscription to the Victoria Memorial Fund.

204. There was no extra-ordinary expenditure during the year, except a sum of Rs. 6,352 spent on relief works.

Taccavi.

205. During the year of review Rs. 2,398 were advanced as taccavi to the needy cultivators, while only Rs. 811 were recovered from those who could pay off their taccavi debts without inconvenience.

Remissions.

206. Out of the arrears of Rs. 1,85,197, a sum of Rs. 1,00,000 was ordered to be remitted on the 29th January. Financially, this subject will form a topic for the next year's report. It may, however, be mentioned that the remission has, already, been granted after local enquiries carried on by the Yuvaraj in company of the Dewan.

207. But apart from these remissions, the negative relief given by the State was timely and beneficial. It has cost the State a good round sum, but it has benefited the cultivators to a greater extent. Some of the instances of this sort of relief may be mentioned.

208. Relinquishments, as a rule, are not accepted before the arrears are paid up. The State, however, accepted these relinquishments and thus light-

ened the burden of the agriculturists. Similarly, some occupancies, whose holders were unable to cultivate the soil, were treated as unoccupied numbers. In cases of poverty, assessments were recovered only for that part of a field which gave a harvest; and so on.

209. A rough calculation based on imperfect but almost approximate data gives the total of remissions, from the year of famine, *i.e.* 1899-1900, upto date, at a sum equal to nearly an year's revenue.

210. It is a satisfactory feature of the report that it has not to record a deficit. In times of troubles and anxieties, of erratic rains and empty clouds, of dying cattle and multiplying rats, of vanishing capital and shrinking credit, one has to be satisfied with small mercies. And it is no small relief to feel that the State emerges from the ordeal with undiminished credit and with uncontracted liabilities. If the administration was not able to march onward, it has, at least, not moved in a retrograde direction. This result has not been obtained without the application of pruning knife wherever retrenchments did not trench upon efficiency.

211. The expenditure of the Raja Saheb's household had to be cut down. Self-denial had to be practised. Cherished reforms had to be postponed; and in short, strict economy had to be practised where increased income was not possible without causing distress. Let us pray and hope that the coming years will bring prosperity in their train.

DEWAN'S OFFICE,
LUNAWADA, 15*th June*, 1903.

DOLATRAM KRIPARAM,
Dewan of Lunawada.

APPENDIX I.

Native Chief, principal male members of his family, principal members of his Court, 1902-03.

Name of individual, State and the family to which he belongs.	Residence.	Present position.	Caste, race or religion.	Age (at the end of the year).	How and where educated	How employed.	Has sanad authorising adoption or not.	Family follows primogeniture or not.	Has male heirs or not.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Maharana Shri Sir Wakhatsinhji	Lunawada	Reigning Chief.	Virpura Solanki Rajput Hindoo.	Yrs. m. d. 43 7 3	Educated in English, &c., at Rajkumar College, Rajkot.	Ruling the State.	Yes ...	Yes ...	Yes ...	
Maharaj Kumar Shri Ranjitsinhji	Do. ...	Son and Yuvaraj or Maharaj Kumar.	Do. ...	21 0 23	Educated at Mayo College, Ajmere.	Exercises jurisdiction over the Public Works, Khasgi, Police and Military Departments of the State, and is invested with the powers of a Second Class Magistrate and of the Nyayadhish.	.....	.....	.....	
Rajkumar Shri Rughanathsinhji	Do. ...	Second son to Maharana Shri Sir Wakhatsinhji	Do. ...	18 5 11	Has studied in the Mayo College, Ajmere, and High School, Ahmedabad.	Private study at home. ...	.....	.....	.....	
Dolatram Kriparam, Esq. ...	Nadiad ...	Dewan ...	Vadnagra Nager.	47 0 0	Has studied in the Elphinstone College and Law Class, Bombay, and has passed the examinations of F. E. A. and Jurisprudence.	Dewan.	.....	.....	.....	

DEWAN'S OFFICE,
LUNAWADA, 15*th June*, 1903.

DOLATRAM KRIPARAM,
Dewan of Lunawada.

APPENDIX II.

Statement of Public Works in the Lunawada State from the 1st April 1902 to 31st March 1903.

Number.	Description.	Amount of expenditure per each work.	Amount of expenditure per head of the work.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
	Public Works ...		547 14 1	
1	Wells.			
	Newly built	.....		
	Repaired	.....		
2	Tanks.			
	Newly built	.....		
	Repaired	.....		
3	Rivers and Streamlets.			
	Newly built	.....		
	Repaired	.....		
4	Dharamshalas.			
	Newly constructed	.....		
	Repaired	.....		
5	Roads.			
	Newly made	.....		
	Repaired	547 14 1		
	Darbari Works ...		69 0 2	
	Newly constructed	.....		
	Repaired	69 0 2		
	Miscellaneous Works ...		410 4 4	
	Repairs on public buildings ...	228 8 1		
	Miscellaneous	181 12 3		
		Total.....	1,027 2 7	

Dewan's Office,
Lunawada, 15*th June*, 1903.

DOLATRAM KRIPARAM,
Dewan of Lunawada.

APPENDIX III.

Civil Work—nature and value, &c., of Original Suits filed and disposed of for 1902-03.

Number.	Tribunals.	Opening balance.	Filed during the year.	Total.	Disposed of, during the year.	Closing balance.	Suits filed in 1902-03.					Average time required in the disposal of suits.	Value of the suits filed.	Value of the commissions, &c., on suits filed.	Remarks.
							Suits regarding land.	Suits for money transactions.	Suits for other rights.	Suits regarding houses.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Dewan ...	1	1	2	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	Yrs. m. d.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
			1 R	1 R	1 R			1 R			1 R		7,548 7 5	36 4 0	
														*	
2	Nyayadhish.	299	361	660	448	212	1	316	41	3	361	0 10 22	24,258 1 4	1,516 2 1	
		4 R	1 R	5 R	1 R	4 R		1 R			1 R				
	Total ...	304	364	668	451	217	1	319	41	3	364	.....	31,806 8 9	1,552 6 1	

* One suit of the value of Rs. 6,388-7-5 was a suit by a pauper.

"R" Shows the number of applications for review.

DEWAN'S OFFICE,
LUNAWADA, 15*th June*, 1903.

DOLATRAM KRIPARAM,
Dewan of Lunawada.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY. LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the number of Criminal Cases and Persons dealt with, &c., in the Criminal Courts of Lunawada for 1902-03.

Pending.		Directly entertained by the Criminal Courts.				New cases sent by Police.			Old cases revived on the arrest of culprits.		Total.				Persons disposed of					Persons remaining untried at the end of the year.	Cases remaining untried at the end of the year.	Remarks.
			Persons.				Persons.				1902-03.		1901-02.									
Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Upon Warrant.	On Summons.	Total.	Cases.	Arrested.	Total.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Discharged without trial.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1	1	21	15	34	49	61	117	117	12	20	95	187	105	187	17	50	119	....	...	1	1	

DEWAN'S OFFICE,
LUNAWADA, 15*th June*, 1903.

DOLATRAM KRIPARAM,
Dewan of Lunawada.

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the Strength and Cost of Police in the Lunawada State for 1902-03.

Mounted.		Foot.		Total.		Total expenditure.	Remarks.
1901-02.	1902-03.	1901-02.	1902-03.	1901-02.	1902-03.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
						Rs. a. p.	
7	7	118	122	125	129	9,434 3 7	

DEWAN'S OFFICE,
LUNAWADA, 15*th June*, 1903.

DOLATRAM KRIPARAM,
Dewan of Lunawada.

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the results of the Working of the Police in the Lunawada State for 1902-03.

Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convicted to accused arrested.		Percentage of convicted to accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
1901-02.	1902-03.	1901-02.	1902-03.	1901-02.	1902-03.	1901-02.	1902-03.	1901-02.	1902-03.	1901-02.	1902-03.	1901-02.	1902-03.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
102	86+6 old cases revived	128	124	127	124	100	85	26	38	79	68·5	79	68·5	

DEWAN'S OFFICE,
LUNAWADA, 15*th June*, 1903.

DÔLATRAM KRIPARAM,
Dewan of Lunawada.

APPENDIX VII.

Abstract Statement of Revenue of the Lunawada State for 1902-03.

Number.	Heads of receipts.	Cash revenue.		Gross revenue.		Remarks.
		Last year.	Current year.	Last year.	Current year.	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Land revenue... ...	77,977 3 5	60,075 5 10	1,17,240 7 3	1,09,583 13 11	
2	Veros receipts ...	8,509 13 6	8,305 0 1	10,190 5 7	10,196 0 5	
3	Sale of land receipts ..	260 3 6	8,785 3 5	260 3 6	8,785 3 5	
4	Opium „ ...	4,055 3 11	3,316 11 8	4,055 3 11	3,316 11 8	
5	Abkari „ ...	3,560 8 3	1,929 1 0	11,681 1 5	1,929 1 0	
6	Forests „ ...	1,807 1 0	2,287 10 7	1,807 1 0	2,287 10 7	
7	State dues paid by Bhayads and Pattawats	2,151 1 5	2,102 13 7	2,266 9 5	2,242 1 11	
8	Sayer revenue ...	15,203 13 3¼	12,252 13 1¾	15,203 13 3¼	12,252 13 1¾	
9	Judicial receipts ...	7,339 3 10	6,220 12 5	7,339 3 10	6,220 12 5	
10	Educational receipts ...	653 8 6	665 4 0	653 8 6	665 4 0	
11	Extra receipts ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
12	Guaranteed huks ...	1,142 7 2	1,054 12 1	1,306 4 8	1,306 4 8	
13	Miscellaneous receipts..	9,369 4 5¾	27,016 9 11¼	9,753 13 5¾	28,769 11 7¼	
	Total ...	1,32,029 8 3	1,34,012 1 9	1,81,757 11 10	1,87,555 8 9	
14	Recovery of outstandings	10,077 6 11	8,929 1 1	.....	.....	
	Grand Total ...	1,42,106 15 2	1,42,941 2 10	1,81,757 11 10	1,87,555 8 9	

DEWAN'S OFFICE,
LUNAWADA, 15*th June*, 1903.

DOLATRAM KRIPARAM,
Dewan of Lunawada.

APPENDIX VIII.

Abstract Statement of Expenditure of the Lunawada State for 1902-03.

Number.	Heads of expenditure.	Last year.	Current year.	Remarks.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Durbari expenditure	57,072 13 5½	32,899 9 2½	
2	Tribute	1,030 12 4	18,847 11 2	
3	Durbari miscellaneous expenditure..	849 8 10	753 2 6	
4	Establishment „ ... (administrative.)	9,132 4 5	8,170 14 8	
5	Revenue Establishment „ ...	6,180 10 0	6,421 9 0	
6	Judicial „ ...	1,854 3 2	1,567 7 1	
7	Educational „ ...	4,512 0 8	4,585 9 8	
8	Military „ ...	15,917 5 7	10,977 10 7	
9	Police „ ...	10,722 10 11	9,772 5 3	
10	Jail „ ...	2,458 13 8	963 4 7	
11	Dispensaries „ ...	4,529 1 7	3,050 12 0	
12	Forests „ ...	916 1 0	800 2 9	
13	Public Works „			
	Public works	3,427 5 11	2,038 14 9	
	Relief works	4,874 3 11	6,352 6 5	
14	Inferior Departments „ ...	3,374 3 0	2,889 13 9	
15	Devasthan Dharmada „ ...	1,415 11 4	1,191 14 2	
16	Guaranteed huks „ ...	1,481 9 5	1,481 9 5	
17	Miscellaneous „ ...	7,726 8 6	9,390 3 5½	
18	* Revenue remissions „ ...	300 13 8	(16,639 5 0)	
	Total ...	1,37,776 13 4½	1,22,095 0 5	

* Last year remissions were credited as revenue and debited as expenditure. This year the item is kept separate and is, therefore, not added in the total of expenditure.

DEWAN'S OFFICE,
LUNAWADA, 15*th June*, 1903.

DOLATRAM KRIPARAM,
Dewan of Lunawada.

Issued by order of Maharana Shri Sir Wakhatsinhji, K.C.I.E.,
Raja of Lunawada.

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

LUNAWADA STATE.

FOR 1903-04.

Ahmedabad:
PRINTED AT THE "GUJARAT" PRINTING PRESS.

1904.

DEWAN'S OFFICE,

LUNAWADA, 25*th May*, 1904.

To,

MAHARANA SIR SHRI WAKHATSINHJI, K. C. I. E.,

RAJASAHEB OF LUNAWADA.

MAHARANAJI,

I have the honour to submit herewith, the administration report of your State for the year 1903-1904 in the form of a memorandum.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

DOLATRAM KRIPARAM,

Dewan.

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LUNAWADA STATE FOR THE YEAR 1903-1904, ENDING 31ST MARCH 1904.

Introductory.

The narrative of the year 1903-1904, is one of even and smooth, though slow recovery from the effects of lean years. A steadier and fuller throbbing of the agricultural and industrial pulse, a freer and healthier tone of the vitals and a gradual disappearance of lassitude and inaction, marked the convalescent progress of the year.

Political Agent's visits.

2. Owing to the transfer of Mr. Carmichael, at a time, when he was to arrive here, on his annual tour, the Political Agent's visit during the year of report had to be postponed till a later date. Maharaj-Kumar Shri Ranjitsinhji and the Dewan had gone to the headquarters to see the retiring Political Agent, with whom, during a course of more than two years, the Raja Saheb had "not a single serious difference of opinion" and whose departure from Rewa-Kantha was and is felt as a personal loss. Both the Maharaj-Kumar-Saheb and the Dewan had the pleasure of meeting at Godhra Mr. Pratt, the present Political Agent. Both had also the pleasure of seeing Mr. E. Lawrence, the Commissioner, at Godhra when that officer was touring through that District.

The Raja Saheb and family.

3. The Raja Saheb continues to keep up the same state of health as last year and to do his part of the work with the same tact and interest. The eldest son Yuvaraj Shri Ranjitsinhji aged 22, exercises jurisdiction over all the departments of state and carries on all routine correspondence on behalf of the Raja Saheb. He exercises 1st and 2nd Class Magisterial powers. The second son Raj-Kumar Shri Raghunathsinhji aged 19, discharges the duties of a Samant Officer, which consist of supervision over the Pattavat organization and the state Rasala. The Raja Saheb's relations with his Bhayads, continued to be satisfactory during the year of report.

Pattavats.

4. A reference was made to Pattavats in para 157 of last year's report. The Pattavat or Samant system is a sort of feudal system, in which a man is bound to serve the state, either on foot or horse in consideration of a village or a piece of land given to him by the State for maintenance. The duties of a Pattavat were both social and military. They are supposed to be servants for life, but are liable to dismissal at the will of the Darbar. The death of

a Pattavat procures the lapse of the Patta property to the state. Resumption of the Patta follows immediately on the heels of the dismissal of a Pattavat. The Darbar generally, but not always, regave the sword of service (literally buckling the sword) and the Patta property to a deserving relative of the deceased-preferably the eldest son. The presentation and acceptance of the sword create rights and obligations, which a Pattavat is bound to exercise and perform. With the waning importance of military service, this ceremony fell into desuetude. The payment of Nazarana amounting to one year's revenue of the Patta was the only surviving remnant of the imposing ceremony by which a patriotic servant sold his life for his livelihood. (જીવન માટે જીવ વેચ્યો). And the payment of large sums of money to the state for the succession to the Patta became, in course of time, the only measure of its usefulness. The Pax-Britannica dealt an effective and heavy blow at the system, and reduced its holders to the position of superfluous dependants on public funds. Forgetfulness of obligations and neglect of duties on the one side, and contemptuous toleration of the system as a necessary evil to be upheld for pomp and pageantry on the other, shadowed and concealed the main purposes, for which the system was brought into existence. The high ideal, which maintained and animated the former Sirdars of this honourable system of the round table, evaporated before the practical business of rupees, annas and pies. The props and pillars of the state began to consolidate their service tenures into heritable and divisible property, with the weapons of artfulness, sycophancy and even organized opposition. The Darbar, on the other hand, revenged itself on the selfish Pattavats, by a systematic levy of exorbitant fines and Nazaranas, and by the peice-meal resumption of the Patta property. Estrangement and distrust were the natural consequences. In the words of Mr. Hall " the relations existing between the Raja and his Pattavats, have continued on an undefined footing-the former increasing the "Jumma" and imposing new "Veros", whenever able to enforce such demands, and the latter curtailing their payments as much as possible." As far back as 1873, this officer acting in the capacity of Superintendent of Survey, Native States Gujarat, requested and failed to obtain Government sanction for making a settlement of the Pattavats. In their Resolution No. 6278 dated 15th October 1873, Government directed that "In this spirit, His Excelleney in Council concurs in the suggestion of the Political Agent that no arrangements should be made with the holders of the Pattavat or Jivak villages which may hereafter fetter the Raja in dealing with them."

5. Since then, the Pattavats have been ordered and compelled to perform the duties imposed upon them. But the absence of any definite rules was a fruitful source of confusion. And it was thought desi-

table, to place the Pattavat system on a sound and definite bases, in a way that would secure their usefulness without merging their identity. Of the 79 Pattavat villages estimated by Mr. Hall, 8 have lapsed to the State, during a course of the last 30 years. One has been found to be alienated, two have been exempted from service on certain conditions and payment of annual quit-rent, and one has been transferred to village-police-organization. Forty-six villages have been given off in whole or in parts to the chief-holders on new leases. The rest remain to be settled. Altogether 51 Puttas have been given to 50 holders. The collective strength of their service is 63 mounted and 32 foot Pattavats. And the total area brought under the new leases is about 18,677 acres. The most notable features of the new lease are ;—

1stly. The indivisibility of the Patta property.

2ndly. Right of primogeniture subject to the will and sanction of the Darbar.

3rdly. Right of resumption by the Darbar when service not required or not rendered.

4thly. The substitution of Police service for Military service.

5thly. Enunciation of the rights and privileges of the Darbar and Pattavats on the Patta villages.

The possessory interests of the part-holders of the Patta land are, unless relinquished by them, allowed to stand subject to a graduated payment of rent in lieu of the uncertain contributions levied on them by the chief holders.

6. The ceremony of the gift of sword of service has been revived. In a Darbar specially held for the purpose on 2-10-1903, the Rajasaheb presented all the new lease-holders with swords of service and received their allegiance. The ceremony is, in itself, one of the means to stimulate the idle Pattavats to action. It may, however, be at once admitted that even with the new lease, the system as such is doomed by the very circumstances of the time. It is a misfit. The present progressive times are uncongenial to the easy-going temperament of the Pattavats, always prone to forget their duties and exaggerate their importance. And conceit without abilities leads to extinction without struggle. But a wholesale or systematic resumption of the Pattas would condemn many families—not to destitution—but to, what to them is worse than penury and want, viz., absence of social status. It is permissible to hope that the new scheme of settlement will, if properly understood, and faithfully followed, pave the way for a higher status and greater usefulness for the Pattavats. In this connection, it would be ungrateful to fail to

acknowledge, with thanks, the sound advice which Mr. Carmichael gave to the Maharaj Kumar Saheb and the Dewan, when the scheme was incubated and finally evolved.

Land Tenures.

7. During the year of review, two villages were surveyed and assessed and formed into one unit. The assessment of one more village was fixed during the year of report.

8. The average incidence of State-land-rent is Re. 1-7-10 per acre. In proportion to the fertility of the soil and the richness of the crop, the rent derived from land is very low, especially in the Khanpur Mahal, where the soil is fertile, the market is near and water sufficient for agricultural purposes. The assessments have not been revised since 1885–88. Famine and lean years, with the unsettled habits of the lower stratum of the population, warrant a wary and slow raising of the pitch of assessment in prosperous times.

Ankadia villages.

9. One ankadia village has been resumed on account of the voluntary expatriation of its holder.

Season and rainfall.

10. The first fall of 15 cents was registered on the 9th June as against 1 cent on the 13th June in the previous year. But this was followed by a fall of 1′–5″ and 64 cents on the 15th and 16th June respectively. This was a good beginning for agricultural operations. The total rainfall of the year was 28′–39″, which is far below the average of the past years before famine, but which, being timely, was sufficient for the growth of seeds and the yield of a large outturn. Tanks were not everywhere full with water, but those that were excavated during the famine and lean years, were, with a few exceptions, able to retain water.

Locusts.

11. But the extremely high hopes, that were entertained of the coming harvest, had to be tempered by the flight of swarms of locusts, which damaged but did not destroy crops in some villages of the Vardhari and Haveli Talookas. In the former Talooka they made two visitations. Those that came first on the 27th September were very big—of the size of sparrows—and refused to decamp until they could rest their wings and feast their stomachs. Their later squadron was of an inferior type and did little damage during their stay on the 11th and 12th October. Fortunately there was moisture in the land; and the plants sprouted up again giving about eight annas harvest despite the injury done by these voracious insects.

12. Of the six sorts of dire visitations experienced by the former denizens of India, two, viz,—foreign aggression and internal commotion

have been banished by the progress of the King's peace. The other four viz,—absence of rain, overflow of rain, rats and locusts have, within the last few years, made themselves felt with consequences which it is painful to contemplate. It may be hoped that the cycle of lean years will be succeeded by one of comparative prosperity. There must be light after night

Crops.

13. But despite the locusts, the actual outturn of the year gave no cause for anxiety. For one thing, the plague of locusts was sporadic. Individuals have suffered but not areas. In his local inspection of the localities visited by locusts, the Dewan found that many fields were seriously damaged, while the adjacent fields were not even touched. Some crops such as sesamum, rice, hemp (શણ), jute (શુણ) defied their power and out-lived their bites. On the whole Bajri, Bavto and Maize filled the yards of the cultivators, while the crop of rice presented abundant outturn as the fruit of the Ryots' labours. Sesamum claimed 9200 as against 7500 acres in the previous year. The cultivation of the sugar-cane was more profitable than last year and might be extended even for local purposes. 800 acres grew wheat as against 551 acres in the previous year. On the whole, it may be safely asserted that the year of report was an improvement upon the previous year.

Forests.

14. Of the 134 reserved forests, none was brought under the hammer or the axe during the year of report. Even forest growth requires time to recover from the blasting effects of parched roots. And the sale of unripe trees for present gain and temporary convenience might prove fatal to the forest conservancy and therefore to one of the chief assets of the State-revenue. During the financial year of report, the revenue derived from forests was Rs. 7047 as against Rs. 2287 in the previous year. This was realized from the sale of dried up Vallis and Valis, departmentally cut and collected in lean years. Steps are being taken to mark the limits of reserved jungles and separate them from small patches, which are proposed to be utilized for local purposes and sold at moderate prices.

Forest-Fires.

15. There were 21 fires in the forests—all said to be accidental, but some, no doubt, due to the inveterate superstition of the Koolis. They burn the hills (literally bathe the hills) to fulfil their vows made on occasions of sickness or misery in the family. Whether this superstition owes its origin to an inherent instinct of mischief among the Bhils or to a belief in the efficacy of fire to arrest malaria and other diseases due to damp and moisture, is a theme on which it is difficult to pronounce a definite opinion.

16. It is certain that these fires have increased by 8 in the

year of review, though they did not do any appreciable damage to the trees.

Grass.

17. These jungles abound in small streams, which, though they do not flow perennially, do yet preserve moisture in the soil and facilitate the growth of grass in abundance. No outlet is opened for the superfluous grass, which supplies free and full food to the multiplying and increasing cattle of the cultivating class. The levy of a moderate fee on the grazing of cattle, in State—jungles—not only for the increase of legitimate revenue, but mainly for ~~productive~~ protective purposes—may, if the fires continue to increase and the cattle to multiply, be resorted to. The best interests of healthy and useful cattle call for some limitations to be placed on promiscuous grazing in State—jungles. During the financial year of report, the receipts from the grazing of foreign cattle—local cattle are not taxed.—was Rs. 201 as against Rs. 74 in the previous year.

Cattle.

18. What with free and ample grazing and what with the parental care of the owners, cattle have increased in number and quality, and obligingly contributed to the income of the ryots and comfort of the people. The average price of milk was 4 pies per lb. as against the same in the previous year, and of ghee Re. 0-4-9 per lb. as against Re. 0-4-0 in the previous year. The increase is due to greater export of ghee amounting to more than double the export of the previous year. There was cattle disease in some villages, which was promptly stamped out by resort to the disinfection of stalls and the segregation of cattle.

Trees.

19. During the year of report, Mahura, Mango, Rayan and Timberva trees, abounded in fruits and flowers, which were exported in great quantity without curtailing the local supply. Mahura trees presented also a very good harvest of fruits, which, in their turn, were exported in large quantities at prices varying from Re. 1-2-0 to Re. 1-8-0 per maund. Maize, the staple food of the poor was quoted at 64 lbs. per Re. It is evident, therefore, that the Kooli class of people, who generally deal in Mahura fruits and flowers carried on a brisk trade in the former and obtained ample food stuffs in exchange for these oily substances. The right of collecting the leaves of Timberva plants, which are dotted throughout the District was sold for Rs. 401 per year to a Broach merchant, for making country cigars (Bidi). As usual, those roots, barks and fruits, that fill the pharmacopæia of a native Vaid or apothecary, were allowed to be gathered free of cost, provided, of course, that no serious damage was done to the trees or plants. Attempts have been made with but indifferent success

to grow Babul-trees. But the agriculturists are encouraged to grow these useful trees in their fields, by the gift of Babul-trees free of cost for immediate nced, on condition of their growing at least two Babul-trees within five years.

20. The following tables present the scale of prices and wages, that prevailed during the year of advertance:— Prices and wages.

Name.	Samvat 1958 i. e. 1902-03	Samvat 1959 i. e. 1903-04.
Bajri	34-14	50—2
Bavto	42—1¼	63—5
Gram	25-12	46—6
Maize	40—8	64—2
Mahura flowers	88—5¼	137—8
Third class rice	19-12	26—1

Wages per day.

Name.	Samvat 1958 i. e. 1902-03.	Samvat 1959 i. e. 1903-04.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Carpenters	0-12—0	0-11—0
Brick-layers...	0—9—0	0-10—0
Tailors	0—1—6	0—1—6
Black-smiths	0—8—0	0—8—0
Labourers		
Males ...	0—2—0	0—2—0
Females ...	0—1—6	0—1—6

21. The year of report presents, just like its predecessor, the phenomenon of practically stationary wages and lower prices. But it seems to show the appreciation of rupee rather than the depreciation of prices. To the producers, and therefore to some extent the employers of labour, this steady decline in prices, if unaccompanied by a corresponding gain from other sources, is likely to be injurious and might prove

disastrous in the long run. But what they lost in the sale of their produce, they gained in the purchase of articles of consumption. Besides, the excellent crops of the financial year of review amply compensated the ryot for the low prices.

Trade and Traffic.

22. The approximate value of exports was Rs. 302085 as against the import of Rs. 292334.

23. The most important items of export and import are detailed in the following table:—

Name of articles.	Export.		Import.	
	Year of report.	Previous year.	Year of report.	Previous year.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Corn	125839	45804	70266	134123
Cattle	26800	6253	13170	29135
Oil and Ghee ...	85343	34424	10955	36940
Sugar & Jaggery &c.	214	6	32030	33044
Metal excluding gold & silver ...	1839	760	16228	7788
Cloth	...	...	93919	60994
Salt	...	...	14209	12662
Skins	8632	13520	...	...
Miscellaneous ...	53418	34578	41557	38407
Total...	302085	135345	292334	353093

24. The year of report witnesses the reversal of the previous three years' relations, between exports and imports. Despite the storage of food stuffs, due to low prices and the fear of famine, the exports have exceeded imports during the year of review. But the remarkable circumstance, that strikes one as an evidence of returning prosperity, is the import of almost double the amount of metal and piece-goods, which could not have found entrance into the state, if the purchasing power of the people had not undergone a change for the better. As usual, the tillers of soil fully employed their bullocks and carts in exporting local produce and in importing local necessaries either as dealers or carriers in the fair season. Nor were foreign dealers loath to personally make purchases in the markets of the state.

Internal Trade.

25. The abolition in the previous year, of transport duties within the state, has greatly facilitated the exchange of merchandise within the District. Producers can now bring their commodities to the markets in the state without fear of the imposition of any duty. The trade in the territory, therefore, was comparatively brisk during the year of report. Another satisfactory feature of the year of report was the revival and stability of credit, shrunk and shaken, by uncertain prospects. The rate of interest on loans, has fallen from the high pitch at which it stood in the previous year. The opening of accounts with various other merchants, who were hitherto debarred from dealing with the state, for no better reason, it would appear, than the interest of the privileged class of bankers, has greatly contributed to the circulation of money and energy in trade.

Artizens.

26. For the benefit of the intelligent artizens of the state, moving like mill-horses in the old grooves for want of anything better to do, a state Department was opened, under the immediate supervision of the YuvaRaj for the express purpose of turning out chaste works of art. Here they were employed at remunerative wages. Their children were allowed to learn their craft from their parents, working in the state work-shop. And it is to be hoped that by this method, the dormant skill of the artizens will preserve its vitality till their common interest quickens the pulse of co-operation among them.

Roads.

27. Roads were in good order during the year of report and had witnessed a good deal of vehicular and pedestrian traffic. The repairs on the Godhra Road have given it a fresh lease of life. An addition of a boat was made to the ferries, that ply in the Mahi and the Panum in the monsoon. The private Tonga service was fully appreciated and utilized by passengers to and from Lunawada.

Fairs.

28. Fairs are generally not held in the state. One or two thousand Koolis and some well-to-do people assemble on certain days at the shrine of a God of local fame, to perform a vow or to enjoy a holiday. The images or marks of these Gods are made presentable on such occasions by some hereditary Gor (worshipper) in hopes of obtaining a trifle of money or a bagful of corn. During the rest of the year, these Gods sleep the sleep of the innocent, without being troubled by the custodians of their fanes or the visitors to their temples. In such assemblages brought together, sometimes by habit, oft-times by accident, rarely with sustained faith and never for any set purpose, there can hardly be either the circulation of money or the commission of offences or the practice of vendetta.

Condition of the People.

29. The material condition of the people was on the whole good. Labourers obtained work, artizens plied their arts, cultivators reaped a

good harvest and traders found their custom. The bankers opened their purse-strings, but closed their era of high interest and higher premiums. But despite this opening of the gates of returning prosperity, the conditions, which prevailed before the famine of 1900–1901, could hardly be said to have obtained. The times of penury and starvation have disappeared, but the period of luxury and entertainments, though looming in the horizon, is yet not so near as may be apparent on the surface. The pinch was great, the wound was deep; and the heeling process must be a° question of time and care.

Population.

30. Population has increased since the last Census, because the renegades have returned and the wanderers have settled. Some foreigners have immigrated in the territory. But the places of those, who emigrated to the unknown worlds during the years of famine and pestilence can not be so easily filled. Nature alone must supply what nature has taken.

Public works.

31. Public works had rightly deserved and sufficiently obtained the attention during the year of review. Statement of Public Works will be found in Appendix II. Altogether a sum of Rs. 15395 i. e. 8 P. C. of the gross revenue of the Financial year of report was expended on Public works of the state.

Municipality.

32. The cash revenue of the Municipality of Lunawada was Rs. 2776 as against Rs. 2130 in the previous year. From this amount—

Rs.	800	were	spent	on roads and lights.
Rs.	904	were	spent	on establishment and Conservancy.
Rs.	518	„	„	„ Public Park.
Rs.	330	„	„	„ Miscellaneous matters.
Total... Rs.	2552	leaving a balance of Rs. 224 for the next year.		

Civil Justice.

33. Particulars of suits in the original Courts of the Nyayadhish and of the Dewan will be found in Appendix III.

34. The number of suits undisposed of at the commencement of the year of review was 217 as against 304 in the previous year. The number of suits newly filed was 494 against 364 in the previous year. Out of a total of 711, involving a money value of Rs. 63696,475 were disposed of during the course of the year, leaving a balance of 236 cases for the next year. In the previous year, 451 suits were disposed of out of a total of 668.

35. Of the newly filed suits, 434 or 87 P. C. related to money, 6 to land and houses and 54 to miscellaneous claims.

36. The aggregate money-value of 494 suits admitted during the course of the year of review was Rs. 32529, i. e. Rs. 66 per suit as against Rs. 87 in the previous year. The decline in the average is due more to the absence of suits over the value of Rs. 5000 filed in the Dewan's Court rather than to the decrease in the volume of litigation.

37. The average number of days required for the disposal of a case was 214 days as against 322 days in the previous year. Of the 475 suits disposed of during the year of report, 158 were contested suits, 87 were decided exparte and 230 were either dismissed or settled by Rajinamas.

38. Of the 236 pending suits, 42 have outstripped the limit of one year, and the rest claim a duration of not more than a twelve month.

39. The reduction in the number of old suits and of days required for the disposal of a suit, was not obtained by the curtailment of facilities given to litigants or by the sacrifice of substantial justice.

40 The average distance of the villages from the Court is 8 miles and the longest is 26 miles.

41. The number of applications for the execution of decrees

during the year of report was	493
(add) those received during previous years but remaining undisposed.	1144
Total...	1637
(Deduct) those disposed of during the year	1061
Balance for the next year...	576

42. The disposal of so many applications for the execution of decrees during the course of a single year, attest to the activity of the Department without presupposing a wholesale attachment of the Ryots' property slowly rising from the gulf of want. For out of the total value of Rs. 102607 of all the applications for the execution of decrees, only Rs. 10004 or nearly 10 P. C. were recovered through the Court; and by far the greater amount of this money was obtained without the attachment and sale of the property of the debtors. Mutual dependence of the Shahukar and the Ryot is a potent factor in the discharge or part-payment of liabilities. And the action of the Court in such matters was generally confined to shaking off the lethargy of a sleeping ryot or checking the recklessness of a refractory debtor. In this connection, it may be mentioned that a definite and therefore inviolable rule has been substituted and promulgated in place of the hazy customary law, by which the non-agricultural class is debarred from purchasing the houses and holdings of the Ryot, either privately or through the Civil Court.

43. There were 4 appeals awaiting disposal at the end of the previous year, which were supplemented by 15 fresh ones during the year of this narrative. Out of the total of 19 appeals, 13 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 6 for the next year. Last year 24 appeals were disposed of, out of a total of 28.

44. The percentage of appeals to suits disposed of, was 3 as against 2 in the previous year.

45. Of the 19 appeals, 5 were filed in, and 3 were disposed of, by the Raja Saheb's Court. The rest were admitted in the Dewan's Court which disposed of 10.

46. The Raja Saheb upheld the decisions of the lower court in 2 appeals and reversed the third. The Dewan reversed the decisions of the lower Court in 7 cases and upheld in three.

Registration of documents.

47. The registration Department had a comparative rest during the year of review, as the following table will show :—

Description of Documents.	1902–1903.		1903–1904.		Remarks.
	No.	Consideration in cash.	No.	Consideration in cash.	
Sale	30	11379	16	6112	
Mortgage with possession.	55	14923	34	11951	
Mortgage without Do.	19	6427	8	3090	
Money transactions ...	3	175	0	0	
Miscellaneous	13	0	15	0	
Total...	120	32904	73	21153	

48. Looking to the fact that the rates of fees charged on the Registration of Documents are very low, this decline in the number and value of documents is significant, but cannot, unless repeated for a succession of years, be attributed to the increase of credit or decrease of debt.

Stamps.

49. The total value of stamps sold was Rs. 642 as against Rs. 715 in the previous year. Here also there is a decline, which taken with the fewness of registered deeds during the year of review suggests the existence of lull in the exchange market or torpor due to the effects of previous years.

50 Statement in Appendix IV contains the number of cases of all sorts reported to the Magistrates and the number of persons dealt with &c. Criminal Justice

51. The total number of crimes reported during the year was 77 as against 107 in the previous year. Out of these, 56 were reported to the Police and 21 to the Magistrates as against 86 and 21 in the previous year. The steady decline in the number of cases reported to the Police was a subject of personal inquiry by the Dewan and the Yuva-Raj. A letter dated 14-12-1903 of the District Police Inspector of the Panch Mahals, requesting for taking securities of some inhabitants of the state, whom he suspected as bent upon committing offences in the Panch Mahals or habitually resorting to questionable methods of livelihood, was received here, with the Political Agent's Shera No. 3043 dated 22-12-1903. Necessary steps were taken to meet the wishes of the District Inspector of Police. The letter however, gave rise to a suspicion, lest what looked like the suppression of crime, was after all the suppression of reports. Hence the enquiry by the Dewan which eliminated the suspicion and elicited the fact that offences were few and comparatively trivial. Life and property were secure and there was absolutely no complaint against the Police.

52. Out of 56 cases reported to the Police, 44 went up to the Criminal Courts for disposal. Magistrates had also to dispose of 3 other outstanding cases, including one prima-facie case, which had remained dormant, as against 12 in the previous year.

53. At the commencement of the year, 1 criminal case involving one person remained to be disposed of. To this must be added 68 new cases involving 178 persons, thus bringing the total to 69 cases and 179 persons. All these cases were disposed of during the course of the year. Last year 94 cases, involving 186 persons, were disposed of, out of a total of 95 cases, involving 187 persons. One case of causing miscarriage was sent up to the Sessions Court, for disposal during the course of the year of review.

54. Out of the 69 cases, 4 were dismissed by Rajinama, 11 for want of evidence and 54 were found proven. The 179 persons involved in 69 cases were disposed of, in the following way;—

Let off by Rajinama	13
Acquitted or discharged	32
Convicted	134
Total...	179

55. Of the 134 persons, involved in 54 cases of conviction:—

87 were sentenced to pay fine.
3 were sentenced to imprisonment.
44 were sentenced to fine and imprisonment.

134 Total.

56. The following sentences of imprisonment were awarded:—

0..... Extreme penalty of law.
0..... Imprisonment for more than seven years and upto 14 years.
1..... Imprisonment for more than one year and upto 2 years.
2..... Imprisonment for more than six months and upto 12 months.
44..... Imprisonment for 6 months and less.

47..... Total.

57. The proportion of offenders to offences was greater during the year of review than in the previous year. This is due to two cases of affray and one of opium. In the latter 17 persons were involved, found guilty and punished. In the two former, 14 high caste Nagars and 23 Boras were respectively implicated. All except one Bora were found guilty and fined by the Magistrate's Court. That the ordinarily peaceful communities should commit affrays in the Capital is a sure confirmation of the fact that zealous partizenship leads to blind fury and senseless bigotry to self-forgetfulness.

58. Of the 134 convicts, none belonged to the British territory, 17 belonged to coterminus native states and the rest claimed local standing.

59. Of the 134 convicts, 13 were females and 121 males; i. e., there was one female for every nine males as against one female for every 23 males in the previous year. The increase in the number of female convicts if continued, must be deplored. An analysis of their offences shows that out of 13 offenders, 3 were involved in 2 cases of possessing contraband opium. The search of the persons of females is always a delicate and difficult task and the risks of a futile search are great. Deterrent punishments in cases, where females are proved to be possessing, or dealing in, smuggled opium, seem to be an effective recipe for combating this growing disease.

60. Of the proved cases of offences,

none related to murder.
none related to dacoity.
none related to robbery.
11 related to thefts.
43 related to miscellaneous offences.

54 Total

61. Property alleged to be lost by theft was valued at Rs. 954, and the recovery at Rs. 815 as against Rs. 775 and Rs. 690 respectively in the previous year. The percentage of recovered property to that alleged to be lost was 85·4 against 89 of the last year.

62. During the year of review Maharaj-Kumar Yuvaraj Shri Ranjitsinhji disposed of 37 cases involving 111 persons. 30 cases involving 93 persons, were found proved by the Yuvaraj. His decisions were challenged in five cases involving 39 persons.

63. It is evident that by far the greater part of the Magisterial work fell to the lot of the Yuvaraj. The average number of days required for the disposal of a case in the Court of the Yuvaraj comes to 5·5.

64. Out of all cases decided by the Magistrates, 10 were challenged by 46 appellants in the Courts of appeal, and were disposed of, in the following way :—

5 confirmed.
3 altered or modified.
2 pending.

10

65. The percentage of appeals to cases decided by the Magistrates comes to 14·5 as against 13 in the previous year.

66. The Sessions Court tried only one case in which the accused pleaded guilty and was convicted. Her appeal to the Highest Court of the state for mercy, was dismissed on account of the gravity of the offence.

67. There was one appeal against acquittal, which was rejected for want of sufficient grounds.

68. During the year of report, 3 persons in 2 cases were surrendered to the state and 9 in 8 cases were surrendered by this state. **Extradition.**

Jail.

69. There were 16 prisoners in Jail at the commencement of the year. Of the 51 new admissions during the course of the year, 43 are for the sentence of imprisonment and 8 for default in payment of fine. Two offenders were lodgers in the jail when they were convicted a second time. One was sentenced to separate punishments for separate offences, and one was sentenced to two hours' simple imprisonment to meet the requirements of the Law for an offence, which, though requiring imprisonment as punishment, was in his case, sufficient to warrant a fine. This brings the total to 55.

70. Particulars regarding the discharge of prisoners are as follows:—

1	released on appeal. (Sentence being modified).
40	released on expiry of sentence.
5	,, on payment of fine.
1	escaped.
1	died of pneumonia.
48	Total.

71. The escaped convict has been re-arrested and is in Jail on the date of this report.

72. Out of 67 prisoners, 55 were males and 12 females.

73. Out of the 19 prisoners that remained in Jail at the end of the year, 14 were males and 5 were females.

74. The average number of prisoners in the Jail per day was 17·9 as against 26·46 in the previous year. The highest number was 25. Last year, it was 38.

75. During the year of report, 33 under trial prisoners entered the Jail. The average length of time, during which they had to remain in Jail, was 14 days, instead of 12 in the previous year.

76. The average number of under trial prisoners in Jail per day was 1·2 instead of 1·38 in the previous year.

77. The average cost per prisoner on account of diet, clothing and contingencies was Rs. 19-13-2 as against Rs. 23 in the previous year. This is due mainly to the cheapness of the necessary supplies. The average cost per prisoner on account of guarding and establishment was Rs. 58 as against Rs. 37 in the previous year. The percentage is higher on account of the fewness of the inmates of Jail. The total average cost per prisoner, on account of all charges per year thus comes to

Rs. 78-12-5 or Rs. 6-9-0 per month. Last year it was Rs. 60-12-0 or Rs. 5-1-0 respectively.

78. The total expenditure of Jail during the year of review was Rs. 1497 as against Rs. 1701 in the previous year. This decline in the expenditure is due to the comparative smallness in the number of prisoners and cheapness of the necessaries during the year of report.

79. During the year of review, male-prisoners were employed in extra mural-work, especially gardening. Carpet making was partially at a discount on account of the fewness of prisoners, shortness of their terms of imprisonments and inaptitude or unwillingness of short-termed prisoners to perform such work. Female prisoners were employed in the home-work of grinding corn, fetching water and cooking food.

80. The strength and cost of Police during the year of advertance, were 134 and Rs. 10080 respectively as against 129 and Rs. 9434 in the previous year (Vide Appendix V). Police.

81. The whole force was composed of 44 Hindus and 90 Mahomedans. Of these, 71 can read and write; the rest are illiterate. Steps may be taken with a view to the importation of more educated element.

82. The division of the District into 4 parts subdivided into Thanas, for the purposes of Police Administration, continued as in the previous year.

83. The total number of offences reported to the Police during the year of report, was 56 as against 86 in the previous year. Out of this number, 44 cases were sent up, to the Magistrates. Besides, 2 cases from the past arrears, were also committed to the courts of Magistrates. One case of possible abortion by a Brahman-widow, was seriously suspected and delicately prevented by the Police.

84. Out of a total of 46 cases involving 91 persons, sent up to the Magistrates, convictions were secured in 37 cases involving 75 persons. The percentage of convictions to cases sent up, thus comes to 80·4 as against 79 in the previous year. Appendix VI presents the statement of the results of the working of the Police.

85. Out of a total of 56 reported cases of crime, 26 cases or 43 p. c. related to property as against 58 p. c. in the previous year. The property alleged to be lost was valued at Rs. 1457 as against Rs. 2294 in the previous year. The recovery during the year under report, was Rs. 815 or 55·9 p. c. In the previous year, the percentage was 30.

86. During the year of report, both the volume and gravity of

crime, reported to the Police, was on the decline. There was only one case of Criminal Breach of Trust, one of Robbery, one of Abortion, 22 of Theft, 3 of possessing stolen property and the rest were miscellaneous.

87. As usual, the Village Police was fully and usefully employed, especially during the season of Plague. The security of property in houses and huts, when the town of Lunawada was evacuated, was mainly due to the vigilance and perhaps the name of the Chawkidars. For three months, the property of the panic-stricken inhabitants of the town of Lunawada was beyond their custody, and not unnaturally excited the greed of thieves and dacoits. But the thieves and dacoits were kept at bay, by the vigilance of the Chawkidars controlled by the Police. To set a hound to chase a wolf, is on the whole, more convenient than to set a thief to catch a thief. Plague itself by playing upon the fears of malefactors, contributed not a little towards the almost entire immunity from thefts.

88. Only one case of theft, which occurred during this time, in the town of Lunawada was promptly detected and severely dealt with. The stolen property was completely recovered.

Border Court.

89. During the year of report, there were no cases for or against Lunawada in the Border Court.

Accidental Deaths.

90. The number of deaths by accident was 49 as against 36 in the previous year. Of the 49 accidental deaths;—

3	were due to suicide	as against 2 in the previous year.
17	... ... drowning	15 ... ...
10	... ... fall from a tree...	8 ... ...
14	... ... snake-bites ...	8 ... ...
1	was ... ... wild animals (alligator) ...	0 ... ...
4	were... ... other causes ...	3 ... ...
49		36

91. Of the 49 persons, who died by accident, 20 were males and 29 females.

Russala and Mounted Police.

92. The sanctioned strength of the Russala is 43 Sawars. This strength has not been reached during the year of review, owing to reasons mentioned in paras 155 and 156 in last year's report.

93. The total strength of Russala during the year of review, was 29 mounted and 8 unmounted men, as against 27 and 8 respectively in the previous year. The present strength of the Russala was maintained at a cost of Rs. 6456 as against Rs. 5511 in the previous year.

94. It may not be possible or prudent to increase the strength of the Russala beyond what has been sanctioned; but it is extremely necessary that the sanctioned strength should be maintained.

95. The pay of the Sawars is handsome. Their prospects are not very bad. But the uncertainty created by plague, famine and Cattle-disease and the devolution of heavy work of diverse nature, deter deserving persons from joining the service. The death of a horse or a Sawar may ruin the future of a family. This being the case, it seems highly advisable to retain, as funds permit, state-horses for Sawars and give them decent salaries for doing their duty. In a country, where grass and water are abundant, the breeding of horses and mares sufficient for the purposes of the state, may not be an impossible feat. Even mounted Pattavats will be benefited by the maintenance of a moderate stud. At all events, petty loans on easy terms to intending Sawars, may be advanced with a view to attract honest but poor candidates, if the suggestion above referred to, is long in coming on the carpet.

96. The total expenditure of the Chief dispensary was Rs. 3446, from which however, must be deducted Rs. 715 as the cost of medicines ordered for the previous year and paid for only in the year of review. The cost, therefore comes to Rs. 2731-a slight decrease on the expenditure of the previous year. Medical.

97. The total number of patients and the average cost per patient during the year of report, were 8993 and Re. 0-4-10. Last year they were 8748 and Re. 0-5-1 respectively.

98. The average attendance was 133 as against 130 in the previous year.

99. There were no in-door patients, because there were few grave offences and because there were no serious operations to be performed.

100. There was only one Post-mortem examination of a suspicious case of death, which was afterwards found to have been caused by excessive drinking.

101. The Dispensary for Native medicines had also justified its existence, during the year of review.

102. The daily average attendance in the native Dispensary was 50 as against 41 in the previo us year. The smallness of attendance is due to the fact that the villagers, who generally flock to this Dispensary, fought shy of a town, where plague was rampant. The cost of the

maintenance of this Dispensary was Rs. 215 as against Rs. 205 in the previous year.

Epidemics.

103. There was no Cholera, during the year of report. After a marvellous immunity for 8 years, Lunawada had the misfortune to fall into the grip of Bubonic plague. It is impossible to accurately divine the source of its prevalence in the territory; but it may be assumed that it travelled from Godhra and Virpur.

104. Its first fatal effect was felt in the village of Salawada in Vardhari Mahal on 29-11-03. And it finally disappeared from the state on the 6th May last. Altogether it claimed 584 victims, of whom 377 were Hindus and 207 were Mahomedans. The town of Lunawada alone had to give up 402 of its inhabitants at the alter of this grim and unfeeling minister of death.

105. The rural population was not slow, to profit by the precept of the state-officers and betook themselves to their fields to avoid contagion. But the urban population required the example of the Raja Saheb to evacuate the town. But neither the persuasion of the Dewan nor the example of the Raja Saheb, who lived especially in tents near the town—even when rain soaked the soil—and refused to use his Bungalow when his subjects were suffering from panic, could induce the Ghanchis to listen to the voice of reason and common sense, and to evacuate the town. They sowed the wind and reaped the whirlwind. A terrible death-rate was the reward of their obstinacy.

106. Such was the terror inspired by plague, when it was at its height, that even in high castes, Tongawalas had to be requisitioned to carry the dead to the river at Rs. 15 and 20 per one turn. Immediately two carts were freely supplied by the state for the conveyance of the dead to the Cremation-ground. But still the difficulties were not removed. The Cremation-grounds were destitute of fuels. A single, solitary terrified relative of the dead, burnt the corpse on insufficient fuels. Arrangements were promptly made by the Police to supply fuel in sufficient quantity and to burn half-consumed corpses with fuels and kerosine. The Mahomedans did not lack bearers; but their Church-yard was full and stony and required further ground to bury their dead. This was immediately supplied.

107. For the prevention of either the virulence or spread of plague, it was found desirable to burn the rats. A present of three pies per rat was offered to and accepted by the Halalkhor service. Altogether 555 rats were burnt in this way. Their destruction by other means and in other ways, was great.

108. Various remedies were tried with very little success. Cauterization of the bubos was resorted to, with comparatively good results. No sooner did a bubo appear, than it was cauterized with a red hot chillam, in a way which burnt the whole surrounding part of the bubo. This done, needle-burns were made cross-wise on the bubo, on which was then applied the milk of plants known as Kharsani (ખરસાણી) and Ark (અર્ક). The process, while it prevented the poison moving further in the system, made the bubo burst. Liquor was freely given to keep up the heart; and juice of nimb-leaves was internally given as a febrifuge Many lives have been saved by this process. One significant instance of this cure is that of the City Foujdar, who had 9 bubos, high fever and had passed into the stage of delirium.

109. There was no other prevailing disease during the year of report—cases of fever, pneumonia and small-pox being rare. Measles attacked many but struck down few.

Vaccination.

110. During the year of report, two vaccinators under the control of the Sanitary Commissioner of Bombay, submitted 1782 children to vaccine operation as against 1616 in the previous year. 32 persons were re-vaccinated. Last year the number was 47.

111. The total cost for the maintenance of this Department came to Rs. 616 as against Rs. 614 in the previous year.

Education.

112. The Public Instruction of the state is supervised and controlled by the Educational Department of Government.

113. It is a satisfactory feature of this year's report that the Urdu school has, after much delay, been amalgamated with the Gujarati Main school. This fusion will create a feeling of sympathy among those, who in after-life, have to live in unity and peace, and place the Mahomedan boys on the same plane as their Hindu brethern, with equal facilities for the exercise of their abilities and the cultivation of their intellects.

114. The scheme proposed by the Dewan for the addition of the 5th and 6th standards to the English school, has been sanctioned and ordered to be enforced, by the Director of Public Instruction. This is a step in the right direction and will enable young boys to remain under the influence of their family for at least two years more. Besides, the advantages of being instructed by a better-paid and more educated master cannot be over-estimated.

115. At the time of writing this report, the opening of the 5th standard is an accomplished fact, with a new Head master, who was

proprietor and manager of a private and recognized High school at Ahmedabad.

116. According to the new scheme, there are now 9 Gujarati schools in the villages and one Gujarati school, one Anglo-vernacular school and one Girl-school in the Capital. One more Gujarati school will be opened in October in the District.

117. During the year of review, the average daily number and attendance of boys and girls on the rolls of all the schools in the state came to 747·7 and 555·6 respectively. The total expenditure on pay &c. was about Rs. 3819.

118. Fee-receipts were Rs. 808 as against Rs. 768 in the previous year. During the year of report, the contributions by the state to the Rewa-Kantha Education and Pension Funds amounted to Rs. 584 as against Rs. 572 in the previous year. Rs. 264 were given for books and articles necessary for the introduction of new standards and for prizes. These miscellaneous items of expenditure on Education engrossed the fee-receipts of the year. But besides, this expenditure on Education Rs. 114 were expended on the repairs of schools, and Rs. 120 on scholarships. Thus the whole expenditure for Educational purposes amounted to Rs. 4092. This sum would mount still higher, if the cost of building a new school were added thereto; but the bill has not yet been passed. The proportion of the cost of Education to the gross and cash revenues of the year of review, is respectively Rs. 2—4—8 and Rs. 2—10—9 per hundred.

119. The percentage of free-students of all the schools comes to about 41, while the percentage of free-students of all schools except the Girl-school comes to 33. These are high figures. In the laudable but feverish desire to disseminate the light of Education among the masses, the danger of depreciation or inappreciation of anything received gratis, need not be over-looked. Indiscriminate and free-distribution of free-studentship may increase the number of boys *on the rolls* and the prestige of the master in the Department. But it does not always refine the quality or define the character of the school as a whole.

120. But it is very significant that whereas in the village schools, there are 115 free-students, out of a total of 280·1, there are in the main school of the flourishing town of Lunawada 103 free-students, out of a total of 339.2. Last year, the number of free-students in the main school was 54, out of a total of 332·4. The increase of only seven boys, in the average number during the year of review, can hardly account for the increase of 49 free-studentships during the course of the year.

121. Besides the above expenditure, a sum of Rs. 1097 was

spent in the year of report on the encouragement of books and purchase of periodicals as against Rs. 784 in the previous year.

122. There is only one Post Office at Lunawada; and there is no press in the state. Post Office.

123. The opening balance at the commencement of Revenue and Finance.

the year was...	Rs.	18309	
Outstandings	„	35615	
Advances	„	15334	
Revenue arrears	„	185197	
Total... ...	„		254455
Add gross revenue of the year	„		178702
Total... ...	„		433157
Deduct the expenditure of the year	„		172611
„ remissions	„		113006
„ debts paid off and adjusted	„		9908
Balance... ...	„		137632

124. At the end of the year of review, the closing

balance was	Rs.	28086	cash
Cash and the outstanding debts were	„	109546	
Total... ...	„		137632

125. The debts of the state at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 22880 as against Rs. 32788 in the previous year. The outstandings of Rs. 109546 were made up of Rs. 52932 advanced or lent to Shaukars &c and Rs. 56614 remaining to be recovered from the defaulters.

126. Deducting the debts of the state from the amount of loans and advances, there remain clear outstandings amounting to Rs. 30052, exclusive of the closing balance and of the arrears of land revenue &c.&c.

127. The cash receipts of the year of report, were Rs. 195522 and the expenditure was Rs. 172611. The excess of cash receipts over gross revenue, is due to the recovery of past arrears facilitated by the liberal grant of remissions in an year of good harvest. The expenditure was within the income both cash and gross.

128. Statements in Appendices VII and VIII give details of receipts and expenditure during the financial year of report.

129. It is extremely satisfactory to find that almost every item of permanent revenue shows an increase.

130. The falling off in the receipts from sale of land, need not cause any anxiety. It is not a recurring revenue.

Opium.

131. During the year of report, 445 lbs, 4 tolas, 54 grs of opium were sold as against 344 lbs, 30 tolas, 39 grs in the previous year.

132. The increase in the sale of opium is clearly due to prosperity, which encouraged the consumption of this drug, on occasions of marriage, deaths and sundry social affairs. The sale was carried on departmentally and regulated according to the instructions of the Political Agency. The items are taken for the year beginning with April 1903 and ending with March 1904, according to instructions conveyed in Political Agent's letter No. 174 dated 30th June 1903.

133. The preventive establishment maintained at a cost of Rs. 1155 to check and detect the import of smuggled opium, performed its duties with vigilance and care. The seizure of 1 lb, 5 tolas 17 grs of contraband opium as against 0 lb 8 tolas 73½ grs in the previous year, when taken with the increase in the sale of opium during the year of review justifies the above conclusion.

134. Out of 10 cases involving 27 persons, convictions were secured in all the cases and for 26 persons, during the year under report, as against 10 accused in 10 cases in the previous year.

Abkari.

135. The Central Distillery system in the state had had to contend with the out-still system, prevailing on the frontiers under the jurisdiction of the Mahi-Kantha Agency. The absence of shopless belt, has enabled the out-still system on the Gabat side, to undersell the Central Distillery system of Lunawada. The Abkari Department of the state is in danger of losing its custom permanently on that side, unless the Mahi-Kantha Agency elects to do away with that discarded and time-worn system.

136. During the year of report, the issue of country-made liquor of 60° U. P. was 7916 gallons and of 25° U. P. 663 gallons as against 5527 and 501 gallons respectively in the previous year. The increase is normal and attributable to the increasing prosperity of the masses. Drunkenness, which recklessly neglects the common necessaries of life for the pernicious enjoyment of the moment, is not ripe in the state. Moderate drink as stimulant is indulged in, not as a habit or vice, but as a luxury, which can be dispensed with, in times of famine and dearth.

Hemp.

137. During the year of review, the Darbar entered into an agreement with the Government, for prohibiting the cultivation of Hemp

in the state and for assimilating the system of taxation and control of Hemp drugs to the British system in consideration of the refund of three-fourths of the quantitative duty paid on the drugs exported into the state.

136. The system was partially introduced in the state from the 1st August 1902. Since then, the consumption of Bhang and Ganja shows a decided falling off, evidently on account of high prices.

Forest Receipts.

139. The increase in forest receipts is due to a greater demand for the stock in hand.

Sayer Receipts.

140 There is an increase of Rs. 5000 in the Sayer duties. This is due to the revival of trade consequent on bumper crops.

Land Revenue.

141. Timely and sufficient rains, are responsible for the excess of land revenue, which automatically increases with the increase of cultivation.

142. Last year 56612 acres of state land (exclusive of Puttavat and Jiwak land) were cultivated. This year it was 57488 acres. The assessment due on this cultivated land was Rs. 94194, i. e. Re. 1-10-0 per acre. This average is higher than the average of the assessment of the whole culturable land of the state. The reason, is the cultivation of better class of soil.

143. The recovery of Rs. 91334, out of the total state-demand of Rs. 111932 of land-revenue, leaves Rs. 20598 as the arrears to be recovered in the next year. This practically partial suspension is traceable to the recovery of the arrears of previous years and to a desire to deal mildly with the ryots, slowly and steadily rising from the slough of despond, in which they were immersed during a course of unpropitious years.

Remissions

144. Out of the total arrears of Rs. 185197, remissions were granted to the amount of Rs. 113006 i. e. more than the year's gross land-revenue. The remission of so large a sum is a great loss to the state, but it is a greater gain to the ryots; and after all, it is the prosperity of the subjects that upholds and adorns the state in the long-run.

145. On the expenditure side, the increase in the Darbari expenditure, is more apparent than real. The expenditure involved in the tour to Delhi on account of Coronation and of the presents given in the capital on that occasion has been debited to this head.

146. The increase in the head of military is due partially to the increase in the establishment and mainly to the purchase of carriages.

147. The increase in miscellaneous expenditure is due to the Coronation expenses.

148. The state is far from reaching the point, to which it had attained, before the year of famine. Constant care is required to pilot the weather-beaten ship to the shore. At the same time, no amount of watchfulness is too great for the preservation of the identity of interests of the state and the people. Unless the revenues of the state rise *Pari-passu* with the tide in the income of the people, the fulness of the treasury obtained by power and preserved by parsimony, is treacherous and ephemeral. The administration has therefore taken the advice of the Raja Saheb to heart, and kept in view the condition of the people, while collecting the legitimate dues of the state. In these times, one has to be satisfied with small mercies. And yet these small mercies collectively, justify the administration in the belief that the state and its people have entered on a path of progressive prosperity.

DEWAN'S OFFICE,
Lunawada 25th May 1904.

DOLATRAM KRIPARAM,
Dewan of Lunawada.

APPENDIX I.

Native Chief, principal Male-Members of his family, principal members of his court, 1903-1904

Name of individual, state and the family to which he belongs.	Residence.	Present position.	Caste, Race or religion.	Age (at the end of the year.) Years. Months Days.	How and where Educated.	How employed.	Has sanad authorizing adoption or not.	Family follows primogeniture or not.	Has male heirs or not.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Maharana Shri Sir Wakhatsinhji, Raja of Lunawada, a second class state.	Lunawada.	Reigning Chief.	Virpura Solanki Rajput Hindu.	44-7-3	Educated in English &c. at Rajkumar College Rajkot.	Ruling the state.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Has a salute of 9 guns and jurisdiction of life & death over the subjects of the state.
Maharaj-Kumar Shri Ranjitsinhji.	Do.	Son and Yuvaraj or Maharaj-Kumar.	Do.	22-0-23	Educated at Mayo College Ajmere.	Exercises jurisdiction over the various departments of the state and 1st and 2nd Class Magisterial powers.	...	...	...	
Rajkumar Shri Raghunathsinhji.	Do.	2nd son to Maharana Shri Sir Wakahatsinhji.	Do.	19-5-11	Has studied in the Mayo College Ajmere and High School Ahmedabad.	Supervises the Pattavat organization and the state Russala in the capacity of the Samant officer.	...	...	...	
Dolatram Kriparam Esq.	Nadiad.	Dewan.	Vadnagra Nagar.	48-0-0	Has studied in the Elphinstone College and Law Class Bombay and has passed the Exns. of F.E.A. and jurisprudence.	Dewan.	...	...	...	

DEWAN'S OFFICE,
Lunawada 25th May 1904.

DOLATRAM KRIPARAM,
Dewan of Lunawada.

APPENDIX II.

Statement of Public Works in the Lunawada State from the 1st April 1903 to 31st March 1904.

Number.	Description.	Amount of expenditure per each work.	Amount of expenditure per head of the work.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
	PUBLIC WORKS.			
1	*Wells.*		490-6-6	
	Newly built	490-6-6		
	Repaired	0-0-0		
2	*Tanks.*			
	Newly built	0-0-0		
	Repaired	0-0-0		
3	*Rivers & streamlets.*		237-10-6	A bridge on the Godhra road having collapsed in the last monsoon is being rebuilt.
	Newly built	237-10-6		
	Repaired	0-0-0		
4	*Dharmashalas.*		406-15-10	*A new building with old materials is being constructed for the preservation of old site and old materials and for public use.
	Newly constructed	156-6-9*		
	Repaired	250-9-1		
5	*Roads.*		3577-4-2	
	Newly made	0-0-0		
	Repaired	3577-4-2		
	DARBARI WORKS.,		2530-1-5½	
	Newly constructed	0-0-0		
	Repaired	2530-1-5½		
	MISCELLANEOUS WORKS.		8153-1-3½	
	New buildings &c. &c.	4850-9-2		Stables for horses &c.
	Repairs on public buildings.	642-8-6½		
	Miscellaneous.	2659-15-7		Including the expenditure on the encouragement of Local artizens.
	Total...		15395-7-9	

DEWAN'S OFFICE,
Lunawada, 25th May 1904.

DOLATRAM KRIPARAM
Dewan of Lunawada.

APPENDIX III.

Civil Work-nature and value, &c. of Original suits filed and disposed of, for 1903-1904

Number.	Tribunals.	Opening balance	Filed during the year.	Total.	Disposed of during the year.	Closing balance.	Suits filed in 1903-04.					Average time required in the disposal of suits.	Value of the suits filed.	Value of the commissions &c. on suits filed.	Remarks.
							Suits regarding land.	Suits for money Transactions.	Suits for other claims.	Suits regarding houses.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
												Yrs Mons. D.	Rs. As. P	Rs. As. P.	
1	Dewan	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0		0—0—0	0—0—0	
2	Nyayadhish	212 4 R	491 3 R	703 7 R	469 5 R	234 2 R	5	433 1 R	52 2 R	1	491 3 R	0—7—4	32529—0—0	2033—1—0	
	Total...	217	494	711	475	236	5	434	54	1	494	0—7—4	32529—0—0	2033—1—0	

"R" shows the number of applications for review.

DEWAN'S OFFICE,
Lunawada, 25th May 1904.

DOLATRAM KRIPARAM
Dewan of Lunawada.

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the number of Criminal Cases and persons dealt with, &c in the Criminal Courts of Lunawada for 1903-04.

Pending.		Directly entertained by the Criminal Courts.				New cases sent by Police.			Old cases received on the arrest of culprits.		Total.				Persons disposed of.					Persons remaining untried at the end of the year.	Cases remaining untried at the end of the year.	Remarks.
			Persons.				Persons.				1903-04.		1902-03.									
Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Upon Warrant.	On summons.	Total.	Cases.	Arrested.	Total.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Discharged without trial.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1	1	21	8	78	86	44	89	89	3	3	69	179	95	187	13	32	134	...	...	...	...	

DEWAN'S OFFICE,

Lunawada, 25th May 1904.

DOLATRAM KRIPÅRAM,

Dewan of Lunawada.

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the strength and Cost of Police in the Lunawada State for 1903-04.

Mounted.		Foot.		Total.		Total expenditure.	Remarks.
1902-03.	1903-04.	1902-03.	1903-04.	1902-03.	1903-04.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7	5	122	129	129	134	Rs. as. pies. 10080—10—0	

DEWAN'S OFFICE.

Lunawada 25th May 1904.

DOLATRAM KRIPARAM,

Dewan of Lunawada.

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the results of the working of the Police in the Lunawada state for 1903-04.

Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convicted to accused arrested.		Percentage of convicted to accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
1902-03	1903-04	1902-03	1903-04	1902-03	1903-04	1902-03	1903-04	1902-03	1903-04	1902-03	1903-04	1902-03	1903-04	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
86+6 old cases revived.	56+2 old cases revived.	124	91	124	91	85	75	38	16	68·5	82·4	68·5	82·4	

DEWAN'S OFFICE,

Lunawada 25th May 1904.

DOLATRAM KRIPARAM,

Dewan of Lunawada.

APPENDIX VII.

Abstract Statement of Revenue of the Lunawada State for 1903-04.

Number.	Heads of receipts.	Cash revenue.		Gross revenue.		Remarks.
		Last year.	Current year.	Last year.	Current year.	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Land revenue ...	60075 5 10	91334 0 6	109583 13 11	111932 9 4	
2	Veros receipts ...	8305 0 1	9153 10 10	10196 0 5	10233 15 6	
3	Sale of land receipts...	8785 3 5	1145 3 3	8785 3 5	1145 3 3	
4	Opium	3316 11 8	3846 4 1	3316 11 8	3846 4 1	
5	Abkari	1929 1 0	3851 5 8	1929 1 0	3851 5 8	
6	Forests	2287 10 7	7046 15 9	2287 10 7	7046 15 9	
7	State dues paid by Bhayads and Pattavats	2102 13 7	2124 13 11	2242 1 11	2192 10 2	
8	Sayer revenue ...	12252 13 1¾	17481 5 11½	12252 13 1¾	17481 5 11½	
9	Judicial receipts ...	6220 12 5	6991 2 6	6220 12 5	6991 2 6	
10	Educational receipts...	665 4 0	860 10 0	665 4 0	860 10 0	
11	Extra receipts ...	...	...	...	...	
12	Guaranteed Huks ...	1054 12 1	1151 3 2	1306 4 8	1306 4 8	
13	Miscellaneous receipts.	27016 9 11¼	8070 3 0¼	28769 11 7¼	11813 5 9¼	
	Total... ...	134012 1 9	153056 14 7¾	187555 8 9	178701 12 7¾	
14	Recovery of outstandings	8929 1 1	42465 6 10½	...	...	
	Grand Total... ...	142941 2 10	195522 5 6¼	187555 8 9	178701 12 7¾	

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DEWAN'S OFFICE,
LUNAWADA, *25th May 1904.*

DOLATRAM KRIPARAM,
Dewan of Lunawada.

APPENDIX VIII.

Abstract Statement of Expenditure of the Lunawada State for 1903-04.

Number.	Heads of Expenditure.	Last year.			Current year.			Remarks.
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	
1	Darbari Expenditure	32899	9	2½	62689	1	6½	
2	Tribute	18847	11	2	22816	2	6	
3	Darbari miscellaneous expenditure	753	2	6	741	0	0	
4	Establishment (Administrative)...	8170	14	8	8342	11	11	
5	Revenue Establishment	6421	9	0	6654	10	0	
6	Judicial	1507	7	1	1951	6	1	
7	Educational	4585	9	8	4701	7	4	
8	Military	10977	10	7	17368	6	7	
9	Police	9772	5	3	9340	2	11	
10	Jail	963	4	7	733	6	3	
11	Dispensaries	3050	12	0	4277	15	7	
12	Forests	800	2	9	698	7	3	
13	Public Works							
	Public works	2038	14	9	12505	13	5	
	Relief works	6352	6	5	26	13	0	
14	Inferior Departments	2889	13	9	3387	14	0	
15	Devasthan Dharmada	1191	14	2	1242	6	7	
16	Guaranteed huks	1481	9	5	1481	9	5	
17	Miscellaneous	9390	3	5½	13652	2	10	
	Total... ...	122095	0	5	172611	9	2½	
18	Revenue remissions	16639	5	0	113006	9	5	
	Grand Total... ...	138734	5	5	285618	2	7½	

DEWAN'S OFFICE,
LUNAWADA, *25th May 1904.*

DOLATRAM KRIPARAM,
Dewan of Lunawada.

Issued by order of Maharana Shri Sir Wakhatsinhji. K.C.I.E.,
Raja of Lunawada.

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

LUNAWADA STATE

FOR 1904-05.

Ahmedabad:
PRINTED AT THE "GUJARAT" PRINTING PRESS.

1905.

134873

DEWAN'S OFFICE,

LUNAWADA, *24th June 1905.*

To,

MAHARANA SIR SHRI WAKHATSINHJI, K.C.I.E.

RAJASAHEB OF LUNAWADA.

MAHARANAJI,

I have the honour to submit the annual administration report of the State for the year 1904–1905.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

DOLATRAM KRIPARAM,

Dewan.

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LUNAWADA STATE FOR THE YEAR 1904-1905.

CHAPTER I.

General and Political.

1. The area and population of the Lunawada State are 388 square miles and 63967 souls respectively. The average gross revenue is Rs. 191343. The tribute payable to Government is Rs 9230—12—4 and that to the Gaikwad is Rs. 5000—12—4. Maharana Sir Shri Wakhatsinhji, K.C.I.E., Rajasaheb of Lunawada, a Virpura Solunki Rajput, is aged 45 years and has married in the Sisodia Rajput family of Khandu in the Banswara State and has two sons. The eldest son Maharaj-Kumar Shri Ranjitsinhji is aged 23, has been educated at Mayo College, Ajmere, and is carrying on the administration of the State under the immediate supervision of the Rajasaheb. The 2nd son Rajkumar Shri Raghunathsinhji, aged 20, assists the State, by a willing performance of the duties of a Samant officer.

2. Yuvaraj Ranjitsinhji made a tour of the whole State, in company of the Dewan, to settle the year's Jamabandhi and to bring himself in touch with the people. And the Jamabandhi in the State means not only the settlement of revenue accounts, but a thorough inspection of the administrative machine in all its parts, the collection of direct information regarding the wants, wishes, and condition of the people, redress of grievances calling for immediate action, removal of petty annoyances and the explanation of the policy of the State and so on.

3. The beginning of touring season was heralded, by the visit, to this State, of Mr. Pratt, the Political Agent, from 30th November to 3rd December 1904. Official visits were exchanged and the Jail, Schools and Dispensary were inspected during this visit.

4. During the year of review, Mr. Dolatram has continued to do the duties of the Dewan. Mr. Hiralal Maneklal, an L. L. B. of the Bombay University, was appointed Nyayadhish of the State during the year of report.

CHAPTER II.

Administration of the Land.

5. During the year of report, two villages were surveyed and assessed, while 4 other villages were merely surveyed. These villages

or a greater part of them are held by Pattavats or Jiwakdars. In fixing the assessments, care has been taken to safe-guard the interests of the ryots and the holders alike.

6. All Khalsa villages of the State were surveyed and assessed long ago. The average incidence of land-rent in the State is estimated at Re. 1—7—10 per acre; and it does not press heavily on the poor.

7. There is only one boundary dispute with Idar, and will, it may be hoped, be satisfactorily, settled during the course of the next year.

8. No Takavi advances were made, because none was needed.

9. In the year of report, the cultivated area of State-land was 52629 acres as against 57488 in the previous year. This shortage of area of the cultivated land represents the fluctuations in occupation and relinquishment of land, consequent upon the conditions created by uncontrolled and uncontrollable rains. But land unoccupied or relinquished is again taken up for cultivation if the monsoon proves to be propitious. Scarcity of rains during the year of review made the extension of cultivation a task quite beyond the will or the resources of the agrarian population already baulked of the legitimate reward of their labour.

10. The arrears of land revenue of the year of report, amount to Rs. 10767, and the recovery from past arrears was Rs. 33831.

11. The remissions of the previous year amounted to Rs. 113006. Those of the year of report amount to Rs. 5272.

CHAPTER III.

Protection.

Legislation.

12. Generally, the administration of the State is carried on, in the spirit of the laws in force in British India. Mention has been made, in Appendix II, of the special laws of the State.

Military Force.

13. The sanctioned strength of the Rassala is 43 sawars including the Risaldar. To this must be added 5 artillery men, who were included in the last year's report in the Police service. The actual strength, during the year of review, of the Rassala, was 27 cavalry, 5 artillery and 8 infantry. The cavalry is provided with guns and swords. The artillery men and infantry men are provided with only guns. The duty of the infantry is to mount guard, of the artillery-men is to fire salutes and of the cavalry is to escort the Chief and his family and the chief-officers. Besides, the whole force is to assist the Police for keeping order and for the prevention and detection of crime.

14. The present strength of the Rassala was maintained at a cost of Rs. 6801 as against Rs. 6831 in the previous year.

15. Despite inducement in the form of pay and prestige, the Rassala service has not been inviting. All endeavours to increase the staff and bring it to the level of the sanctioned strength, have met with indifferent success. Whereas, in the previous years before the great famine, the Sawars were given a monthly salary of Rs. 13—1—3, they are now offered and paid Rs. 20. The standard and cost of living of those, who generally fill the service, have not increased; and yet, in the year of review, the number of actual sawars has decreased by two. And even this number is obtained by the employment of some sawars to serve on State-horses. And yet, there are eight unmounted men in the mounted service. The correctness of the reasons mentioned in Para 95 of last year's report, for this neglect of the Rassala service thus becomes obvious. And the extension of the scheme for the purchase and use of State-horses for the purpose of Rassala is daily finding favour and will be carried on, as funds permit.

16. The strength and cost of the police, during the year of report were 136 and Rs. 10104 as against 134 and Rs. 10080 respectively during the previous year. The increase is due to the filling up of 2 vacancies. But the artillery men and the cost of their maintainance, which have been included in the statement of Rassala, are to be deducted from these items. Thus the strength and the cost of the Police during the year of review was 131 and Rs. 9689 respectively. Police.

17. The division of the District into 4 parts subdivided into 15 Thanas for the purposes of Police administration continued as before. And the whole Police force is placed under the superintendence of a Superintendent of Police. The present Superintendent of Police is Mr. Ishverbhai Dharamdas, a retired Chief—Constable from the British districts.

18. The Police force is armed with guns and swords.

19. There is nearly 1 Police to every 3 Sq. miles and to 488 inhabitants.

20. Appendices V. VI and VII give a statement of the working of the Police during the year of report.

21. The year of report shows that the value of property affected by crime was smaller and that recovered by the Police was proportionately larger than in the previous year.

Village Police.

22. As usual the village Police has justified its existence. It may, however, be more usefully employed in the prevention of crimes. Almost every village in the state has its village Police ordinarily maintained by state by a grant of land, supplemented by annual grants in kind by the villagers. In some cases, however, the Chowkidars are maintained by Villagers.

Criminal Justice

23. There is one Sessions Court in the state, presided over by the Dewan. There are 3 First class Magistrates, including the Yuvaraj, one 2nd class Magistrate and two 3rd class Magistrates. Statements in Appendices VIII and IX give the required information as regards the work done by the Magistrates and the appellate courts.

Civil Justice.

24. There are two courts of original jurisdiction in the state. The Dewan's court takes cognizance of suits of the value of Rs. 5000 and upwards. The rest are disposed of by the Nyayadhish court. Appendices X. XI and XII give particulars about the working of the Civil courts in matters of original suits, execution of decrees and appeals.

25. The reduction in the number of days required for the disposal of a suit, is obtained not by hurrying on the work, but by the judicious determination of the Court to procure the attendance of defendants, before passing judgments. And the presence of parties in the Court resulted in consent-decrees which saved the time of the Court, some money to the defendants and worry to the plaintiffs.

26. The majority of suits are filed, when the rains set in; and the rainy season is the very time when a debtor–generally a cultivator–is the most busy with his work and unable to go to the Court on the appointed day. The agriculturist is ignorant and cannot always read and remember the dates, fixed for hearing;- Service of Summons is proved by the affidavit of a bailiff, whose intentional or unintentional non-performance of the very serious duty of rightly serving the summons, may work the ruin of innocent men. To base the whole machinery of Civil justice on the word of an—afterall—underpaid bailiff, not always proof to temptations in a country, where the masses are ignorant, is hardly conducive of good results. The original debts may be true, but they may have been multiplied or partially paid or time-barred or connected with the dead-parent or some other near relation. For the explanation of all these matters, not in a legal way, but in his own uncouth fashion, a convenient opportunity ought, in fairness, to be given to the debtor, whose ignorance could not be allowed to be the cause of his further misfortunes. These are some of the causes of the insistence, whenever possible, on the presence before the Court, of a

debtor as a necessary condition to the passing of a decree. The results are promising. For, the original value of the 288 suits was reduced from Rs. 15135 to Rs. 12801, when they evolved into consent decrees—a clear gain of 15·5 P. C. to the debtors.

Extradition.

27. During the year of report, 6 persons in 2 cases, were surrendered to the State and 9 persons in 4 cases were surrendered by the State.

Jail.

28. There is only one jail in the State. It is a building with 12 rooms, situated outside the town.

29. Appendix XIII gives particulars about prisoners in the jail. Their health was good on the whole and their general conduct was not bad. The long termed prisoners are employed on carpet work. The females do the work of fetching water and cooking food and the other convicts are given extra-mural work in the garden or on the roads.

Registration.

30. Appendices XIV and XV give particulars about the registration of documents. On the whole, 83 documents, entailing a money-value of Rs. 21676, were presented for registration, during the year of review.

Municipal Administration

31. As regards Appendix XVI referring to Municipal affairs, it may be noted that the amounts of revenue and expenditure of the Municipality are not the only measure of its usefulness. The members of the Municipality are the leaders of the people. It is partially based on a system of voluntary subscriptions collected for special purposes by these leaders. Thus, while the work of lighting and sweeping and watering the roads and other similar works of general hygienic utility are perfomed by the Municipality from revenues, local works, such as deepening wells, clearing tanks &c. are carried on by private subscriptions or individual contributions through the agency or advice of the members of the Municipality.

CHAPTER. IV.

Production and Distribution

Weather and Crops.

32. Appendix XVII shows particulars regarding rainfall during the year of report. It may be noted in this connection that the first fall of 95" of rain was recorded on the 31st May. On the next day, the fall was 1'— 6". The beginning was promising and the ryots were prompt. The soil received seeds, seeds developed into plants and plants

presented corns under the stimulating influence of rain. But the good luck of the people lasted till the 10th August, when the clouds suddenly ceased to pour down their contents. The situation threatened to become grave by the end of the month. A repetition of the horrors of the famine of 1899—1900 was seriously apprehended. But to play the ostrich in face of danger so sudden and grave, was out of the question. Silently and yet surely, steps were taken and preparations made to combat the impending scarcity. But the gods became propitious again, in the middle of September. What was ruthlessly denied by clouds, was abundantly given by cyclone. No less than 7'—9" of rain was recorded on the 14th, 15th and 16th of September. Of course, some damage was done to crops in the rainless interval of 34 days; but on the whole, all anxiety was set at rest by this down-pour. The last September rains gave new life to plants, fresh spirits to ryots and not undeserved relief to the servants of the state.

33. If the total rain-fall of 20'—90" of the year was sufficient for the purposes of agriculture, it was far too small to fill the tanks already dried up and crying for water. But in a country, where rivers and streamlets are in abundance, scarcity of water need hardly be apprehended, though difficulty of fetching it, was felt and recognized. Temporary bunds were placed in the Mahi and the Panam for the storage of water for the benefit of cattle. Besides, wells were and are deepened or sunk by private charity and state-aid, in localities, where water was insufficient or more required. A tank in Kidia was excavated at the joint expense of the state and the villagers.

Crops.

34. During the year of retrospect, the soil of the state, athirst herself, has yet supplied its children, with the means of livelihood, which have made them independent of any extraneous help. The crops of Bajri and maize were estimated at 10 and 11 annas respectively. Sesamum claimed 12034 acres as against 9200 in the previous year. But its yield was not more than 10 annas in the rupee. Wheat claimed only 422 acres, instead of 800 acres in the previous year. This is due to the absence of moisture in the land.

Wages and Labour.

35. Wages were practically stationary during the year of report. The prevailing rate per day was 12 annas for carpenters, 10 annas for brick-layers, 8 annas for black-smiths, one anna and a half for tailors, 2 annas for male labourers and one anna and six pies for female labourers.

Prices of food-grains.

36. Appendix XVIII gives particulars of the prices of food-grains.

Forests.

37. Some forests were offered for sale by public auction, but were not taken up or were bidden at very low prices. Some of these, that required to be cleared, were therefore cut and sold through the

agency of the State-agent at Godhra. During the year of review, the forest receipts were Rs. 8696 as against Rs. 7047 in the previous year. Compared with the receipts of years previous to the great famine, the revenue derived from forests is small indeed. But allowance must be made for the damage done to them by lean years, for the increasing competition with other tracts, for the low demand for building materials, and the unwillingness of the State to sell their produce at a low price. The State can complacently wait for the briskness of demand. It may be noted that green forest-trees gain in quality and therefore in price by years. Altogether there are 134 reserved forests in the State.

Trade and Manufactures.

38. The exports of the financial year of review, far exceeded the imports of that year and the exports of the previous year. In the preceding year, the exports were valued at Rs. 302085 and the imports of the financial year of revenue amounted to Rs. 223782 as against the year's export of Rs. 371780, i. e. an increase of nearly Rs. 70000, over the former and of Rs. 148000, over the latter. Bearing in mind that the exports and imports are neither re-imported or re-exported and that bullion or cash are not estimated in this calculation, it may be safely asserted that the balance of external trade was favourable to the State.

39. An analysis of the important items of exports shows that whereas the export of food-stuffs has declined, the export of miscellaneous articles during the financial year of review, present a decided improvement over that of the past year. The unwillingness of the producers to part with the articles of food, without making proper provision for emergencies and without sufficient temptation in the shape of high prices account for the low export of food-stuffs. The miscellaneous articles include Sesamum, which alone engrossed Rs. 111984, out of the miscellaneous exports of the value of Rs. 134396. Evidently the Sesamum crop was alone sufficient to meet the State-revenue demands of the year.

40. The internal trade of the country continued to be satisfactory. There were free circulation of money, a reasonable rate of interest among Shahukars and a credit that was bounded by common sense. Owing, however, to the shyness of the rains in the months of August and September, greedy and speculative merchants artificially raised the prices of food-stuffs at abnormally high rates. But the few, who desired to thrive on the misery of the many, were not long in being pursued by Nemesis in the form of cyclonic rain, which changed their imaginary profits into actual losses.

41. Mention has been made in para 26 of last year's report about the steps taken for the encouragemeat of art and artizens. A necessary corollary to that step was an exhibition of local arts. The opening of this exhibition synchronized with the visit of the Political Agent in December. The sympathy and interest of Political officers in such local matters, must necessarily give encouragement to all concerned in the well-being of the State. The exhibition was a small thing, when compared with the great Exhibition of Bombay. But after all, it is the streamlets, that fill the capacious cavity of a lake with the life-sustaining liquid, which they individually collect.

42. There are no manufactures, properly so called in the state.

Public Works.

43. Statement of public works will be found in Appendix XIX. Altogether a sum of Rs. 16015 was spent on public works as against Rs. 15395, in the previous year.

Post-offices.

44. There is only one Post-office at Lunawada.

Mint.

45. There is no mint in this state.

General condition of State and people.

46. The material condition of the people was, on the whole, satisfactory. Every body except the idle and the infirm got his work and his dues. There was no opulence, but there was no want The year's liabilities were amply met from the year's assets. Savings were few, but scrapings were fewer.

Agrarian Indebtedness.

47. The year of review witnessed the divorce of the time-honoured connection between the Bania and the ryots. The need of the ryot and the greed of the Bania could, no longer, accommodate each other. And the feelings of bitterness, so long bottled up, burst out at last against the startled usurer. The ryots of Kothamba were the first, to openly recognize the ruin wrought by the sweet temptations of ready money, followed by heavy penalties on loans, ruinous rates of interest and subtle calculation of accounts. They formed themselves into an association and solemnly pledged to cease from accepting new loans under any circumstance or from settling their accounts with the Bania, except through some honest and honourable agency. This was a serious and unexpected development, which the usurer did not and could not provide against. He could beat the ryots in detail, but was helpless against a determined combination. When nothing turned up, in spite of his waiting and waiting, he appealed to the State for support.

48. On the other hand, petition after petition was presented to

the Yuvaraj, when he was touring in the Districts, to arrest the growth of usury and the ruin of the ryots. Distrustful of each other, both the parties, prayed for a timely settlement of their differences by the Durbar.

49. A cursory examination of the account-books of some of the money-lenders showed that in many cases, the original amounts of loans were quadrupled and multiplied, that the large repayments were swallowed up by interests on interests and penalties on penalties and that the sons of principals and sureties were alike made responsible for debts, which they were induced or compelled to acknowledge, when pressed for money. On the other hand, the Shahukar was found to have assisted a poor ryot to stand on his legs, accommodated him, when in need, and given large remissions, when the debts were squared and paid up. But despite these redeeming features, the methods of the money-lender, it must be acknowledged, were directly leading to the poverty of the masses and the ruin of the ryot. Nevertheless, it is no good policy to allow the Bania to be boy-cotted by combinations, which, however, well meant in the beginning, have, in the end, a tendency, if not judiciously curbed, to assume proportions difficult to control. And after all, a Bania has his uses. If he exacts high rates of interest on his loans, he executes the duties of a general pacificator in a village, with tact and patience, in a way, that lightens the work of Civil and even Revenue and Criminal Courts and saves the expenses of costly and protracted litigation to the villagers. All things considered, it was thought advisable to effect a reconciliation between the various members of the village body. A set of rules have been framed, to which both parties have subscribed, for future guidance in their monetary transactions. For the existing debts, a court for the summary settlement of accounts has been brought into existence. This Court has no right to pass decrees or to interfere with the legitimate work of Civil Courts, but can, if the parties agree, examine accounts and settle the amount of debts. A State agency for lending money to needy agriculturists primarily for agricultural purposes and occasionally for other purposes at low rates of interest, has also been opened at the time of writing this report. Such an agency, though incapable of displacing the Bania, will undoubtedly act as a check on the wild rates of interests of the money-lender. Competition is better than coercion in monetary dealings. These expedients are temporary in their character, but are highly appreciated and may have to be made permanent, if further experience justifies their continuance. At all events, they have succeeded, for the present, in throwing oil on troubled waters.

50. Cattle were in splendid condition during the whole year. Cattle.

They had ample free grazing and sufficient water. And their grateful masters did not neglect to look after the comfort of one of their chief sources of revenue. Milk was quoted at 0-0-4 pies per lb as in the previous year. But the price of Ghee went up to 0-5-3 per lb. as against 0-4-9 in the previous year, owing to a larger export due to greater demand of that article elsewhere. Statement of agricultural stock in the State is not ready; but will be prepared for the next year's report.

Trees.

51. During the year of report, Mahura, Rayan, mangoes and Timberva trees have continued to yield a good harvest of fruits and flowers for the benefit of the poor of the soil. 2654 maunds of Mahura-fruits were exported during the year of review, as against 1465 maunds in the previous year. There are many Mahura trees in the State. Those growing in State jungles and State unoccupied lands, number 10152. The usual fee charged for the right of collecting fruits and flowers of a Mahura tree, is two annas per year. The fees, therefore, ought to amount to Rs. 1269. Yet in the year of review, they have amounted to Rs. 630. The explanation is to be found in the fact that in some tracts, Mahuras grow in abundance, far beyond the necessities of the population and are, therefore, leased to them at lower rates than two annas per tree. Looking to the demand for Mahura fruits and high prices, at which they are sold, the fees charged for their collection are small. But unless normal conditions prevail and are reasonably assured, any rise in fees spells a pinch to the poor. And the poor are the first charge on a ruler's purse. That they are made independent of the employers of labour by a bumper harvest of fruit trees is in itself a source of satisfaction to the State.

52. Appendix *XXI* gives particulars about Opium and Abkari transactions. During the year of review, 10358 gallons of country-made liquor were sold as against 9132 gallons in the previous year.

CHAPTER. V.

Revenue and Finance.

53. The opening balance at the commencement of

the year...	Rs.	28086
Outstanding debts were	,,	37215
Advances	,,	15717
Revenue arrears.	,,	56614
Total... ...	,,	137632
Add gross revenue of the year	,,	190519
Do also deposits accepted	,,	22190
Total... ...	,,	350341
Deduct the expendtiure of the year	,,	173123
do remissions	,,	5272
do debts and deposits paid off...	,,	14588
Balance... ...	,,	157358

54. At the commencement of the year of Review,

the closing balance was	...	...	...	Rs.	62310 cash
Outstanding debts were	...	...	...	„	95048
				Rs.	157358

55. The debts of the State in current accounts at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 30482. Last year their amount was Rs. 22880. It may be remarked that if the current debts have increased by nearly Rs 8000, the cash balances have been more than doubled. Besides, out of the outstanding debts of Rs, 95048, Rs. 62098 are loans with the Shahukars &c. the rest being revenue arrears. Last year they amounted to Rs. 52932.

56. Deducting these current debts of the State from the amount of loans and advances, there remain clear outstandings of Rs. 31616 as against 30052 in the previous year.

57.. The cash receipts of the year were Rs. 208967 and the expenditure, Rs. 173123. The access of cash receipts over gross revenue is due to the recovery of arrears. The expenditure was within the income both gross and cash.

58. Details of receipts and disbursements will be found in appendix XXII. Excepting land revenues and school receipts, almost all the heads, show an increase of revenues. The falling off, in the school receipts, is due to the remissions of fees for the months, when the schools were closed on account of plague.

59. The falling off, in the Vero receipts is more apparent than real. Some of the Veros relating to land, that were levied and collected from the Pattavat Villages, have been transferred to the heads of tributes payable by the Pattavats.

60. Receipts from the levy of Sayer duties amounted to Rs. 23110. This sum is made up of Rs. 5581 as import duties and Rs. 17529 as export duties. Last year the imports realized Rs. 6588 as duties and the exports Rs. 10893. This increase of 70 P. C. in the receipts from export duties is a sure index of the increase of products of the soil and the prosperity of the people.

61. Last year 445 lbs. 4 tolas and 54 grains of opium were sold. In the year of report, it was 530 lbs. 22 tolas and 168 grains. The increase in the sale of opium, in spite of the raising of prices, is due to returning prosperity. The sale was carried on departmentally.

62. The expenditure side calls for few remarks. With a few variations, it follows the line of the previous year, showing an increase

of only Rs. 512. Jail, Dispensary, Schools and public-works were properly provided for. About Rs. 3000 were spent in purchase of horses and are debited as military expenditure. The increase in miscellaneous expenditure is due to sundry expenses of the previous years paid for in the year of report.

CHAPTER VI.

Vital statistics, &c.

63. Appendices XXIII and XXIV relate to medical relief and births and deaths respectively.

Plague.

64. During the course of the year of review, plague claimed 40 victims in all. It recrudesced in Madhwas and its vicinity in August, but received a prompt check to its further progress, by the timely and complete evacuation of the infected localities. Happily, the anniversary of its visitation has passed, without its unwelcome and dread presence. And it may be hoped that it will not now raise its head at least, till a twelve month.

Other epidemic.

65. There was no other epidemic during the year of report. The health of the people was generally good. Scarcity of rains made malarial fevers scarce.

66. Despite the plague, the population of the District has not declined. In a population of 63967 according to the last census, there were 2669 births and 1527 deaths in the official year of review. Thus the birth and death rates come to 42 and 24 per thousand respectively. There may be mistakes in the registration of births and deaths, but there must be fewer mistakes in the registration of deaths, owing to the loudness and length of the mourning systematically observed for the dead. Besides, the figures were checked by the Dewan at least once, when he was on a tour through the Districts.

Vaccination.

67. Vaccine operations, carried on by two vaccinators, under the supervision of the Sanitary Commissioner of Bombay, and paid by the State, were satisfactorily performed. 2147 children were vaccinated as against 1782 in the previous year. Cases of re-vaccination were 56. Last year they were 32. The total cost for the maintenance of this department came to Rs. 620 as against Rs. 616 in the previous year.

Medical relief.

68. The total cost for the maintenance of the Medical Dispensary in the State, came to Rs. 2939 as against 2731 in the previous year.

69. The total number of patients and the average attendance per day were 10130 and 114 as against 8993 and 133 respectively in the previous year.

70. As in the previous year, rooms for the admission of in-door patients, remained vacant during the year of report.

71. Mr. Ganesh Vishnu Kher, an L. M. & S. of the Bombay University is in charge of the Dispensary.

CHAPTER VII.

72. Appendix XXV gives particulars about Education in the State. Education.

73. The Public Instruction of the State, has received the full attention that it always deserves. During the year of review, Mr. Lory, the Ag. Educational Inspector visited the State and inspected the schools in a way that has electrified the masters, satisfied the parents and encouraged the pupils. The Educational effects of his visit are great and lasting. And the thanks of the Durbar are due to that officer for the active interest which he feels and shows in the schools of the State. The Deputy Educational Inspector also visited the State twice. And the Dewan visited all the schools of the State except three, sometimes alone and sometimes in company of the Yuvaraj.

74. The opening of the 5th and 6th standards in the Anglo-Vernacular school and the addition of an experienced Head Master and a graduated assistant to the staff, have raised high the fabric of secondary education. To raise it still higher, is not an illegitimate or extravagant ambition of the Darbar. In an important town like Lunawada, the opening of a High School, preparing boys for the School Final or the University Entrance Examination, is not an impossible feat. At the time of writing the report, the Anglo-Vernacular School claims 81 pupils, instead of 51 in the previous year. And the number will still rise.

75. On the other hand, the circle of primary education has been widened. A new school was opened in Pandarwada on the 1st October and now records 40 boys on the rolls. A 7th standard has also been opened in the Main Vernacular School, which has, during the course of the year, increased its number, in spite of the drain to the English School.

76. The Girls' School is not so very prosperous. In quality, number and attendance, it shows a retrograde motion. The wide margin between the number on the rolls and the number of attendance, the sudden rise of the latter on occasions of prize distribution and of visits by gentlemen and the oft-marked absence of punctuality in attendance by the girls, force the conclusion that female education is insufficiently appreciated by the people of the State, even after the existence of the school for more than a generation.

77. For the encouragement of female, physical and primary education, a fund has been started, which will form a nucleus for future contributions. From the interest derived from this money, poor boys will be supplied with books and slates. Gymnastics will be popularized by presents; and sewing and embroidery will be further stimulated by rewards. The funds are in the bands of a committee, presided by the Dewan, and called the Vidyottejak Committee. With the approval of the Inspector of Education, it has already embarked on its duties and promises to supplement the efforts of the Darbar and the Educational Department by the influence of the members and the funds of the Committee.

78. The total expenditure on Education, during the year of review, was Rs. 4569, which is made of:—

Rs.	4451	for Masters' pay.
Rs.	633	Rewakantha Education and Pension Fund.
Rs.	205	for books and furniture.
Rs.	84	for prizes.
Rs.	166	for repairs of schools.
Rs.	249	for scholarships.
	5788	
Deduct Rs.	1219	Fees.

Total Rs. 4569, as against 4092, in the previous year. Besides, Rs. 616 were given as encouragement to books and writers.

79. Over and above this expenditure, the building of a new school at Bakor has cost Rs. 897; and Rs. 70 have been spent on a new school-house at Kothamba, which is in process of construction. It may be remarked that the Darbar has decided to construct new buildings on approved plans for all the schools in the State, as funds permit.

CHAPTER VIII.

Miscellaneous.

80 There is no printing press in the State and there is one library maintained by State-aid and private subscriptions.

81. The narrative of the year, that is past, is finished. The record of the struggles, successes and failures of the Administration during that period need not be inconveniently and unnecessarily enlarged. The soundness of finance and the march of progress have been maintained, without the application of the screw or the pruning knife. But after all, human efforts do not avail before the mighty forces of nature. In the hope, therefore, that God will help those who help themselves, the efforts of the administration are, and will be, directed towards the contentment of the peasantry, prosperity of the people, soundness of finance, and the preparations for future contingencies.

DOLATRAM KRIPARAM,
Dewan, Lunawada State.

APPENDIX I.

Names of high officials in the Lunawada State, showing changes in personnel during the year 1904-05.

Name of officer.	Appointment.	Period. From	Period. To	Remarks.
Dolatram Kriparam Esq.	Dewan	21-11-1891	31—3-1905	
Raj-Kumar Shri Raghunathsinhji	Samant Officer	1-10-1903	31—3-1905	2nd son of the Raja Saheb continues to do the duties of Samant officer without pay. Has got Jagir.
Bapalal Krishnalal ...	Treasury Officer	1—4-1892	31—3-1905	His services being lent to the Chhota Udepur State as tutor, he left charge here on 21-1-1898 and has rejoined here on 24-2-1902.
Hiralal Maneklal ...	Nyayadhish	16—8-1904	31—3-1905	Newly appointed.

DEWAN'S OFFICE,
LUNAWADA, *24th June 1905.*

DOLATRAM KRIPARAM,
Dewan, Lunawada State.

APPENDIX II.

List of Laws in force in the Lunawada State.

Description.	Wether adapted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during year under report.	Remarks.
Stamp Act Registration Act Court Fees Act Limitation Act Act relating to the epidemic disease among horses &c. Arms Act relating to Fire-arms.	...	...	These are special laws of the State.
Civil Procedure Code. Criminal Procedure Code Penal Code	Adapted in the spirit of British laws		

DEWAN'S OFFICE,
LUNAWADA, *24th June 1905.*

DOLATRAM KRIPARAM,
Dewan, Lunawada State.

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the strength, cost, and other particulars of the Military Force in the Lunawada State, 1904-05.

Arm of Service.	Number of fighting officer and men.						Details of force at end of the current year.						Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force including followers.	Remarks.
	At the end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Casualties.			At the end of the current year	Number of Regiments, Batalions or Batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men.					
			Died.	Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c				European Commissioned Officers	Native Commissioned Officers	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Fighting Men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Cavalry	29	6	5	1	2	27	...	...	...	...	...	27	5917—0—2	
Sappers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Artillery	5	1	...	...	1	5	...	*20	...	...	...	5	415—7—2	* 2 guns serviceable. *18 guns unserviceable.
Infantry	8	1	...	...	1	8	...	..	...	...	...	8	468-11—2	
Imperial Service Troops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total..	42	8	5	1	4	40	...	20	...	...	...	40	6801—2—6	

DEWAN'S OFFICE

LUNAWADA, *24th June 1905.*

DOLATRAM KRIPARAM

Dewan, Lunawada State.

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, Decipline and education of the Police in the Lunawada State, for the year 1904-05.

Description of office.	Number.	Pay of grade.	Total cost.	Punishments.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded or suspended departmentally.	Punished Judicially.	By Promotion.	By Money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Police Suprintendent.	1	50—0—0		...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Chief Constable.	4	18—0—0 17—0—0 16—0—0 15—0—0		...	2	...	...	...	4	...	
Opium Inspector.	1	17—0—0		...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Drill Master.	1	10—0—0		...	1	...	...	...	1	...	
Head Constable (Jamadar	3	10—0—0		...	1	...	...	...	8	...	
	5	8—0—0		...	3	...	...	...			
Havaldar.	6	7—0—0		...	1	...	...	...	6	...	

Rs. 9689—6—1

Naik	6	6—0—0	Rs. 9689—6—1	...	1	...	1	...	6	...	
1st Grade Constable	40	5—8—0		...	11	...	1	...	17	...	
2nd Grade Do.	50	5—0—0		3	21	...	...	...	26	...	*There are savings from pay of Grade &c. hence the difference.
3rd Do. Do.	6	4—0—0		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Opium Mounted Police...	8	8—3—0		...	4	...	...	...	7	...	
Total...	131		* 9689 6-1	3	45	...	2	...	77	...	

DEWAN'S OFFICE,
LUNAWADA, *24th June 1905.*

DOLATRAM KRIPARAM,
Dewan, Lunawada State

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Lunawada State, during the year 1904-05.

State.	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions (columns 4 and 5).		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Lunawada ...	56	82	91	124	91	124	75	93	16	31	82·4	75	82·4	75	

DEWAN'S OFFICE,
LUNAWADA, *24th June 1905.*

DOLATRAM KRIPARAM,
Dewan, Lunawada State.

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Lunawada State, during the year 1904-05

State.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Lunawada ...	1457	779	815	538	55.9	69	

DEWAN'S OFFICE,
LUNAWADA, *24th June 1905.*

DOLATRAM KRIPARAM,
Dewan, Lunawada State.

APPENDIX VII.

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of, and cases awaiting trial in the Lunawada State, during the year 1904-05.

Description of offences.	Number of offences.			Number of cases disposed of during past year.	Number of cases disposed of during present year.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons sentenced.						Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined, being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Term of imprisonment.									Remarks.
	Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.					Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and fine.		Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.				Under one month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation.	Capital Punishment.	Awaiting trial	
								Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.																		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Offences against person	...	5	5	7	7*	16	6	...	...	4	1	1	...	6	10	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Two dormant cases.
Offences against property	11	46	57	23	39	65	46	...	2	4	30	9	1	46	19	...	...	12	13	2	5	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other offences	1	31	32	16	34	43	41	...	2	1	22	16	..	41	2	...	...	21	2	...	...	...	2	...	..	...	...	...	...	
Total...	12	82	94	46	80	124	93	...	4	9	53	26	1	93	31	...	...	33	16	2	9	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	

DEWAN'S OFFICE

LUNAWADA, *24th June 1905.*

DOLATRAM KRIPARAM

Dewan, Lunawada State.

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Lunawada State, during the year 1904-05.

Name of Court.	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.								Persons Disposed of.					Persons remaining at the end of year.	Remarks.
			Remaining at the end of last year.	Brought to trial in 1904-05.					Total.								
	Past year	Present year.		Arrested by Police.	Upon Warrant.	On Summons.	Voluntary.	Arrested in presence of the Magistrate.	Past year.	Present year.	Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped, or transferred.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Sessions Court.	1	5	...	8	4	...	...	...	2	12	4	3	5	...	...	...	
First Class Magistrates' Courts	13	33	...	37	11	37	...	...	19	85	1	22	38	...	...	24*	* Accused in one case of affray.
Other Magistrates' Courts.	55	69	...	79	2	29	...	...	158	110	3	12	95	...	...	...	
Total...	69	107	...	124	17	66	...	...	179	207	8	37	138	...	...	24	

DEWAN'S OFFICE,
LUNAWADA, *24th June 1905.*

DOLATRAM KRIPARAM,
Dewan, Lunawada State.

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Lunawada State, during the year 1904–05.

Tribunals.	Number of applications.	Number of persons and cases.																Remarks.
		Applications rejected.		Sentences.						Proceedings quashed.		Referred.		Further enquiry, &c. ordered.		Pending.		
				Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.										
		Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	
Rajasaheb's Court.	5	1	1	1	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
Dewan's Court.	13*	...	...	14	7	8	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*In one case, the accused persons filed two separate appeals. Hence 13 appeals in 12 cases

DEWAN'S OFFICE,
LUNAWADA, *24th June 1905.*

DOLATRAM KRIPARAM,
Dewan, Lunawada State.

APPENDIX X.

CIVIL WORK.—Nature and value of Original Suits filed and disposed of during the year 1904—05.

Tribunal.	Opening Balance.		Filed during the year. Received by Transfer or on Remand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing Balance		Suits filed during Present year.									Suits disposed of during Present year.						Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value.	Suits *re* landed property.	Suits for money transaction.	Suits for other rights.	Number of Suits under Rs. 100.	Number of Suits above Rs 100 and under Rs. 500.	Number of Suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1000.	Number of Suits above Rs. 1000 and under Rs. 5000.	Number of Suits above Rs. 5000.	Ex Parte.	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of.	Value.	Average duration. Y. M D.	
Dewan.	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Nyayadhis.	212	234	491	682	703	916	469	754	234	162	42691-14-8	2	657	25	582	96	6	...	...	156	404*	5	192	37829-7-5	0-5-8	* 288 by consent decrees. 116 by Rajinamas. 404
	4 R	2 R	3 R	2 R	7 R	4 R	5 R	3 R	2 R	1 R																
Total...	213	234	491	682	703	916	470	754	234	162	42691-14-8	2	657	25	582	96	6	...	...	156	404	5	192	37829-7-5	0-5-8	
	4 R	2 R	3 R	2 R	7 R	4 R	5 R	3 R	2 R	1 R																

"R" shows the number of applications for review.

DEWAN'S OFFICE,
LUNAWADA, *24th June 1905.*

DOLATRAM KRIPARAM,
Dewan, Lunawada State.

APPENDIX XI.

CIVIL WOEK-Results of applications for execution of decrees in the Lunawada State during the year 1904-05.

Tribunal.	Opening Balance.		Value of opening balance for present year.	Applications brought to the Register.			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing Balance.			Nature of Applications pending disposal at the close of.			Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months	
Nyayadhish ...	1144	576	47906-9-0	493	460	27216-8-2	1637	1036	75123-1-2	1061	461	28811-2-6	576	575	46311-14-8	86	143	346	

DEWAN'S OFFICE,
LUNAWADA, *24th June 1905.*

DOLATRAM KRIPARAM,
Dewan, Lunawada State.

APPENDIX XII.

CIVIL WORK.—Number and results of appeals in Civil Suits in the Lunawada State during the year 1904-05.

Tribunal.	Opening Balance.		Filed during.		Total.		Disposed of during.		Closing Balance.		Value of appeals filed during.		How disposed of.										Average Duration.	
													Decisions confirmed.		Decisions reversed.		Decisions amended.		Cases remained for retrial		Cases compromised and otherwise disposed of.			
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year. Y. M. D.	Present year. Y. M. D.
Rajasaheb's Court.	3	2	2	2	5	4	3	3	2	1	120-3-0	1283-10-6	2	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	0-11-10	1-8-8
Dewan's Court.	1	4	13	28	14	32	10	31	4	1	2688-0-2	7666-13-7	3	11	...	7	7	9	...	...	...	4	0-3-15	0-4-5

DEWAN'S OFFICE
LUNAWADA, *24th June 1905.*

DOLATRAM KRIPARAM
Dewan, Lunawada State.

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jails and Lock-ups in the Lunawada State during the year 1904-05.

Stations.	No. of prisons.	No. of prisoners.				Daily average.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jail and Prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in Jail.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.		Past year.	Present year.				
				Past year.	Present year.						
Lunawada	1	19	85	67	104	17·9	17·2	22	1487-13-11	·4	One convict died of pneumonia.

DEWAN'S OFFICE,
LUNAWADA, *24th June 1905.*

DOLATRAM KRIPARAM,
Dewan, Lunawada State.

APPENDIX XIV.

Registration of documents in the Lunawada State, during the year 1904-05.

Name of State.	Documents presented for Registration		Nature of Documents presented.										Documents registered.		Value of documents registered.		Documents of which registry has been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year.		Remarks.
			Mortgages.		Sale deeds.		Wills.		Money-bonds.		Miscellaneous.										
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	21
Lunawada	73 52* 125	83	34	27	16	22	9	7	8	9	6	18	38	105	11761-14-0	32155-13-4	...	...	87	65§	*52 documents were the arrears of the previous year. §65 made up of 41 documents of the past year and 24 of the present year.

DEWAN'S OFFICE,
LUNAWADA, *24th June 1905.*

DOLATRAM KRIPARAM,
Dewan, Lunawada State.

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Registration in the Lunawada State during the year 1904-05.

Description.	Past year.						Present year.						Remarks.
	Number of deeds	Value of property.			Fees realised.		Number of deeds.	Value of property.			Fees realised.		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	
Mortgages	34	11951	0	0	17	4	27	8638	11	5	13	4	0
Sale deeds.	16	6112	0	0	321	8	22	10172	8	0	534	5	3
Wills.	9	0	0	0	2	12	7	0	0	0	1	12	0
Money-bonds.	8	3090	0	0	2	8	9	2865	0	0	9	0	0
Miscellaneous.	6	0	0	0	2	4	18	0	0	0	6	0	0
Total. ...	73	21153	0	0	346	4	83	21676	3	5	564	5	3
Deduct expenditure. ...	...	...			197	5	...	...	...	...	208	3	6
Net profit.... ...	...	...	...	...	148	15	...	...	...	...	356	1	9

DEWAN'S OFFICE,
LUNAWADA, *24th June 1905.*

DOLATRAM KRIPARAM,
Dewan, Lunawada State.

APPENDIX XVI.

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Lunawada State, during the year 1904-05.

Name	Opening balance on 1st August 1903.	Receipts during the year.		Total. in current year.	Expenditure during the year.		Balance on the 31st July 1904	Remarks.
		past.	Present.		past.	Present.		
Lunawada Municipality	224	2776	3014-5-6	3238-5-6	2552	3266-6-2	0	28-0-6deposits.

DEWAN'S OFFICE,
LUNAWADA, *24th June 1905.*

DOLATRAM KRIPARAM,
Dewan, Lunawada State.

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement of rainfall in the Lunawada State during the year 1904-05.

State.	April 1904.	May 1904.	June 1904.	July 1904.	August 1904.	September 1904.	October 1904.	November 1904.	December 1904.	January 1905.	February 1905.	March 1905.	Total.	Total of past year.	Total of past 5 years.	Remarks.
Lunawada ...	...	0'-95"	1'-95"	8'-79"	1'-99"	7'-10"	...	...	...	...	0'-3"	0'-9"	20'-90"	28'-39"	24'-54"	

DEWAN'S OFFICE,
LUNAWADA, *24th June 1905.*

DOLATRAM KRIPARAM,
Dewan, Lunawada State.

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement as to prices of Staplefood-grains in the Lunawada State during 1904-05.

Article.	During March 1904 (Past year) Per maund of 40 lbs.			During March 1905 (Present year) Per maund of 40 lbs.			Remarks.
Bajri	0	14	3	1	3	6	
Bavto	0	9	10	1	1	0	
Gram	0	12	10	1	1	9	
Maize	0	10	8	1	1	0	
Mahura flowers	0	4	0	0	6	6	
Rice No. 3	1	4	0	2	0	0	

DEWAN'S OFFICE
LUNAWADA, *24th June 1905.*

DOLATRAM KRIPARAM
Dewan, Lunawada State.

APPENDIX XIX.

Expenditure on Public Works in the Lunawada State during the year 1904-05.

Description of work.	State funds.			Local funds.			Totals.
	Original	Repairs	Total	Original	Repairs	Total.	
Wells	1500-15-2	...	1500-15-2	...	...	...	
Tanks	300—0-0	...	300—0-0	...	...	...	
Culvert	1425—5-6	...	1425—5-6	...	...	...	
Preservation of old site ...	584-13-5	...	583-13-5	...	...	...	
Roads	...	5663—2-0½	5663—2-0½	...	...	...	
Palace repairs... ...	...	510-14-1	510-14-1	...	...	...	
Stables	1708—0-8½	324—0-6	2032—1-2½	...	...	...	
State house and Chora repairs	...	378—5-0	378—5-0	...	...	...	
School houses... ...	967—5-4	166—0-5	1133—5-9	...	...	...	
Miscellaneous including encouragement to artizens.	2486—2-8	...	2486—2-8	...	...	...	
Total..	8972-10-9½	7042—6-0½	16015-0-10	...	...	...	

DEWAN'S OFFICE,
LUNAWADA, *24th June 1905.*

DOLATRAM KRIPARAM,
Dewan, Lunawada State.

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the excise shops and excise revenue of the Lunawada State during the year 1904-05.

Name of State.	Country spirit.		Opium.		Ganja.		Tari.		Total.		Remarks.
	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	
Lunawada ...	38	4678-10-8	23	3401—8-0	1	33-0-0	...	...	62	8113—2-8	

DEWAN'S OFFICE.
LUNAWADA *24th June 1905.*

DOLATRAM KRIPARAM,
Dewan, Lunawada State.

APPENDIX XXII.

Particulars of Receipts and Expenditure of the Lunawada State for the year 1904-05.

No.	Items.	Cash revenue.		Gross revenue.	
	Receipts.	Last year.	Current year.	Last year.	Current year.
1	Land Revenue ...	91334—0—6	98315-13—9	111932—9—4	109082-14—6
2	Local Cess. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Veros receipts. ...	9153-10-10	8725—9-10	10233-15—6	9126—4—1
4	Sale proceeds of land.	1145—3—3	2869—6-11	1145—3—3	2869—6-11
5	Opium Revenue ...	3846—4—1	4151—8—0	3846—4—1	4151—8—0
6	Abkari Revenue (including Bhang, Ganja, &c.	3851—5—8	4807-13—3	3851—5—8	4807—13-3
7	Jama &c. from Bhayats & Pattavats ...	2124-13-11	3464—5—7	2192-10—2	3548-12-11
8	Custom receipts ...	17481—5-11½	23110—7—2½	17481—5-11½	23110—7—2½
9	Forests	7046-15—9	8696—1—4	7046-15—9	8696—1—4
10	Judicial (including stamps)	6991—2—6	9119-14—5	6991—2—6	9119-14—5
11	Education (Fees &c.)...	860-10—0	783—5—6	860-10—0	783—5—6
12	Guaranteed rights ...	1151—3—2	1207—5—7	1306—4—8	1306—4—8
13	Extraordinary receipts	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	Other receipts ...	8070—3—0½	9884—9—0	11813—5—9½	13915-15—7
15	Takavi	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total...	153056-14—7¾	175136—4—4½	178701-12—7¾	190518-12—4½
	Recovery of outstandings...	42465—6-10½	33831—5—2½	.....	.....
	Grand Total...	195522—5—6¼	208967—9—7	.....	.....

	Expenditure.	Last year.	Current year.	
1	Darbar Expenses ...	62689—1—6½	61729—1—6	
2	Tribute	22816—2—6	14231—8—8	
3	Extraordinary charges	741—0—0	684—0—0	
4	Administrative (establishment	8342-11-11	9980—6-10	
5	Revenue Department.	6654—10—0	6616—7-11	
6	Judicial Do. ..	1951—6—1	1961—7—3	
7	Educational Do. ...	4701—7—4	4828—7-11	
8	Military (Sibandi) ...	17368—6—7	16891-11—8	
9	Police...	9340—2-11	9623—3—1	
10	Jail	733—6—3	570—7—1	Excluding the guarding establishment.
11	Dispensary (including vaccination)... ...	4277-15—7	4121—1—5	
12	Forest Department ...	698—7—3	796—0-10	
13	Public Works (including repairs) ...	12505-13—5	16261-11—1½	
14	Minor establishment...	3387-14—0	3669—9—8	
15	Dharmada (Devasthan.	1242—6—7	2203—9—5	
16	Guaranteed rights ...	1481—9—5	1481—9—5	
17	Miscellaneous ...	10875—1-10	17240—9—0½	
18	Nazarana	.....	.....	
19	Purchase of land ...	2777—1—0	232—4-11	
20	Relief works	26-13—0	.....	
21	Takavi	.....	.....	
	Total...	172611—9—2½	173123—5—9	
22	Paid in liquidation of debts	.....	.....	
23	Remission	113006—9—5	5272—2—4	
	Grand Total...	285618—2—7½	178395—8—1	

DEWAN'S OFFICE,

LUNAWADA, *24th June 1995.*

DOLATRAM KRIPARAM,

Dewan, Lunawada State.

APPENDIX XXIII.

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Lunawada State, during the year 1904-05.

Dispensary.	Number of Patients treated.		Results of in-door Patients.				Expenditure.	Daily average.	Remarks.
	Out-door	In-door.	Discharged.	Absented	Died.	Remaining under treatment			
Chief Medical Dispensary for English medicines...	10130	0	0	0	0	0	2939-1-7	114·5	

DEWAN'S OFFICE.
LUNAWADA, *24th June 1905.*

DOLATRAM KRIPARAM
Dewan, Lunawada State.

APPENDIX XXIV.

Vital Statistics of the Lunawada State, for the year 1904-05.

Name	Population.	Births.		Increase.	Decrease.	Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease.	Ratio per 1000 of Population.				Remarks.
		Past year.	Present year.			Past year.	Present year.			Births.		Deaths		
										Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
Lunawada State.	63967	...	2669	...	...	...	1527	...	...	...	41·7	...	23·8	Figures for the past year are not available.

DEWAN'S OFFICE.
LUNAWADA, *24th June 1905.*

DOLATRAM KRIPARAM,
Dewan, Lunawada State.

APPENDIX XXV.

Particulars as to the Schools maintained by the Lunawada State, for the year 1904-05.

Number of Schools.		Description of Schools.	Number of Pupils on roll on 31st March		Daily Average Attendance.		Expenditure.			Remarks.
Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	High School.	Secondary.	Primary.	
1	1	Lunawada Anglo-Vernacular School	59	79	33·4	51·9	...	990-7-6	*	
1	1	Lunawada Guj.-Main School	354	305	271·7	271·3		...		
1	1	Lunawada Girls' School ...	76	70	46·2	42·2				
1	1	Vardhari	49	48	31·9	30·3				
1	1	Khanpur	43	44	26·4	30·2				
1	1	Kothamba	35	44	21·5	27·6				
1	1	Kharol	29	28	20·7	20·4				
1	1	Bakor	43	46	34·6	33·9				
1	1	Ram Patel's Merwada ...	25	25	18·5	19·				
1	1	Madhwas	25	26	16·9	14·1				
1	1	Malekpur	9	20	16·3	14·7				
1	1	Limbadia	29	26	17·5	20·3				
	1	Pandarwada	...	40	...	31·8				
12	13		776	801	555·6	607·7				

3750—6—2

DEWAN'S OFFICE,
LUNAWADA, *24th June 1905.*

DOLATRAM KRIPARAM,
Dewan, Lunawada State.

Issued by order of Maharana Shri Sir Wakhatsinhji, K.C.I.E.,
Raja of Lunawada.

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

LUNAWADA STATE

FOR 1905-06.

Ahmedabad.
PRINTED AT THE "GUJARAT PRINTING PRESS."
1906.

KARBHARI'S OFFICE

LUNAWADA, *25th June 1906.*

To,

MAHARANA SIR SHRI WAKHATSINHJI, K. C. I. E.
RAJASAHEB OF LUNAWADA.

MAHARANAJI,

I have the honour to submit the annual administration report of the State for the year 1905-1906.

I have the honour to be,
Maharanaji,
Your most obedient servant,
HARGOVIND. D. KANTAWALA,
Karbhari.

REPORT
ON THE
ADMINISTRATION OF THE LUNAWADA STATE FOR THE YEAR 1905-1906.

CHAPTER I.

General and Political.

1. The area, population and average gross revenue of the Lunawada State are 388 square miles, 63967 souls and 185681 rupees respectively. The total sum of tribute amounts to Rs. 14231-8-8, out of which, Rs. 9230-12-4 are payable to the British Government, and Rs. 5000-12-4 to the Gaekwad. Maharana Sir Shri Wakhatsinhji, K. C. I. E., Rajasaheb of Lunawada, a Virpura Solanki Rajput, who is now 46 years old, has married in the Sisodia family of Khandhu in the Banswara State, and has two Kumars. Maharaj-kumar Shri Ranjitsinhji received his education at Mayo College, Ajmere, and completed the 24th year, in March last. He has been managing the administrative affairs of the state under the immediate supervision of the Rajasaheb. The second son, Rajkumar Shri Raghunathsinhji, aged 21, does the duties of a Samant Officer and thus assists the State to some extent.

2. The second marriage of the Maharaj-kumar was celebrated on the 23rd August last, with the daughter of the late Maharaja Sárdulsinhji of Sitamau, a first class Rathod State in Central India.

3. Owing to the protracted illness of the Raniji Saheb, Yuvaraj Ranjitsinhji was not able to go out into the Districts for Jamabandi work, as he used to do. This work was undertaken by the new Karbhari, R. B Kantawala, but was not completed during the year under report. The Jamabandi in the State means not only the settlement of revenue accounts, but a thorough inspection of the administrative machine in all its parts, the collection of direct information regarding the wants, wishes and condition of the people, redress of grievances calling for immediate action, removal of petty annoyances and so on.

4. The Political Agent, Mr. Brown, arrived at Lunawada on the 3rd March, and left it on the 7th. During his short stay, official visits were exchanged and public institutions, like the Jail, Schools, Dispensary, Library, Municipal Hall &c. were visited. The foundation stone of a Vegetable Market was laid, and a Model Farm was opened.

5. Mr. Dolatram Kirparam, the late Karbhari, having tendered his resignation, R. B. Hargovind Dwarkadas Kantawala, a British pensioner, was appointed in his place on the 14th November 1905. Mr. Hiralal Maneklal Parikh, an L. L. B. of the Bombay University, continued to work as Nyayadhish (Sub-Judge). In consequence of Mr. Bapalal Krishnalal's resignation, Mr. Kalidas Nathji Raval was appointed Treasury Officer in November last.

CHAPTER II.

Administration of th e ld.

6. During the year of review no villages were surveyed and assessed.

7. The system of assessment and settlement for khalsa villages, inaugurated long ago, has undergone no change. The average incidence of land rent in the State is estimated at Re. 1-7-10 per acre, which does not press heavily on cultivators.

8. The boundary dispute with the neighbouring State of Idar, alluded to in the last report, remains pending still.

9. Takavi advances of small sums were made to ryots for the purchase of bullocks. Cotton seeds worth Rs. 306 were obtained from Ankleshwar and distributed among the cultivators, with a view to encourage the growth of cotton of a superior variety.

10. The cultivated area of the state land, in the year of report, was 52563 acres, as against 52629 acres in the previous year. The shortage is so small that it requires no comment.

11. The arrears of land revenue for the year of report and the recovery from the past arrears amounted to Rs. 4480 and Rs. 19627, as against Rs. 10767 and Rs. 33831 respectively in the previous year.

12. In the year under review Rs 476 were remitted, as against Rs. 5272 in the previous year. The fact, that so small a remission was required, indicates the returning prosperity of the people.

CHAPTER III.

Protection.

Legislation.

13. The spirit of the Acts and Regulations in force in British territories is generally followed in carrying on the Civil and Criminal work of the State. Names of the special Laws of the State are given in Appendix II.

Military force.

14. Including the Risaldar, the sanctioned strength of the Risala is 43 sawars. To this, a few artillery and infantry men must be added. In fact, the actual strength of the Risala was 31 Cavalry, 7 Artillery, and 8 Infantry. The cavalry and infantry are armed with guns and swords; while the artillery with guns only. The principal duty, imposed upon the cavalry, is to escort the Rajasaheb, his family, and the chief-officers of the State. The infantry has to mountguard and the artillerymen have to fire salutes. The whole Risala force is also required to co-operate, if necessary, with the Police for maintaining peace and for the prevention and detection of crime.

15. The cost of maintaining the Risala was Rs. 7503, as against Rs. 6801 in the previous year.

16. As stated last year, our endeavours to bring up the Risala to the sanctioned strength have not fully succeeded, but it is hoped that more favourable terms will attract young men from the fighting classes to enroll themselves as sawars.

Police.

17. The actual strength and cost of the Police, during the year of review, were 131 and Rs. 9912, as against 131 and Rs. 9689 respectively in the previous year.

18. For the purposes of Police administration, the 4 divisions and 15 sub-divisions, into which the Mahals are divided, continued as before. Mr. Ishwarbhai Dharamdas, a retired chief Constable of the British Police, continued as Superintendent during the year of report.

19. The Police force is provided with guns and swords.

20 The ratio of the Police force to square miles and inhabitants remains the same as that in the previous year, i. e. there was one Police to every 3 square miles and to 488 inhabitants.

21. Appendices V, VI, and VII are statements, which give an idea of the working of the Police during the year under review.

22. In the year of report, the value of property affected by crime and that recovered by the Police was smaller than that of the previous year.

Village Police.

23. The existence of the Village police proves useful in the prevention of crime. Almost every village possesses a separate Village-police force, supported, ordinarily, by a grant of land, supplemented by annual grants in kind by the villagers. In some cases, the Chowkidars are totally maintained by the village community.

Criminal Justie

24. In this State, there is one Sessions Court, presided over by the Karbhari. The number of 1st Class Magistrates fluctuated during the year, but at the end there were two such Magistrates. The 2nd and 3rd class Magistrates were one and two respectively.

Civil Justice

25. There are two Courts of original Civil Jurisdiction in the State. Suits of the value of Rs. 5000 and upwards are disposed of by the Court of the Karbhari, and those under Rs. 5000 are left to the Jurisdiction of the Nyayadhish-Court. Appendices X, XI, & XII contain information about the working of the Civil Courts in the matters of original suits, execution of decrees and appeals.

26. The increase in the number of days required for the disposal of a suit is chiefly due to a smaller percentage of consent-decrees and rajinamas, to the total number of suits, decided this year by the Court, than that of the preceding year.

27. The same procedure of insisting upon the attendance of debtors before passing decrees against them was followed during the year of

report with satisfactory results. In all, 107 suits of the aggregate value of Rs. 7576 were decided by consent of the parties, the amount decreed being Rs. 6176, i. e. Rs. 1400 less. Thus, the defendants have gained 18½ per-cent as against 15½ in the previous year.

Extradition.

28. During the year of report, 8 persons in 5 cases were surrendered to, and 2 persons in 2 cases were surrendered by, the State.

Jail.

29. There is only one Jail in the town of Lunawada with ample accommodation for over 100 prisoners.

30. Appendix XII. gives particulars about prisoners in the Jail. On the whole, their health was sound and their general condition good. Long termed male prisoners are employed on making carpets, tapes, tattees &c., and the rest, excluding females, are given extra-mural work in the gardens and other places. The female prisoners are generally engaged in grinding at the mill, fetching water, and cooking food.

Registration.

31. Appendices XIV. and XV. give particulars about the registration of documents. In all, 86 documents of the aggregate value of Rs. 22022 were presented for registration, as against 83 of the value of Rs. 21676 in the previous year.

Municipal Administration.

32. Appendix XVI. details the municipal receipts and disbursements. The municipal affairs are generally managed by the nominated members, the majority of whom are leaders of the town. The social status, they hold, enables them to secure voluntary subscriptions at times for some of the works of public utility, such as the repairs of wells, tanks &c., and to manage the municipal affairs within the income, which would, otherwise, fall short of the various requirements of the town. On the whole, the working of the town Municipality is found to be satisfactory.

CHAPTER IV.

Production and Distribution.

Weather and Crops.

33. The first fall of 34" was registered on the 1st July, which was followed by a further fall of 62" on the 2nd, 4th and 5th July, and agricultural operations were commenced in right earnest. The subsequent fall of 9'-16" on the 8th and 9th July much widened the area of cultivation. From the 22nd to 28th July, the rainfall measured 10'-21". By this heavy fall, the tanks were filled and rivers inundated; but some injury was done to cultivation, as seeds and seedlings were washed away. Since then, the continued absence of rain, for about 20 days, caused anxiety; but the God of rain was propitious and there was a downpour of 4'-20" on the 10th September, which gave new life to withering crops, and saved the people from facing a lean year. The absence of rain in the latter part of the monsoon-season, damaged certain crops requiring much water, and deprived the land of moisture, which would have benefited the rabi crops; but the loss was more than compensated by the abundant produce of sesamum, which always thrives better under such conditions.

34. The total rainfall registered this year was 29'-71", as against 20'-90" measured last year, and it exceeded the average fall of last five years by two inches. The comparatively heavier fall of this year did not give a better harvest, because it was not seasonable. The cyclonic rain measuring nearly 22 inches in July did not prove very favourable to the agricultural operations.

35. The Mahi and Panam rivers supply a natural storage of water for men and cattle. Some wells were sunk or deepened either from private funds alone or with the aid of the State. The quantity of water required for domestic purposes was thus made available in many places. In spite of all the natural advantages of rivers and streams, which intersperse the State, and of the existence of a large number of tanks and wells, it must be admitted that the supply of water for irrigational and domestic purposes is insufficient. The big rivers are too deep to be useful for irrigation, and the smaller ones are, as a rule, dried up as soon as the rainy season is over. Most of the tanks and wells also dry up before the hot season commences, as the former are silted up and the latter do not receive much water from their rocky beds. Tanks at Bakore, Nathajina Gorada, Moti Denawad, Ved, Undra and Gangta are being excavated, partly by the voluntary subscription or manual labour of the villagers and partly by the State grant, under the supervision of the local officers. For deepening wells, boaring tools are purchased at State expense, but whether they work successfully or not remains to be seen. There is a scheme for bunding small rivers, and cutting channels, under consideration.

Crops.

36. During the year of report, the crops of Bajri and Maize were estimated at 10 and 5 annas respectively. Sesamum claimed, in all, 11577 acres, as against 12034 in the previous year, but it yielded an abundant outturn. Owing to a great demand for it abroad, it fetched a high price, i. e., Rs. 3 per maund. Thus, the total proceeds from its sale realized over three lacs of rupees, or nearly double of the gross revenue of the State. Acres 383 were under wheat crop as against 422 acres in the previous year. The shortage is due to the want of moisture in the soil. An experiment for the growth of long staple cotton was tried, but it did not succeed for various reasons. It will, however, be tried again next monsoon.

Wages and labour.

37. There was no change in the rate of wages, as will be seen from the following items :—

	R. A. P.
Carpenters	... 0-12—0
Brick-layers	... 0-10—0
Blacksmiths	... 0—8—0
Tailors...	... 0—4—0 (actual earning).
Labourers—	

Males ... ... 0—2—0
Females ... ... 0—1—6

Prices of food-grains.

38. Appendix XVIII. gives particulars of the prices of food-grains, which calls for no remarks.

Forests.

39. In the year of report, the previous arrangements were altered and certain State forests were given by public auction. The forest-receipts amounted to Rs. 10546, as against Rs. 8696 in the previous year. Before the great famine of 1899–1900, the forest-income, realized by the State, was nearly twice as much as of this year. Arrangements for properly protecting the reserved forests and the returning prosperity of the people will, it is hoped, raise the forest-income in the near future.

40. The exports and imports of the financial year of review were far in excess of those of the previous year. The exports rose from Rs. 371782 to Rs. 456916, i. e., by 23 per cent., and the imports increased from Rs. 223785 to Rs. 338717, i. e., by more than 50 per cent. Again, a comparison of imports and exports, which were valued at Rs. 338717 and Rs. 456916 respectively, shows that the exports were 35 per cent above the imports. Viewed in any light, the above figures reveal the growing prosperity of the people of this State.

41. An analysis of the important items of exports shows that food-stuffs and miscellaneous articles were exported of a larger value during the year than in the previous year. As already stated, sesamum stands first among the miscellaneous articles of export. The export of food-stuffs amounted to Rs. 97000, and of oil-seeds, (save sesamum) Mahura flowers, country soap, and catechu came to Rs. 4900, 7600, 2300, and 7000 respectively. The main articles of import were iron and ironwares, tobacco and cocoanuts, the value of which, was Rs. 13,300, 8100, and 3500 respectively.

42. The internal trade of the country was carried on satisfactorily. Free circulation of money at a moderate rate of interest and the credit of the populace continued as before. However, owing to the temporary absence of seasonable rain in the months of August and September, the prices of food-stuffs gradually showed an upward tendency, but this condition did not last long.

43. As before, the encouragement to arts and artisans was continued in proportion to the funds at our disposal. Some selected hands engaged by the State, were able to show improvement over the designs and workmanship, as known to the artists of this place. In the absence of speedy and cheap means of direct communication, works of local production cannot find a profitable market abroad, though articles

like iron-safes, wooden boxes, country soap &c., have a pretty large sale beyond the limits of the State. Carpenters and blacksmiths of this place are known for their skill in preparing strong but fanciful articles, for which there was a large demand formerly, but there is hardly any sale for them now.

44. There are no manufactures properly so called in the State.

Public Works.

45. Appendix XIX deals with particulars about the Public Works, which claimed Rs. 15000, as against Rs. 16015 in the previous year.

Post Office.

46. There is only one Post Office at Lunawada.

Mint.

47. This State possesses no mint.

General Condition of the State and people.

48. The material condition of the people underwent no change during the year of review. With the exception of the idle and infirm, every person, who wanted to work, got ample means for his or her living. There was no opulance; but there was no want. The most striking illustration of this is that scarcely any local beggar appears wandering in Lunawada. The State liabilities were met from its assets during the year.

49. In the year of review, the relation between the Bania and the Ryots did not much improve. The Kunbis of Kothamba, who had formed themselves into a body to complain against their shahukars last year, and to stop all transactions with them, were not able to secure an amicable settlement or reconciliation with the latter. The measures, mentioned in Para 49 of the last year's report, were almost inoperative this year, probably from want of desire on each side to meet half way. The good offices of the Darbar will, it is hoped, remove the differences now existing between these two classes. If the rules, framed last year, are followed in right earnest by the parties concerned, there will certainly be a settlement advantageous to both; but such a result cannot be achieved within a short time. The general ignorance prevailing among the cultivating classes will take years, before they are enabled to look to their true interest, and to scrutinize the accounts of their creditors. They have yet to form the habit of economy on marriage and death occasions, and of saving money for bad years. They also have to acquire superior knowledge of agriculture and to adopt better methods of cultivation, in order to obtain a richer harvest from their fields.

50. The money lenders and cultivators of Kothamba being determined not to have money transactions between them, the State has been led to give monetary assistance to needy cultivators in matters agricultural, at a moderate rate of interest. During the financial year

under review, the sum thus advanced amounted to Rs. 2000. This system is likely to act as a check, not only upon the covetous creditors, but upon the spendthrift debtors.

Cattle.

51. Cattle were in excellent state; as free pasturage and water were ample for them during the year. Since cattle are one of the principal factors, on which the people of this country have to depend for their living, they are always well cared for. On account of the vast pasturage in the jungles, a large number of cattle will be found in every village. Herds of animals are also brought here from neighbouring provinces. Milk was quoted at Re. 0-0-4 pies per lb, as in the previous year; but the price of Ghee went up to Re. 0-5-7 per lb, as against Re. 0-5-3 in the previous year, owing to a greater demand elsewhere. Appendix XX., which is prepared for the first time, will give the required information about the agricultural stock of the State for the year of review. It reveals the fact, that there are more than 80,000 animals, giving 1.25 per head of the population on an average.

Trees.

52. During the year of report, Mahura, Rayan, and Timaberva trees yielded a harvest of fruits and flowers somewhat less than normal. 402 maunds of Mahura fruits were exported, as against 2654 maunds in the previous year. This large shortage is partially due to less outturn and partially to a greater local consumption. Mahura trees growing in state forests, non-culturable area and unoccupied lands are 10770 in number. The rate of fees charged on Mahura trees is 2 annas per annum. The total revenue from this source amounted to Rs. 904, as against Rs. 630 in the previous year. The income depends upon the number of trees which flowered, and not upon the quantity of flowers produced. The poor have largely to live upon the Mahura flowers and mangoes, and it is for this reason that the State is reluctant to increase the fee until the normal condition is reached.

53. Particulars are given in Appendix XXI. about the excise-shops and its revenue. During the year of report, 12628 gallons of country liquor were sold, as against 10358 gallons in the previous year.

CHAPTER V.

Revenue and finance.

54. The opening balance at the commencement of the financial year was.... ... ... Rs. 62310 cash.

Outstanding debts...	„	47987
Advances...	„	14111
Revenue arrears...	„	32950
Total... ...	„	157358
Add gross revenue of the year ...	„	189872
Total... ...	„	347230

Deduct	expenditure of the year... ...	„	177146
Do.	Remissions	„	477
Do.	Debts and deposits paid off...	„	14992
		Total Rs.	192615
		Balance Rs.	154615

55. At the end of the year of review,

the closing balance consisted of...	Rs.	28676 cash
and outstanding debts ...	Rs.	125939
the total coming to ...	Rs.	154615

56. The debts of the State in current accounts at the end of the year, amounted to Rs. 15490, as against Rs. 30482 in the previous year. It may be noted that the current debts have decreased by Rs. 14992 and the outstanding debts have increased by Rs. 30890, leaving the cash balance of Rs. 28676. The outstanding debts of Rs. 125939 are made up of loans for Rs. 106581 with Shahukars &c., and of the revenue arrears of Rs. 19358. Last year they were Rs. 62098.

57. Deducting the current debts of the State from the amount of loans and advances, there remain net outstandings of Rs. 91091, as against Rs. 31616 in the previous year.

58. The receipts and expenditure of the year were Rs. 203160 and Rs. 177146 respectively. The recovery from the arrears of past years accounts for the excess of cash receipts over gross revenue of the financial year. The year's expenditure was within the cash and gross income.

59. Details of receipts and disbursements will be found in Appendix XXII. Except land revenue, sale proceeds of land and Vero receipts, all other heads show an increase. Proceeds from the sale of land being non-recurring items of income, this year's falling off is not an irreparable loss.

60. The Vero-receipts of this year seem less by Rs. 537, but it is due to transfer of certain items to another head of income.

61. Receipts from the Sayar duties amounted to Rs. 23521 as against 23110 in the previous year, showing a slight increase over the last year.

62. In the year of report, 593 lbs, 29 tolas, and 46 grains of opium were sold, as against 530 lbs, 22 tolas, and 168 grains in the previous year. The increase in the sale of opium is evidently due to returning prosperity. The sale of opium was carried on departmentally.

63. With a few variations, the expenditure side generally follows the line of the previous year, showing a total increase of Rs. 4023 inclusive of the additional provision that was made for public institutions. The unavoidable charges, which the State had to meet, account for the increase of Durbar expenditure.

CHAPTER VI.

Vital Statistics &c.

64. Appendices XXIII. and XXIV. relate to medical relief and births and deaths respectively.

Plague.

65. Happily, there was no recrudescence of plague in the State during the year. Ever since this scourge appeared at Godhra and travelled up to Shehra, strict measures were taken to prevent plague-striken persons from entering these territories, and travellers coming from the affected places were carefully examined and watched for a time. There was only one imported case in the month of November last.

Other epidemics.

66. There was no other epidemic during the year of report. The health of the people was good in general.

67. 2163 births and 1293 deaths were registered in the year under report. Their ratio per thousand of population comes respectively to 34 and 20, as against 42 and 24 of the previous year, and points to the wholesome sanitary arrangements and the consequent prosperity of the people. The registration of births and deaths being kept at more than one place, mistakes in registration must have been few, if at all.

Vaccination.

68. Vaccine operations, carried on at State expense by two Vaccinators, under the immediate control of the Sanitary Commissioner of Bombay, were satisfactory. 2381 children were vaccinated, as against 2147 in the previous year. Cases of re-vaccination were 38, as against 51 in the last year. The total cost of this department amounted to Rs. 619, as against Rs. 620 in the previous year.

Medical relief.

69. The total charges for the maintenance of the Medical Dispensary came to Rs. 2995, as against 2939 in the last year.

70. The total number and average daily attendance of patients respectively increased from 10130 and 114·5 to 11044 and 136·3.

71. The rooms for in-door patients did not remain altogether empty as last year, but were occupied by two such patients.

72. Mr. Ganesh Vishnu Kher, an L. M. & S. of the Bombay University, continued in charge of the Medical Dispensary during the year under report.

CHAPTER VII.

Education.

73. Appendix XXV. contains particulars regarding education in the State.

74. The Department of Public Instruction of the State received, as usual, due attention from the State. During the year of review, the Deputy Educational Inspector, Punch Mahals and Rewakantha, and his Assistant examined between them all the schools. The present Karbhari inspected three schools during the short tour in the Mahals, and brought to the notice of the educational authorities such defects as were found in teaching and discipline. It is a matter of satisfaction to note that prompt actions were taken by the Deputy Educational Inspector to remove them.

75. Despite the superior staff, provided at a great cost, the local Anglo-Vernacular School did not fulfil the hopes entertained by the Durbar. The total number on the rolls fell off from 79 to 66, and the highest standard, started for the first time, with the noble object of ultimately turning the institution to a High School, did not attract a sufficient number of pupils. At the close of the year under report, the 6th standard was attended by only two boys, both of whom were free students.

76. On the other hand, the circle of primary education in the main Vernacular School has been much widened by a large increase of boys, as the total number rose from 305 to 417. With the exception of one, all the schools in the district show a greater prosperity. It is, however, desirable that the masters of village schools should try their utmost endeavours to influence the illiterate cultivators and others, to send their children to school. The State officials, who move about in the districts, and members of School-committees have been called upon to visit schools more frequently, and to persuade parents to send their daughters to the local boys' school.

77. The girls' school shows some improvement, as far as the number and attendance of the inmates thereof are concerned. But the prosperity of the school is still below the point, at which it ought to arrive. In a town of 10,000 souls, the number of 80 girls attending the school, should indeed be considered as poor. This is partly due to the apathy and carelessness of the people, and partly to the inefficiency of the teaching staff. It is expected that, in the fulness of time, an impetus will be given to the cause of female education, on which the educational, social, and moral elevation of the people, so much depends.

78. From the interest of the Vidyottejaka Fund, started last year, and from the voluntary subscription, raised by the leading members of the town, a sum of Rs. 140 was spent under the following heads:-

1. Purchase of articles for sewing and embroidery work, required in the girls' school.
2. Supply of school-books to poor children.
3. Distribution of prizes in schools.

The management of the Fund rests with the Committee appoited for the purpose. This Committee has decided to spend a sum of money on teaching the art of cookery to the advanced pupils of the Girls' school, with a belief that it will prove beneficial to them in their after-life, when they are called upon to perform the household duties.

79. The total expenditure on education during the year of review amounted to Rs. 6015, as against Rs. 5788 in the previous year. The increase is mostly due to the additional staff provided to the Anglo-Vernacular School. Fluctuations in other items do not call for any remarks. The expenditure comprises the following items :—

Rs. 5084 for masters' pay
Rs. 669 for Rewakantha educational and pension fund.
Rs. 122 for books and furniture.
Rs. 140 for scholarships.

Rs. 6015

80. Beside the above items, a sum of Rs. 661, expended in giving encouragement to books and periodicals, should go under the head of education.

81. The collection of fees amounted to Rs. 1549, as against Rs. 1219 in the previous year. No fee is taken from girls. The percentage of free students is 15 in the Anglo-Vernacular School, and 30 in the Vernacular Schools.

82. The new school-house at Kothamba was completed at a total cost of Rs. 1104. The additional increase of Rs. 18-7-0 per mensum has been sanctioned by the State, at the request of the Educational Inspector, for paying the masters in whole rupees, for raising the contingent allowances of the Anglo-Vernacular School and for the appointment of an assistant teacher at Pandarvada. The percentage of expenditure on account of education to the gross revenue of the State comes to 3.

CHAPTER VIII.

Miscellaneous.

83. There is one Library maintained by State--contribution and subscription from the members, who take advantage of it. It is accommodated in a spacious building, provided by the State.

84. There is no printing press in the State.

85. The year under review has expired with possible contentment and steady progress. The administration has succeeded to preserve the soundness of the finance and to keep pace with the march of progress in almost all directions. With the advice and help of the Political Agent, whose relations with the State are very cordial, and with the increasing interest, taken by the intelligent Yuvaraj, the administration hopes that its endeavours to further increase the contentment and prosperity of the people, and to place the financial and other matters on a sounder bases, will meet with success in the near future.

HARGOVIND D. KANTAVALA,
Karbhari, Lunawada State.

APPENDIX I.

Names of high officials in the Lunawada State, showing changes in personnel during the year 1905-06.

Name of officer.	Appointment.	Period. From	Period. To	Remarks.
Dalatram Kriparam Esq.	Late Karbhari	21-11-1891	5-11-1905	
R. B. Hargovind Dwarkadas Kantawala.	Present Karbhari.	14-11-1905	31—3-1906	
*Raj-Kumar Shri Raghunathsinhji.	Samant officer.	1—10-1903	31—3-1906	*2nd son of the Raja Saheb does the duties of a Samant officer without pay. He has got Jagir.
*Bapalal Krishnalal...	Treasury Officer.	1—4—1892	27-11-1905	*Mr. Bapalal having resigned the post, Mr. Kalidas was appointed in his place. The latter does also the duties of the Huzur Assistant.
Kalidas Nathji. ...	Treasury Officer & Huzar Assistant	12-10-4886	31—3-1906	
Hiralal Manoklal ...	Nyayadhis.	16—8-1904	31—3-1906	

KARBHARI'S OFFICE.
LUNAWADA, *25th June 1906.*

HARGOVIND. D. KANTAVALA.
Karbhari, Lunawada State.

APPENDIX II.

List of Laws in force in the Lunawada State.

Description.	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during year under report.	Remarks.
Stamp Act. Registration Act. Court Fees Act. Limitation Act. Act relating to the epidemic disease among horses &c. Arms Act relating to Fire-arms.	...	...	These are special laws of the State.
Civil Procedure Code. Criminal Procedure Code. Penal Code.	Adapted in the spirit of British laws.		

KARBHARI'S OFFICE,
LUNAWADA, *25th June 1906.*

HARGOVIND. D. KANTAVALA.
Karbhari, Lunawada State.

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the strength, cost, and other particulars of the Military Force in the Lunawada State, 1905-06.

Arm of Service	Number of fighting officer and men						Details of force at the end of the current year.						Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force including followers.	Remarks.
	At the end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Casualties.			At the end of the current year.	Number of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men.					
			Died.	Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.				European Commissioned Officers.	Native Commissioned Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Fighting Men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Cavalry	27	8	...	...	4	31	...	...	...	...	...	31	6650-14-8	
Sappers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Artillery	5	4	...	...	2	7	...	*20	...	...	...	7	398-15-6	* 2 guns serviceable. *18 guns unserviceable.
Infantry	8	2	...	...	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	8	454-0-10	
Imperial Service Troops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Total.	40	14	...	...	8	46	...	20	...	...	...	46	7503-15-0	

KARBHARI'S OFFICE
LUNAWADA, *25th June 1906.*

HARGOVIND. D. KANTAWALA.
Karbhari, Lunawada State.

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Police in the Lunawada State, for the year 1905-06.

Description of office.	Number.	Pay of grade.	Total cost.	Punishments.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded or suspended departmentally.	Punished Judicially.	By Promotion.	By Money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Police Superintendent.	1	50-0-0	9912-10-10	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Chief Constable.	4	18-0-0 17-0-0 16-0-0 15-0-0		...	1	...	...	...	4	...	
Opium Inspector.	1	15-0-0		...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Drill Master.	1	10-0-0		...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
Head Constable (Jamadar)	3	10-0-0		...	...	...	...	...	8	...	
	5	8-0-0		...	3	...	...	...			
Havaldar.	7	7-0-0		...	1	...	...	...	7	...	

Naik.	7	6-0-0	9912-10-10	...	5	...	...	...	7	...	
1st Grade Constable.	40	5-8-0		1	6	1	2	...	23	...	
2nd do. do.	47	5-0-0		3	21	1	...	...	20	...	
3rd do. do.	6	4-0-0		...	1	...	2	...	1	...	
Opium Mounted Police.	9	8-3-0		...	...	...	...	...	5	...	
Total....	131		9912-*10-10	4	39	2	4	...	78	...	

*There are savings from pay of grade and hence the difference.

Karbhari's Office,
Lunawada, *25th June 1906*.

HARGOVIND. D. KANTAVALA.
Karbhari, Lunawada State.

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Lunawada State, during the year 1905-06.

State.	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions (columns 4 and 5).		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Lunawada ...	82	63	124	87	124	87	93	70	31	16	75	80	75	80	1 case involving one accused is pending at the end of the year.

KARBHARI'S OFFICE,

LUNAWADA, *25th June 1906.*

HARGOVIND. D. KANTAWALA

Karbhari, Lunawada State.

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Lunawada State, during the year 1905-06.

State.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Lunawada ...	779-0-0	517-0-0	538-0-0	303-0-0	69	58·6	

Karbhari's Office,

Lunawada, *25th June 1906.*

HARGOVIND. D. KANTAWALA.

Karbhari, Lunawada State.

APPENDIX VII.

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of and cases awaiting trial in the Lunawada State, during the year 1905-06.

Description of offences.	Number of offences.			Number of cases disposed of during past year.	Number of cases disposed of during present year.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons sentenced.							Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined, being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Term of imprisonment.										Remarks.
	Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.					Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and fine.		Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.				Under one month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation.	Capital Punishment.	Awaiting trial.	
								Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.																		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Offences against person	...	5	5	7	5	5	3	...	2	...	1	...	...	3	2	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	...	..	2	...	...	...	...	
Offences against property	5	43	48	39	34	65	54	...	...	4	34	16	...	54	10	...	...	26	2	...	3	...	...	5	2	...	...	...	1	
Other offences	...	15	15	34	15	17	13	...	...	...	10	3	...	13	4	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total...	5	63	68	80	54	87	70	...	2	4	45	19	...	70	16	...	...	36	2	...	3	1	...	5	4	...	...	...	1	

KARBHARI'S OFFICE,

LUNAWADA, *25th June 1906.*

HARGOVIND. D. KANTAWALA,

Karbhari, Lunawada State.

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Lunawada State, during the year 1905-06.

Name of Court.	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.									Persons disposed of					Persons remaining at the end of year.	Remarks.
			Remaining at the end of last year	Brought to trial in 1905-06					Total.									
	Past year	Present year.		Arrested by Police.	Upon Warrant.	On Summons.	Voluntary.	Arrested in presence of the Magistrate.	Past year.	Present year.		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped, or transferred.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		12	13	14	15	16	17	
Sessions Court.	5	4	...	9	1	...	...	...	12	10		...	1	9	...	...	...	
First Class Magistrates' Courts	33	28	24	22	12	3	...	...	85	61		1	11	48	...	...	1	
Other Magistrates' Courts.	69	55	...	56	25	34	...	...	110	115		4	25	85	...	...	1	
Total....	107	87	24	87	38	37	...	...	207	186		5	37	142	...	...	2	

KARBHARI'S OFFICE.
LUNAWADA, *25th June 1906.*

HARGOVIND. D. KANTAWALA.
Karbhari, Lunawada State.

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Lunawada State, during the year 1905-06.

Tribunals.	Number of applications.	Number of persons and cases.																Remarks.
		Applications rejected.		Sentences.						Proceedings quashed.		Referred.		Further enquiry, &c. ordered.		Pending		
				Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.										
		Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	
Rajasaheb's Court (including Yuvaraj's Court).	5	...	...	2	2	17	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	In one case there were two appeals which were decided jointly and hence 5 applications in 4 cases.
Karbhari's Court.	9	...	...	...	...	12	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. Do.

KARBHARI'S OFFICE,
LUNAWADA, *25th June 1906.*

HARGOVIND. D. KANTAWALA.
Karbhari, Lunawada State.

APPENDIX X.

CIVIL WORK.—Nature and value of Original Suits filed and disposed of during the year 1905—06.

Tribunal.	Opening Balance		Filed during the year. Received by Transfer or on Remand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing Balance		Suits filed during present year.									Suits disposed of during Present year.						Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value.	Suits for landed property.	Suits for money transaction.	Suits for other rights.	Number of Suits under Rs. 100	Number of Suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500	Number of Suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1000	Number of Suits above Rs. 1000 and under Rs. 5000	Number of Suits above Rs. 5000.	Ex Parte	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of.	Value.	Average duration Y. M D.	
Karbhari.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	...	37557—1—4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21566—0—4	...	
Nyayadhish	234	162	682	327	916	489	754	329	162	160		6	293	28	264	54	7	2	...	73	157*	...	100			* 107 by consent decrees. 50 by Rajinamas. 157
	2 R	1 R	2 R		4 R	1 R	3 R	1 R	1 R																	
Total...	234	162	652	327	916	489	754	329	162	160	37557—1—4	6	293	28	264	54	7	2	...	73	157	...	100	21566—0—4		
	2 R	1 R	2 R	...	4 R	1 R	3 R	1 R	1 R																	

"R" shows the number of applications for review.

KARBHARI'S OFFICE,
LUNAWADA, *25th June 1906.*

HARGOVIND. D. KANTAVALA.
Karbhari, Lunawada State.

APPENDIX XI.

CIVIL WORK–Results of applications for execution of decrees in the Lunawada State, during the year 1905-06.

Tribunal.	Opening Balance.		Value of opening balance for Present year.	Applications brought to the Register.			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing Balance.			Nature of Applications pending disposal at the close of.			Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.	
Nyayadhish ...	576	575	46311-14-8	460	291	20891-15-5	1036	866	67203-14-1	461	180	10883-2--2	575	686	93414-3--2	75	89	522	

Karbhari's Office,–
Lunawada, *25th June 1906.*

HARGOVIND. D. KANTAVALA
Karbhari, Lunawada State.

APPENDIX XII.

CIVIL WORK—Number and results of appeals in Civil Suits in the Lunawada State, during the year 1905-06.

Tribunal.	Opening Balance.		Filed during.		Total.		Disposed of during.		Closing Balance.		Value of appeals filed during.		How disposed of.										Average duration.	
													Decisions confirmed.		Decisions reversed.		Decisions amended.		Cases remanded for retrial		Cases compromised and otherwise disposed of.			
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year. Y. M. D.	Present year Y. M. D
Rajasaheb's Court (including Yuvaraj's Court).	2	1	2	10	4	11	3	6	1	5	1283-10-6	5932-6-6	3	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1-8-8	0-2-17
Karbhari's Court.	4	1	28	30	32	31	31	28	1	3	7666-13-7	7125-1-10	11	21	7	6	9	0	0	0	4	1	0-4-5	0-8-27

KARBHARI'S OFFICE.

LUNAWADA, *25th June 1906.*

HARGOVIND. D. KANTAVALA.

Karbhari, Lunawada State.

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jails and Lock-ups in the Lunawada State, during the year 1905-06.

Stations.	No. of prisons.	No. of prisoners.				Daily average.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jail and Prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in Jail.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.		Past year.	Present year.				
				Past year.	Present year.						
Lunawada.	1	22	70	104	92	17·2	24.2	22	1766-10-4	1.3	

KARBHARI'S OFFICE.

LUNAWADA, *25th June 1906.*

HARGOVIND. D. KANTAVALA.

Karbhari, Lunawada State.

APPENDIX XIV.

Registration of documents in the Lunawada State during the year 1905-06.

Name of State.	Documents presented for Registration		Nature of Documents presented.										Documents registered.		Value of documents registered.		Documents of which registry has been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year.		Remarks.
			Mortgages.		Sale deeds.		Wills.		Money-Bonds.		Miscellaneous.										
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Lunawada.	83	86	27	35	22	29	7	6	9	9	18	7	105	89	32155-13-4	23543-7-5	...	*4	65	62	*These four documents were out of the arrears of the previous year.

Karbhari's Office.
Lunawada, 25th June 1906.

HARGOVIND D. KANTAVALA.
Karbhari, Lunawada State.

APPENDIX XV.

Receipts and expenditure on account of Registration in the Lunawada State, during the year 1905-06.

Description.	Past year						Present year						Remarks.
	Number of deeds.	Value of property.			Fees realised.		Number of deeds.	Value of property.			Fees realised.		
Mortgages	27	8638	11	5	13 4 0		35	9822	6	9	14 4 0		
Sale deeds	22	10172	8	0	534 5 3		29	11076	4	0	589 9 2		
Wills.	7	0	0	0	1 12 0		6	0	0	0	3 0 0		
Money-Bonds	9	2865	0	0	9 0 0		9	1123	9	0	2 8 0		
Miscellaneous.	18	0	0	0	6 0 0		7	0	0	0	2 2 0		
Total. ...	83	21676	3	5	564 5 3		86	22022	3	9	611 7 2		
Deduct expenditure ...					208 3 6						210 9 2		
Net profit					356 1 9						400 14 0		

KARBHARI'S OFFICE,
LUNAWADA, *25th June 1906.*

HARGOVIND. D. KANTAVALA.
Karbhari, Lunawada State.

APPENDIX XVI.

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipality in the Lunawada State, during the year 1905-06.

Name.	Opening balance on 1st August 1904	Receipts during the year.		Total in current year.	Expenditure during the year.		Balance on the 31st July 1905	Remarks.
		past.	present.		Past	Present		
Lunawada Municipality.	.....	3014-5-6	3098-3-9½	3098-3-9½	3266-6-2	2225-0-5	873-3-4½	

KARBHARI'S OFFICE.
Lunawada, 25th June 1906.

HARGOVIND. D. KANTAVALA.
KARBHARI, LUNAWADA STATE.

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement of rainfall in the Lunawada State, during the year 1905-06.

State.	April 1905.	May 1905.	June 1905.	July 1905.	August 1905.	September 1905.	October 1905.	November 1905.	December 1905.	January 1906.	February 1906.	March 1906.	Total.	Total of past year.	Total of past 5 years.	Remarks.
Lunawada.	00'-00"	00'-00"	00'-14"	21'-80"	1'-30"	5'-96"	00'-00"	00'-00"	00'-00"	00'-00"	00'-51"	00'-00"	29'-71"	20'-90"	27'-63"	

Karbhari's Office.
Lunawada, 25th June 1906.

HARGOVIND. D. KANTAVALA.
Karbhari, Lunawada State.

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement as to prices of Staplefood-grains in the Lunawada State, during 1905-06.

Article.	During March 1905 (Past year.) Per maund of 40 lbs			During March 1906 (Present year). Per maund of 40 lbs			Remarks.
Bajri	1	3	6	1	10	8	
Bavto	1	1	0	1	4	0	
Gram	1	1	9	1	10	8	
Maize	1	1	0	1	10	8	
Mahura flowers ...	0	6	6	0	6	5	
Rice No. 3	2	0	0	2	5	8	

Karbhari's Office.
Lunawada, 25th June 1906

HARGOVIND. D. KANTAVALA.
Karbhari, Lunawada State.

APPENDIX XIX.

Expenditure on Public Works in the Lunawada State, during the year 1905-06.

Description of work.	State funds.			Local funds.			Totals.
	Original.	Repairs.	Total	Original	Repairs.	Total.	
Wells	220-6-4	501-14-5	722-4-9	...	...	...	
Bridge of the river Panam *	5000-0-0	...	5000-0-0	...	...	...	*This amount is kept as reserved for the present.
Roads	...	5015-1-1½	5015-1-1½	...	...	...	
Palace Repairs	...	1011-11-3½	1011-11-3½	...	...	...	
Repairs on state Haveli, Distillary & other buildings	...	357-4-8½	357-4-8½	...	...	...	
School House	1034-7-9	...	1034-7-9	...	...	...	
Kalesary's Banglow.	100-0-0	...	100-0-0	...	...	...	
Miscellaneous including encouragement to artizens ...	...	1759-9-10½	1759-9-10½	...	...	...	
Total.	6354-14-1	8645-9-5	15000-7-6	...	...	...	

Karbhari's Office
Lunawada, 25th June 1906.

HARGOVIND. D. KANTAVALA.
Karbhari, Lunawada State.

APPENDIX XX.

Agricultural stock in the Lunawada State, during the year 1905-06.

District.	Year.	Horses and Cattle.									Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks.
		Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes.		Horses.	Mares.	Colts and Fillies.	Asses.	Sheep and goats.	With two bullocks.	With four bullocks.	Riding.	Load carrying.	
				Males.	Females.										
Lunawada ...	1905-06	2473	14151	470	18528	265	238	42	757	21598	9555	...	18	1858	

KARBHARI'S OFFICE.
LUNAWADA, *25th June 1906.*

HARGOVIND. D. KANTAVALA,
Karbhari, Lunawada State.

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the excise shops and excise revenue of the Lunawada State, during the year 1905-06.

Name of State.	Country spirit.		Opium.		Ganja.		Tari.		Total.		Remarks.
	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	
Lunawada...	36	4646-9-8	23	4779-1-7	1	40-0-0	...	...	60	9465-11-3	

KARBHARI'S OFFICE.
LUNAWADA, *25th June 1906.*

HARGOVIND. D. KANTAVALA.
KARBHARI, LUNAWADA STATE.

APPENDIX XXII.

Particulars of Receipts and Expenditure of the Lunawada State, for the year 1905-06.

No.	Items.	Cash revenue.		Gross revenue.	
	Receipts.	Last year.	Current year.	Last year.	Current year.
1	Land Revenue ...	98315—13—9	101958—15—2	109082—14—6	107478—4—1
2	Local Cess. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Veros receipts. ...	8725—9—10	8479—15—6	9126—4—1	8589—2—6
4	Sale proceeds of land.	2869—6—11	1455—6—6	2869—6—11	1455—6—6
5	Opium Revenue ...	4151—8—0	5529—1—7	4151—8—0	5529—1—7
6	Abkari Revenue (including Bhang, Ganja, &c.)	4807—13—3	4847—9—8	4807—13—3	4847—9—8
7	Jama &c. from Bhayats & Pattavats..	3464—5—7	4309—15—2	3548—12—11	4311—6—8
8	Custom receipts ...	23110—7—2½	23521—8—0½	23110—7—2½	23521—8—0½
9	Forests	8696—1—4	10545—13—0	8696—1—4	10545—13—0
10	Judicial (including stamps)	9119—14—5	9547—2—11	9119—14—5	9547—2—11
11	Education (Fees &c.).	783—5—6	1457—3—1	783—5—6	1457—3—1
12	Guaranteed rights ...	1207—5—7	1305—0—8	1306—4—8	1306—4—8
13	Extraordinary receipts.	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	Other receipts ...	9884—9—0	10575—2—10½	13915—15—7	11283—7—9½
15	Takavi	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total...	175136—4—4½	183532—14—2	190518—12—4½	189872—6—6
	Recovery of outstandings...	33831—5—2½	19627—3—2	.....	.....
	Grand Total...	208967—9—7	203160—1—4	.....	.....

	Expenditure.	Last year.	Current year.	
1	Darbar Expenses ...	61729—1—6	80181—10—8½	
2	Tribute	14231—8—8	14231—8—8	
3	Extraordinary charges.	684—0—0	684—0—0	
4	Administrative (establishment)	9980—6—10	11210—1—6	
5	Reveuue Department.	6616—7—11	5835—2—6	
6	Judicial Do. ...	1961—7—3	1987—10—3	
7	Educational Do ...	4828—7—11	5919—9—7	
8	Military (Sibandi) ...	16891—11—8	15491—4—1	
9	Police...	9623—3—1	9704—14—11	
10	Jail*	570—7—1	673—3—3	*Excluding the guarding establishment.
11	Dispensary (including vaccination)... ...	4121—1—5	3851—11—6	
12	Forest Department ...	796—0—10	1310—6—0	
13	Public Works (including repairs) ...	16261—11—1½	10157—4—4½	
14	Minor establishment ...	3669—9—8	3859—3—6	
15	Dharmada (Devasthan).	2203—9—5	2741—0—3	
16	Guaranteed rights ...	1481—9—5	1481—9—5	
17	Miscellaneous	17240—9—0½	7783—13—0	
18	Nazarana	.....	.....	
19	Purchase of land.. ...	232—4—11	42—2—0	
20	Relief works	.....	.....	
	Total...	173123—5—9	177146—3—6	
21	Remissions	5272—2—4	476—7—6	
	Total...	178395—8—1	177622—11—0	
22	Takavi...	.....	475—15—6	
	Total...	178395—8—1	178098—10—6	
23	Paid in liquidation of debts	.....	14992—6—9	
	Grand Total...	178395—8—1	193091—1—3	

KARBHARI'S OFFICE,
LUNAWADA, *25th June 1906.*

HARGOVIND. D. KANTAVALA.
Karbhari, Lunawada State.

APPENDIX XXIII.

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Lunawada State, during the year 1905-06.

Dispensary.	Number of patients treated.		Results of in-door patients.				Expenditure.	Daily average.	Remarks.
	Out-door.	In-door.	Discharged.	Absented	Died.	Remaining under treatment			
Chief Medical Dispensary for English medicines	11042	2	2	...	...	...	2995-1-0	136·3	

Karbhari's Office.
Lunawada, 25th June 1906

HARGOVIND. D. KANTAVALA.
Karbhari, Lunawada State.

APPENDIX XXIV.

Vital Statistics of the Lunawada State, for the year 1905-06.

Name.	Population.	Births.		Increase.	Decrease.	Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease.	Ratio per 1000 of Population.				Remarks.
		Past year.	Present year.			Past year.	Present year.			Births.		Deaths.		
										Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
Lunawada ...	63967	2669	2163	...	506	1527	1293	...	234	41·7	34	23·8	20	

Karbhari's Office.
Lunawada, 25th June 1906.

HARGOVIND. D. KANTAVALA.
Karbhari, Lunawada State.

APPENDIX XXV.

Particulars as to the Schools maintained by the Lunawada State, for the year 1905-06.

Number of Schools.		Description of Schools.	Number of pupils on roll on 31st March.		Daily average attendance.		Expenditure.			Remarks.
*Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	High School.	Secondary.	Primary.	
1	1	Lunawada Anglo-Vernacular School	79	66	51·9	64...	...	1549-11-4		
1	1	Lunawada Gujarati-Main School	305	417	271·3	346·9		...	3579-11-9	
1	1	Lunawada Girls' School...	70	80	42·2	44·5				
1	1	Vardhari	48	49	30·3	30·8				
1	1	Khanpur	44	44	30·2	30·8				
1	1	Kothamba...	44	61	27·6	32·8				
1	1	Kharol	28	30	20·4	19 6				
1	1	Bakor	46	51	33·9	38·9				
1	1	Ram Patel's Muwada ...	25	25	19·7	20·8				
1	1	Madhwas	26	28	14·1	21·2				
1	1	Malekpur	20	20	14·7	15·1				
1	1	Limbadia	26	25	20·3	19·6				
1	1	Pandarwada	40	45	31·8	38·2				
13	13		801	941	607·7	723·2				

KARBHARI'S OFFICE.
Lunawada, 25th June 1906.

HARGOVIND. D. KANTAVALA.
KARBHARI, LUNAWADA STATE.

Issued by order of Maharana Shri
Sir Wakhatsinhji, K.C.I.E.,
Raja of Lunawada.

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

LUNAWADA STATE

FOR

1906-1907.

Bombay:
PRINTED AT THE TIMES PRESS.

1907.

2018·07.

KARBHARI'S OFFICE,

Lunawada, 11th April 1907.

To

MAHARANA SIR SHRI WAKHATSINHJI,

K. C. I. E.,

RAJA SAHEB OF LUNAWADA.

MAHARANAJI,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report of the State for the year 1906-1907.

I have the honour to be,

Maharanaji,

Your most obedient servant,

HARGOVIND D. KANTAVALA,

Karbhari.

Report on the Administration of the Lunawada State for the year 1906-1907.

CHAPTER I.

General and Political.

General particulars re the State.

(*a*) Area 388 square miles.

(*b*) Population 63,967.

(*c*) Average gross revenue Rs. 1,88,853.

(*d*) Tribute Rs. 9,230-12-4 to the British Government and Rs. 5,000-12-4 to H. H. the Gaekwad.

Ruling Chief and his family.

2. Mahárâná Shri Sir Wakhatsinhji, K.C.I.E., Raja Saheb of Lunawada, is a Virpura Solanki Rajput, married in the Sisodia family of Khandhu (Banswárá State). He is now 47 years old and has two Kumars. Maharaj Kumar Shri Ranjitsinhji, the Yuvaraj, received his education with his younger brother at the Mayo College, Ajmer, and completed his 25th year last month. Under the immediate supervision of the Raja Saheb, he has been managing the administration work of the State. The second son, Raj Kumar Shri Raghunâthsinhji, aged 22, helps the administration to some extent by doing the duties of a Sâmant Officer, who has to look after the Resâlâ and some other branches.

Birth of a Kumar.

3. The most fortunate event that occurred in the Darbar family during the year under report was the birth of a Kumar by the new spouse of the Yuvaraj. The rejoicings throughout the State knew no bound when the gun-fire announced the happy news. Large sums of money were spent in charity and religious ceremonies, sweetmeats were freely distributed to all who came to the Palace, reduction was made in the fees of the Local Vernacular School and prisoners were either released or their sentences reduced. Feasts and tea parties from the nobility and gentry of Lunawada lasted for weeks. This unusual *eclat* was due to the fact that no heir to the Gadi of Lunawada had been born for several generations with the exception of the Yuvaraj himself.

Jamabandi by the Yuvaraj.

4. The Maharaj Kumar Shri, who did some Jamabandi work in May last, was particularly anxious to make a long tour for the purpose during the cold weather. But at its commencement plague broke out in Lunawada and other villages, and the whole family and high officials had to remove from place to place in hot haste. He was therefore able to do Jamabandi work of a part of the Vardhari Mahal only.

Visits.

5. Neither the Political Agent nor any distinguished personages visited this State during the year.

State officials.

6. The high officials mentioned in the last year's report continued in service during the year.

CHAPTER II.

Administration of Land.

Survey.

7. No villages were surveyed and assessed during the year of review.

System of assessment.

8. The system of assessment and settlement for khalsa villages inaugurated long ago has undergone no change. The average incidence of land rent in the State comes to Re. 1-7-10 per acre and indicates that the burden of land assessment does not fall heavily on cultivators.

Boundary dispute.

9. The boundary dispute with the neighbouring State of Idar, alluded to in the last report, remains pending still.

Taccávi advances.

10. Taccávi advances amounting to Rs. 569 were made to ryots of poor means for the purchase of bullocks. Cotton-seeds and a special kind of paddy worth Rs. 199-10-10 and Rs. 164-12-0, respectively, were obtained from the Kanam and distributed among the cultivators with a view to encourage the growth of superior crops.

Cultivated area.

11. The cultivated area of the State land in the year of report was 53,696 acres as against 52,563 in the previous year.

Arrears of land revenue.

12. The arrears of land revenue for the year and the recovery from past dues respectively amounted to Rs. 2,842 and Rs. 8,099 as against Rs. 4,480 and Rs. 19,627 in the previous year.

Remissions.

13. In the year under review Rs. 4,354 were remitted as against Rs. 476 in the preceding year.

CHAPTER III.

Protection.

Legislation.

14. The spirit of the Acts and Regulations in force in British territories is generally followed in carrying on the Civil and Criminal work of the State. In Appendix II, names of the Special Laws of the State are given.

Military Force.

15. Inclusive of the Resaldar the sanctioned strength of the Resala is 43, but the actual strength maintained during the year consisted of 34 Cavalry, 6 Artillery, and 8 Infantry. The Cavalry and Infantry are armed with guns and swords, while the Artillery possesses guns only. The old Resaldar being transferred to another department, a young bháyát possessing a fair knowledge of English was appointed in his place at the close of the last official year. For teaching cavalry-drill and discipline a retired Dafedar of the British Army, employed as a "Drill Master" in February 1906, continued to work through a greater part of the year under report. The principal duty imposed upon the Cavalry is to escort the Raja Saheb, his family members and the chief officers of the State. The Infantry has to mount guard and the Artillery men have to fire salutes. If necessary the Resala force is also required to co-operate with the Police for the prevention and detection of crime, as well as for the maintenance of peace and order.

16. The cost of maintaining the Resala was Rs. 8,239-13-0 as against Rs. 7,503 in the previous year. The increase is due to the addition made in the strength of Cavalry as anticipated last year. More favourable terms offered by the State induced three smart men to enroll themselves as sowars during the year. Cost of the Military Force.

17. The actual strength and cost of the Police during the year under report were respectively 130 and Rs. 10,817-8-0 as against 131 and Rs. 9,912-10-10 in the previous year. The supply of a new uniform was the cause of increase in the expenditure. Police.

18. For the purposes of Police administration the four divisions and fifteen sub-divisions into which the Mahals are divided continued as before. The Thanas and Chokis were frequently visited by the Superintendent and his subordinate officers. Mr. Ishwarbhai Dharamdas, the Police Superintendent, having retired from service on account of old age, Mr. Mahomed Said Khan Ahmedali Khan, a smart and experienced officer, was appointed in his place. Distribution of the Police.

19. The Police force is provided with guns and swords and also with a new uniform as already mentioned. Its arms and dress.

20. The ratio of the Police force to square miles and inhabitants shows that there is one police to every three square miles and to 488 inhabitants. The ratio.

21. Appendices V, VI and VII are the statements which give an idea of the working of the Police Department during the year under report. The value of property affected by crime and recovered by the Police was smaller than that of the previous year. Its working.

22. The existence of the Village Police proves useful in the prevention of crime. Almost every village possesses a separate force supported ordinarily by a grant of land supplemented by annual grants in kind by the villagers. In some cases Chokidars are totally maintained by the village community. Generally, the Mukhi does the duty of the Police Patel; but arrangements are being made to select the fittest of the headmen for the responsible work of prevention and detection of crime. Village Police.

23. For the disposal of criminal work, there are two Magistrates of the 3rd Class, two of the 2nd Class and two of the 1st Class. There is one Sessions Court presided over by the Karbhari. Criminal justice.

24. It will appear from Appendix VIII that this year the number of offences and offenders was smaller than that of the past year. Offences and offenders.

25. There are two Courts of Original Civil Jurisdiction in the State. Suits of the value of Rs. 5,000 and upwards are disposed of by the Court of the Karbhari, and those under Rs. 5,000 are left to the jurisdiction of the Nyayadhish Court. Appendices X, XI and XII contain information about the working of the Civil Courts in the matters of original suits, execution of decrees and appeals. Civil justice.

26. As compared with the last year, there is a large decrease in the average number of days required for the disposal of suits. This is as it should be. Average duration of time.

Consent decrees.

27. The same procedure of insisting upon the attendance of debtors before passing decrees against them was followed during the year of report with satisfactory results. In all 135 suits of the aggregate value of Rs. 10,296 were decided by consent of the parties, the amount decreed being Rs. 8,105, *i.e.*, Rs. 2,191 less. Thus the defendants have gained 21 per cent. as against 18½ per cent. in the previous year.

Execution of decrees.

28. Owing to lean years after the great famine, the execution of decrees was allowed to stand over in consideration of the debtors' poverty. This procedure, which acted beneficently for the time being, could not be prolonged *ad infinitum* without injury to both parties. It has, therefore, been decided to enforce the execution of decrees in parts, *i.e.*, in accordance with the economic condition in which individual debtors are found. This action will satisfy the creditors and gradually relieve debtors from the great burden, which they cannot remove all at once.

Extradition.

29. During the year of review 9 persons in 5 cases were surrendered to and 13 persons in 3 cases were surrendered by this State.

The Jail.

30. There is only one jail in the town of Lunawada with ample accommodation fora large number of prisoners. Appendix XIII gives particulars about the prisoners residing in the jail. On the whole their health was sound and their general condition good. Long-termed male prisoners are employed on making carpets, tapes, tattees, &c., and the rest are given extra-mural work in the gardens and other places. The female prisoners are generally engaged in grinding at the mill, fetching water and cooking food.

Registration.

31. It will appear from Appendix XIV that six more documents were registered this year, that the value of documents registered exceeded that of last year by Rs. 5,514-2-2 and that the balance of documents remaining unregistered was reduced from 62 to 38. Appendix XV is intended to show receipts and expenditure on account of registration. The number of mortgages and sale-deeds have fallen off; while wills, money-bonds and miscellaneous documents have increased this year. There is a considerable increase in the realisation of fees.

Municipal administration.

32. Appendix XVI details the Municipal receipts and disbursements. The increase shown under the head of receipts is slight. The Municipality spent about Rs. 470-6-10 more this year in repairing roads and purchasing a Kitson lamp to be posted near the Mándvi, which is the centre of the main market. It wants to save enough money for the thorough repairs of the roads which are within its limit.

33. The Municipal affairs are generally managed by a committee consisting of nominated members, the majority of whom are leaders of the town. The social status, they hold, enables them to secure voluntary subscriptions at times for works of public utility, such as the repairs of wells, tanks, &c., and to manage the Municipal affairs within the income, which would otherwise fall short of the various requirements of the town. During the year under review more than 300 rupees were collected by subscription for clearing wells of the silts accumulated therein for years. Sheth Gulabchand Vrijlal deserves much credit for the disinterestedness and zeal with which he does practically all work as the Honorary Chairman.

CHAPTER IV.

Production and Distribution.

Rain-gauges.

34. For the accurate registration of rainfall in the different parts of the State, each Taluka was provided with a rain-gauge.

Rainfall.

35. The total rainfall registered at Lunawada during the year was 25′-2″ as against 29′-71″ measured last year, and against 27′-63″, the average fall of the last five years. The downpour of rain was not only small, but it was so slow that, with one exception, it never rained above two inches at a time. This was the case with nearly the whole of the Haveli Mahal, but by the unaccountable freak of nature the variation in the rainfall at different places was very great. While Lunawada got only 25′-2″ of rain, Vardhari had 42′-2″ and Khanpur had 52′-42″ of rain.

Weather and crops.

36. The rainy season commenced from the middle of June and lasted till the middle of September. During these three months, it continued to rain at short intervals; the total rainy days being more than 60. The distribution of rain without a long break was favourable to cultivation, though it failed to give abundance of water and to encourage transplantation of rice seedlings. The agricultural operations were commenced in the middle of June. The heavy and inopportune rain in Khanpur and Vardhari and the unusual appearance of insects throughout the State did some damage to crops, but on the whole the monsoon proved favourable to agriculture.

Irrigation.

37. The Mahi and Panam rivers and their tributaries supply a natural storage of water for men and cattle, but in spite of these natural advantages of rivers and streams, which intersperse the State, and of the existence of a large number of tanks and wells, it must be admitted that the supply of water for irrigational and domestic purposes is generally insufficient. The big rivers are too deep to be useful for irrigation and the smaller ones are as a rule dried up as soon as the rainy season expires. Most of the tanks and wells also dry up before the hot season commences, for, the former are silted up and the latter do not receive much water from their rocky-beds. The tanks which were deepened last year by excavation and by raising their embankments produced satisfactory results. Some of them will supply water to villagers all the year round. By damming a streamlet near the village of Zardi a beautiful tank is formed. The dam is being further raised, with a view to irrigate a large number of fields near it. The estimated cost of this work will be over 4,000 rupees. Some other tanks are also being excavated.

Boring of wells.

38. The boring tools purchased last year for deepening wells were tried at some places; but the result was far from encouraging. One well which was 30 ft. deep, was bored 50 ft. from the bottom, but it did not increase the water-supply, because the whole bed consisted of a solid mass of hard rock. Another well, the bed of which appeared to be of earth, was bored 22 ft., but the next stratum being hard-rock, it gave no water. The beds of three more wells proved so hard, that the boring instruments could not work. Unless we go more than 125 ft. deep and reach the level of the Mahi-river's bed, the chances of success are far remote. The experiment will be tried next year.

Supply channels.

39. The town of Lunawada has become of late very unfortunate as far as its water supply is concerned. It has two large tanks and about 80 wells in its vicinity, but most of them dry up before the commencement of summer. There is no doubt that the wells will receive their supply of water by percolation, if the tanks are full of water. To supply water to the bigger tank, which is called "Vansia or Kisan Sagar," a channel about $\frac{3}{4}$ths of a mile long was cut and the catchment area was extended to 2 square miles, with a hope that it would give enough quantity of water. But the last rains proved too scanty and slow to produce satisfactory results. Plans and estimates were therefore made to extend the channel to more than four miles, so as to obtain water supply in a sufficient quantity from the Veri river, which would be bunded at Dináwád. Vigorous steps are taken for the completion of the work before the next rains. It is estimated that the tank will be filled up even if the rainfall is less than 25 inches.

40. For the other tank called the "Vasant Sagar" a small supply channel is being cut with a view to divert the old course which carries water to the Veri river. To prevent escape of water through the breaches and fissures, caused from the opening of quarries inside the tank, arrangements are in progress to close them up.

Crops.

41. During the year of report the crops of bajri and maize were estimated at eight annas in the rupee. The acreage of sesamum increased from 11,577 to 12,841, but its yield was a little less than that of the previous year. Owing to a great demand for it abroad, it fetched a high price. The total proceeds from its sale must have realized nearly three lacs of rupees. 810 acres were under wheat crop as against 383 acres in the previous year.

Cotton.

42. The cultivation of cotton rose from 1,380 acres to 1,432 acres during the year. The increase is not much, but it is expected that so important a crop like cotton will be more largely sown in future. The experiment of growing long staple cotton of Broach was repeated this year, but it did not produce any appreciable result owing to various causes. The fact that it throve well at several places and that there are great patches of black-soil everywhere is a sufficient inducement to try the experiment continuously for some years.

Wages and labour.

43. With the exception of labourers there was no change in the rate of wages as will be seen from the following items:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Carpenters	0	12	0
Brick-layers	0	10	0
Black-smiths	0	8	0
Tailors	0	4	0
Labourers—			
Males	0	2	6
Females	0	2	0

Prices of food-grain.

44. From Appendix XVIII it will appear that the prices of food-grain decreased considerably during the year under review, the only case of rise in the price being that of Mahura flowers.

Forests.

45. The forest receipts amounted to Rs. 11,940-13-1 as against Rs. 10,546 in the previous year. Before the great famine of 1899-1900, the forest income

realized by the State was nearly twice as much as that of this year. It has again been steadily increasing owing to the arrangements made for protecting and improving the reserve forests of the State.

Exports and Imports.

46. The exports and imports during the financial year under review were far in excess of those of the previous year. The exports rose from Rs. 4,56,916 to Rs. 6,15,315, *i.e.*, by 34 per cent., and the imports increased from Rs. 3,38,717 to Rs. 4,01,767, *i.e.*, by nearly 19 per cent.

47. Again, a comparison of imports and exports shows that the exports were 53 per cent. above the imports. Viewed in any light, the above figures reveal the growing prosperity of the people of this State.

48. An analysis of the important items of export gives the following results :—

Name of articles exported.	Value in round figures. Rs.
Sesamum and its oil	2,53,000
Ghee	1,27,000
Food-stuffs of sorts	80,000
Animals	66,000
Hides	22,000
Mahura flowers	15,000
Miscellaneous	52,000
Total ...	6,15,000

49. A similar analysis of the chief items imported from outside gives the result as under :—

Name.	Value. Rs.
Cloth	1,60,000
Animals	98,000
Sugar and molasses	40,000
Metal and metalwares	32,000
Food stuffs	17,000
Ghee	10,000
Tobacco	11,000
Miscellaneous	33,000
Total ...	4,01,000

Internal trade.

50. The internal trade of the country was carried on satisfactorily. Free circulation of money at a moderate rate of interest and the credit of the populace continued as before. The rich bankers of Lunawada give but a nominal or no interest to depositors and invest their own capital at Ahmedabad and Bombay, where they realise a good interest. From this circumstance it will appear that the State is lacking in big manufactures and extensive trade, in which large capital can be engaged with advantage. Being far away from the Railway communication and being isolated as it were from the active centres of trade,

Lunawada will take a long time even to regain its former position, which it occupied as "emporium" between Malwa and Gujarat. Attempts are, therefore, being made to connect it with Godhra by a light railway and thus to throw open the resources of the State to the mercantile world. The internal trade considerably suffered on account of plague, which lasted for months, not only in the capital town but in many villages.

Encouragement to arts and industries.

51. Encouragement to arts and artisans was continued as far as our funds permitted. Some selected hands engaged by the State were able to show improvement over the designs and workmanship as known to the artists of this place. In the absence of speedy and cheap means of communication, works of local production cannot find a profitable market abroad, though articles like iron safes, wooden boxes, country soap, Bohra-caps, &c., have a pretty large sale beyond the limits of the State. Carpenters and black-smiths of this place are known for their skill in preparing strong and fanciful articles of the old type, for which there was a large demand formerly, but there is hardly any sale for them now. To the industrial exhibitions held at Baroda and Surat selected exhibits were sent from here. They did not fail to attract the attention of visitors.

Manufactures.

52. There are no manufactures properly so called in the State.

Public Works.

53. Appendix XIX deals with particulars about the money spent on Public Works, which claimed Rs. 19,031 as against Rs. 15,000 in the previous year. The sum of money under "Wells" includes the price of boring tools and the expenses incurred in deepening wells. The bridge built at a great cost over the Panam river being carried away during the great floods of 1892-93, arrangements are made to lay by Rs. 5,000 each year to meet the necessity of bridging over the river again. The idea is to construct either a causeway or a low bridge, if the railway project under consideration is not carried out. Repairs to the made-road leading to Godhra absorbed more than Rs. 1,800. The item of irrigation includes the cost of the supply channel alluded to in para. 39.

Post Office.

54. There is only one Post Office at Lunawada.

Mint.

55. This State possesses no mint.

General condition of the State and people.

56. The material condition of the people has been slowly but steadily improving after the great famine of S. 1956. With the exception of the idle and infirm, every person, who wants to work, gets ample means for his or her living. There was no opulence; but there was no want. The most striking illustration of this is that scarcely any local beggar appears wandering in Lunawada. That the P. W. Department is unable to find sufficient labourers for carrying out the new project is another illustration. The State liabilities were met from its assets during the year.

Relation between the Banias and the ryots.

57. The relation between the Banias and the ryots remains the same as in the previous year as far as the Kothamba Circle is concerned. The Kunbis of this part, who complained in a body against their Shahukars in 1905, were not able to secure an amicable settlement or reconciliation with the latter. The measures, mentioned in para. 49 of the Administration Report of 1904-05, remained in-

operative this year also, since there was no desire on either side to meet half-way. If the rules framed in 1905 are followed in right earnest by the parties concerned, there will certainly be a settlement advantageous to both. The general ignorance prevailing among the cultivating classes will take years before they are enabled to look to their true interest and to scrutinize the accounts of their creditors. They have yet to form the habit of economy on marriage and death occasions and of saving money for bad years. They also have to acquire superior knowledge of agriculture and to adopt better methods of cultivation in order to secure a richer harvest from their fields. It is the intention of the Durbar to use its good offices at an early date to remove, if possible, the differences now existing between the Banias and ryots of Kothamba. In the meantime, the State has undertaken to give monetary assistance to needy cultivators in matters agricultural at a moderate rate of interest. The sum thus advanced during the year under review came to Rs. 2,000 as in the previous year. This procedure is likely to act as a check not only upon the covetous creditors but upon the spendthrift debtors as well. In other parts of the State the relation between the two classes is not so bad.

Cattle.

58. Since cattle are one of the principal factors on which the people of this country have to depend for their living, they are well cared for. On account of the vast and free pasturage obtainable in the jungles and unarable land almost every individual is induced to keep a number of cattle. Herds of animals are also brought here from neighbouring provinces for grazing purposes. Small-pox, which took the form of an epidemic in some villages, carried away buffaloes and cows in numbers, but, on the whole, cattle remained in excellent state. During the year the number of animals rose from 82,796 to 88,902, giving close upon 1·40 per head of the population on an average. With the exception of lower kind of animals, like the sheep, goats and donkeys, there is a perceptible increase under each head. Milk was quoted at four pies per lb. as in the previous year, but the price of ghee went up to Re. 0-6-4 per lb. as against Re. 0-5-7 in the previous year owing to its greater demand from outside the State.

Trees.

59. Mahura, rayan, mango and timberva trees yield a very useful harvest of fruits and flowers in this State. The mahura flowers and fruits respectively exported during the year were 15,509 and 131 maunds as against 22,229 and 402 maunds in the previous year. Mahura trees which grow in State forests, non-culturable area and unoccupied lands are 10,967 in number. The rate of fees charged on these trees is 2 annas per annum. The total revenue from this source amounted to Rs. 989-10 as against Rs. 904 in the preceding year. The income depends upon the number of trees, which flowered, and not upon the quantity of flowers produced. The poor have largely to live upon the mahura flowers and mangoes during the hot season, when their stock of food is nearly exhausted, and it is for this reason that the State is reluctant to enhance the fee until the normal condition is reached. The other trees also gave a good harvest this year.

Excise.

60. Particulars are given in Appendix XXI about the excise shops and its revenue. The collection of duties on intoxicants rose from Rs. 9,465-11-3 to Rs. 12,705-5-8. During the year of report 17,849 gallons of country liquor were sold as against 12,628 gallons in the previous year.

CHAPTER V.

Revenue and Finance.

Summary of accounts.

61. The yearly accounts are summarized below :—

	Rs.
Opening balance	28,676
Outstanding dues	90,903
Advances	15,678
Revenue arrears	19,358
Total ...	1,54,615
Add—Gross revenue of the year ...	1,97,617
Debts contracted	18,382
Total ...	3,70,614
Deduct—Expenditure of the year ...	1,97,492
Remissions	4,354
Debts and deposits paid off ...	2,521
Total ...	2,04,367
Balance ...	1,66,247

Balance detailed.

62. The balance shown above consisted of Rs. 21,313 as cash and Rs. 1,44,934 as outstanding debts. Debts in current account amounted to Rs. 18,382 as against Rs. 15,490 in the previous year. The remaining outstanding debts consisted of loans for Rs. 1,31,077 with Shahukars, &c., and of the revenue arrears of Rs. 13,857. Last year the outstanding dues from Shahukars, &c., were Rs. 1,06,581.

Outstanding dues.

63. Deducting the current debts of the State from the amount of loans and advances, there remain net outstandings of Rs. 1,15,216 as against Rs. 91,091 in the previous year.

Receipts and Expenditure.

64. Receipts and expenditure of the year were Rs. 1,99,505 and Rs. 1,97,492 respectively as will be seen from Appendix XXII. The year's expenditure was within the cash and gross income.

Increase and decrease under certain heads.

65. During the year of review there was an increase in the revenue of the Forest, Jakat and Excise Departments ; while the heads of Land, Stamp, Law and Justice and Miscellaneous have fallen off as regards their income.

Sale of opium.

66. In the year of report 921 lbs. 33 tolas and 91 grains of opium were sold as against 593 lbs. 29 tolas and 46 grains in the previous year. The steady increase in the sale of opium, though deplorable in the moral sense, is evidently due to the returning prosperity of the people. As usual, opium selling was carried on departmentally.

Expenditure.

67. With a few variations the expenditure side generally follows the line of the previous year, showing the total increase of Rs. 20,346 as against Rs. 4,023 in the preceding year. The increase in the expenditure is mainly attributable to the marriage expenses and to the allotment of pin-money to the bride.

CHAPTER VI.

Vital Statistics.

68. Appendices XXIII and XXIV relate, respectively, to medical relief and births and deaths, which are noticed further on. Vital statistics.

69. Notwithstanding the precautionary measures taken to prevent plague-stricken persons from entering these territories, and to carefully examine travellers coming from affected places, this scourge made its appearance in the early part of the cold weather. About the middle of November a suspicious or imported case was reported and dead rodents were detected in and about the locality, where this case happened. Measures were at once taken to evacuate the town, as flight was the only safeguard against this fell disease. Happily the town was nearly deserted within a week, as the census taken after three weeks showed that there were only 563 souls left in the town, from out of the ten thousand population. The bulk of the people who remained inside the town consisted of Mahomedans, mostly the obstinate Ghanchis, the Hindoos being only 33 in number. Ingress and egress were not allowed without the production of a permit, which was not easily obtainable. These measures, though found rigorous by the towns-people at the outset, were much appreciated after the result was known to them. The first outbreak of plague, which happened in 1903-04, carried away 402 persons from the town ; while this year the mortality caused by plague was only 55. How evacuation saves people from the attacks of plague will be seen from the fact that, while 83 cases occurred among the Mahomedans, there were only 29 cases among the Hindus. There was only one case among the Banias, who had left the town in a body, and it is worth noticing that this single case happened, because the deceased surreptitiously went into the town. Similarly a well-to-do Bohra, who visited his shop, where dead rats where found, fell victim to the disease. Plague.

70. Out of the 112 cases and 55 deaths, females numbered 63 and 32 ; while the number of males was 49 and 23 respectively. This shows that the number of female victims was greater than that of males.

71. As time crept on, the epidemic of plague spread in more than 40 villages, where 179 cases and 96 deaths took place. Measures for evacuating the affected villages were promptly taken, and the result was that hardly any case occurred after evacuation.

72. The people of Lunawada had to stay out for about four months. When it was known that the town was entirely free from plague continuously for three weeks, the whole of it was disinfected and swept clean. All filth, dung-hills and even debris had been removed, before the people were allowed to return to their houses in the month of March. Since then there has been no case.

73. There was no other epidemic during the year of report. The health of the people was good in general. Other Epidemics.

74. From Appendix XXIV it will be seen that the total births were less by 32 and the total deaths were more by 197 as compared with the figures of the Births and Deaths.

last year. The increase in the number of deaths is ascribed to plague, but the ratio per mille, which is 23·2, and the ratio between the births and deaths are indicative of the healthy condition of the people.

Vaccination.

75. Vaccine operations carried out at State expense by two vaccinators under the immediate control of the Sanitary Commissioner of Bombay were satisfactory. 2,360 children were vaccinated this year as against 2,380 in the previous year. This number consisted of 1,133 girls and 1,227 boys. The cases of re-vaccination were 39 as against 38 in the previous year. The total cost of this department amounted to Rs. 617 as against Rs. 619 in the previous year. The Deputy Sanitary Commissioner visited this State on his inspectorial tour and personally examined a number of vaccinated cases.

Medical relief.

76. The total number of patients treated during the year and their average daily attendance, respectively, decreased from 11,044 and 136·3 to 9,982 and 130·8, owing to plague, to avoid which, most people stayed away from the town for about four months.

77. The number of indoor patients was 2 as in the previous year.

78. The total charges for the maintenance of the Medical Dispensary came to Rs. 3,126 as against Rs. 2,995 in the last year. The increase is due to the promotion given to the Medical Officer and his compounder.

79. Mr. Ganesh Vishnu Kher, an L. M. & S. of the Bombay University, continued in charge of the Medical Dispensary during the year, and gave satisfaction to all who came in contact with him.

CHAPTER VII.

Education.

Scholars and their attendance.

80. Appendix XXV contains particulars *re* education in this State. The total number of scholars attending school and the number of average daily attendance were respectively 671 and 633·2 against 941 and 723·2 in the previous year. The decrease was due to the prevalence of plague, which rendered it impossible to continue the work of teaching in the town and some of the village schools.

Examination and its result.

81. The working of the Educational Department received, as usual, due attention from the State. During the year under report, the Deputy Educational Inspector, Panch Mahals and Rewakantha, and his Assistant examined between them nearly all the schools. The Rajaji, the Yuvaraj and State Officials visited schools when they were moving into the districts. The School Committees also paid visits to their respective schools. Results of the annual examination held by the departmental authorities should be pronounced as highly satisfactory, because the percentage attained by the school of Ram Patelna Muvada was so high as 95·8 and the average results of all schools was more than 75 per cent.

Anglo-Ver. School.

82. The only school which showed poor result was the Anglo-Vernacular School, attaining 49 per cent. only. It is to be regretted that the number of pupils attending this school went down from 66 to 45, though the falling

off was partly attributable to plague. To raise the status of this school and to attract thereby a larger number of pupils, the Durbar has given its consent to increase the Head Master's salary with a view to secure the services of an experienced graduate, but it is unfortunate that a competent young man is still not found for the post.

Girls' School.

83. The Girls' School of Lunawada, which did not lose much of its attendance through plague, was found to be doing well at the annual inspection of the Deputy Educational Inspector. The number of girls attending school is still much below the mark. This is partly due to the apathy and carelessness of the people and partly to the inefficiency of the teaching staff. It is however expected that an impetus will be given through the exertions of the teachers and the public to the cause of female education, on which the educational, social and moral elevation of the people so much depends.

Vidyottejaka Fund.

84. From the interest of the Vidyottejaka Fund started by private efforts about two years ago a sum of Rs. 66-6-3 was spent under the following heads :—

Supply of school books to poor students	Rs.	20	0 0
Purchase of pots and pans for the kitchen and linen cloth for girls	,,	40	9 3
Purchase of food-stuff	,,	5	13 0
Total	Rs.	66	6 3

The committee further intend to help the poor students of the Anglo-Vernacular School by supplying them with text books and to encourage physical education by giving rewards to the best athletes as soon as the remaining amount of interest is received.

85. As decided last year by the Managing Committee to spend a sum of money on teaching the art of cookery to advanced pupils of the Girls' School, permission was obtained from the Department to try this novel experiment. Subjects were prescribed for the year and arrangements were made after the orthodox fashion, in order that the religious susceptibilities of the people might not be injured on any account. The Deputy Educational Inspector spent the whole time during which the girls prepared the dishes allotted to them, and expressed his satisfaction at what he saw in the kitchen. This new subject seems to have become popular with the pupils of the school as also with their parents.

Increase in pay.

86. The popular Taluka Master was given a personal increase of Rs. 5 and the Head Mistress of the Girls' School got the little savings remaining from the fixed salary on the happy occasion of the Kumar's birth. The salary of the Assistant Teacher of Kothamba was increased and the Tedagar of the Girls' School was raised to the rank of an Assistant Teacher.

Expenditure.

87. The total expenditure on education during the year of review amounted to Rs. 5,611 as against Rs. 6,015 in the previous year. The decrease is mainly due to the vacancies in the Anglo-Vernacular School. The expenditure comprises the following items :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Salaries of the establishment	4,711	13	0
Contribution towards Rewakantha Educational and Pension Fund	572	12	0
Purchase of books and furniture	167	0	0
Scholarships	160	0	0
Total ...	5,611	9	0

Encouragement to literature.

88. Besides the above items, a sum of Rs. 351-2-6 expended in giving encouragement to books and periodicals should go under the head of Education. The books purchased are supplied to the public and school libraries and are distributed in prizes also.

Fee collection.

89. The collection of fees amounted to Rs. 952-14-0 as against Rs. 1,549 in the previous year. The large decrease is partly attributable to the reduction in the rates of school-fee announced at the Kumar's birth and partly to the closing of schools during plague.

CHAPTER VIII.

Miscellaneous.

Library.

90. Beside the Sarasvati Mandir or Palace Library, there is one public library maintained by State contribution and subscription from its members. It is accommodated in a spacious building provided by the Durbar.

Press.

91. There is no printing press in the State.

Public Park.

92. Outside the town and adjoining the State gardens, there is a Public Park laid out by the Durbar and maintained by the Municipality. The public—especially the Mahomedans—frequent this place as a resort of recreation.

Museum of local products.

93. A beginning has been made to collect samples of agricultural and forest products, as well as of minerals, which are found in abundance in the hilly tracts, to form ultimately a permanent museum of indigenous produce.

Model Farm.

94. The first sod of the Model Farm was turned in the month of March 1906 by the Political Agent, Mr. R. C. Brown, and hence it was christened as the "Brown Model Farm." The principal object of starting such a farm was not so much to try exotic plants and foreign methods of agriculture as to show the cultivators of this State how the superior mode of agriculture known in Charotar, Kânam and Naosari give a greater out-turn to their brethern of those places. About 20 acres of land in two pieces were taken up near the Vakhat Bag for the purpose. The following were the new crops tried in the farm :—

Bajri of Nándod.
Jowery of Kánam.
Chibhadá of Kánam.
Cotton of Kánam.
Tobacco of Charotar.
Saf-flower of Charotar.
Sugar-cane of Naosari.

95. The bajri, jowery and sugar-cane were mostly destroyed by insects. The Broach cotton was not very successful on account of the saltish black soil in which it was grown, though the staple was not deteriorated and the yield of seed-cotton was worth about Rs. 15 per acre. Tobacco throve so well that it fetched something like 150 rupees an acre. Saf-flower did also well, but the ignorant labourers employed in the farm failed to pick up the flowers in right time and to turn them into a good marketable commodity. The yield of Kánmi Chibhadás

was the heaviest of all. Lucerne grass and English vegetables as well as the ordinary crops, such as sesamum, chillies, onions, brinjals, &c., did very well. The trial of growing cocoanut trees, betelnut trees and alphonso mangoes did not turn out hopeful. Some implements of husbandry as used in Charotar and Naosari were imported or made here. Cultivators from villages were now and then invited to the farm to see the new methods of cultivation and the growth of plants foreign to this part of Gujarat.

96. The cost of the farm amounted to Rs. 806-3-6 and the outturn was valued at Rs. 206-8-0. The initial cost is always heavy and model farms, where experiments are to be tried, are rarely remunerative. It is, however, hoped that this farm will be a self-supporting one after some years.

97. Leaflets on the growth of Broach cotton, groundnuts and jute were published and distributed broadcast among the cultivating classes. **Agricultural leaflets.**

98. The idea of starting co-operative banks for agriculturalists has of late gained ground in this country, but it being premature to take any steps in that direction, people of this State are being persuaded to try what is called the "Golá system" in Bengal. In a couple of villages individual cultivators have set apart a quantity of food-grain and grass and stored them up at the village headman's. The safety of the collection and its unfettered use by the owners themselves in time of need are guaranteed by a notification. The success of this system will much depend upon the sympathy shown and advice given by the district officers. **Golá system.**

99. As mango trees are spoiled by parasites which grow upon them, orders were issued to cut them off. Without lopping off small branches about the stem, babul trees do not become stout and large. More then 5,000 young babul trees were divested of their lower branches during the year. The plantation of palm and Charoli trees did not succeed owing to the carelessness of the men to whom the work was entrusted. Many of the mango-plants grown near the Vakhatbag are doing well. **Improvement and growth of trees.**

100. The year under review has expired with possible contentment and steady progress. The Administration has succeeded to preserve the soundness of the finance and to keep pace with the march of progress in almost all directions. With the advice and help of the Political Agent, whose relations with the State are very cordial, and with the increasing interest taken by the intelligent Yuvaraj, the Administration hopes that its endeavours for furthering the prosperity and contentment of the people and for placing the financial and other matters on a sounder basis will meet with success in each succeeding year. **Conclusion.**

HARGOVIND D. KANTAVALA,

Karbhari, Lunawada State.

APPENDIX I.

Names of High Officials in the Lunawada State showing changes in personnel during the year 1906-07.

NAME OF OFFICER.	Appointment.	Period		REMARKS.
		From	To	
R. B. Hargovind Dwarkadas Kantavala ...	Karbhari ...	14-11-1905.	31-3-1907.	
* Raj-Kumar Shri Raghunathsinhji ...	Samant Officer...	1-10-1903.	31-3-1907.	* 2nd Kumar of the Rajasaheb does the duty of a Samant Officer without pay. He has got Jagir.
Mr. Ganesh Vishnu Kher, L. M. & S. ...	Medical Officer..	19-4-1897.	31-3-1907.	
Mr. Kalidas Nathji ...	Treasury Officer and Hazur Assistant.	12-10-1886.	31-3-1907.	
Mr. Hiralal Maneklal...	Nyayadhis ...	16-8-1904.	31-3-1907.	

KARBHARI'S OFFICE,
LUNAWADA, 11*th April* 1907.

HARGOVIND D. KANTAVALA,
Karbhari, Lunawada State.

APPENDIX II.

List of Laws in force in the Lunawada State.

DESCRIPTION.	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during year under report.	REMARKS.
Stamp Act	.....	.....	These are Special Laws of the State.
Registration Act			
Court Fees Act			
Limitation Act			
Act relating to the epidemic disease among horses, &c.			
Arms Act relating to Fire Arms.			
Civil Procedure Code	Adapted in the spirit of British Laws.		
Criminal Procedure Code ...			
Penal Code			

KARBHARI'S OFFICE,
LUNAWADA, 11*th April* 1907.

HARGOVIND D. KANTAVALA,
Karbhari, Lunawada State.

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Military Force in the Lunawada State, 1906-07.

ARM OF SERVICE.	Number of fighting Officers and Men.						Details of force at the end of the Current Year.						Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force including followers.	REMARKS.
	At the end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Casualties.			At the end of the current year.	Number of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men.					
			Died.	Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.				European Commissioned Officers.	Native Commissioned Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Fighting men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
													Rs.	
Cavalry	31	9	1	...	5	34	.....	...	...	...	...	34	7,385-1-5	
Sappers	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
Artillery	7	3	...	...	4	6	.....	*20	...	...	...	6	422-6-4	* 2 guns serviceable, 18 guns unserviceable.
Infantry	8	1	1	...	...	8	.....	...	...	...	...	8	432-5-3	
Imperial Service Troops ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
Total ...	46	13	2	...	9	48	.....	20	...	...	...	48	8,239-13-0	

KARBHARI'S OFFICE,
LUNAWADA, 11*th April* 1907.

HARGOVIND D. KANTAVALA,
Karbhari, Lunawada State.

APPENDIX **IV.**

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Police in the Lunawada State for the year 1906-07.

DESCRIPTION OF OFFICE.	Number.	Pay of Grade.	Total Cost.	Punishments.			Rewards.		Education.		REMARKS.
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded or suspended departmentally.	Punished judicially.	By Promotion.	By Money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.								
Police Superintendent	1	50 0 0		...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Chief Constable	4	18 0 0		...	2	...	2	...	4	...	
		17 0 0		...							
		16 0 0		...							
		15 0 0		...							
Opium Inspector	1	15 0 0		...	...	....	...	...	1	...	
Drill Master...	1	10 0 0		...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Head Constable	3	10 0 0	10,202 14 2	...	2	...	2	1	6	...	
(Jamadar)	5	8 0 0		...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
Havaldar	11	7 0 0		...	2	...	3	2	5	...	
Naik...	7	6 0 0		...	...	...	3	...	3	...	
1st Grade Constable	36	5 8 0		...	6	...	17	2	16	...	
2nd Do. do.	48	5 0 0		1	9	...	3	...	9	...	
3rd Do. do.	6	4 0 0		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Opium Mounted Police	7	10 0 0		...	2	...	...	...	2	..	
Total ...	130	.....	*10,202 14 2	1	24	...	30	5	48	...	

* There are savings from pay of grade and hence the difference.

KARBHARI'S OFFICE,

LUNAWADA, 11*th April* 1907.

HARGOVIND D. KANTAVALA,

Karbhari, Lunawada State.

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Lunawada State during the year 1906-07.

STATE.	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions (columns 4 and 5.)		Percentage of convicted accused sent for trial.		REMARKS.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Lunawada	63	44	87	55	87	55	70	43	16	11	80	78	80	78	One case involving one accused is pending at the end of the year.

KARBHARI'S OFFICE,
LUNAWADA, 11*th April* 1907.

HARGOVIND D. KANTAVALA,
Karbhari, Lunawada State.

APPENDIX **VI.**

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Lunawada State during the year 1906-07.

STATE.	Amount Stolen.		Amount Recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		REMARKS.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	
Lunawada	517 0 0	440 0 0	303 0 0	350 0 0	58·3	79·5	

KARBHARI'S OFFICE,
LUNAWADA, 11*th April* 1907.

HARGOVIND D. KANTAVALA,
Karbhari, Lunawada State.

APPENDIX VII.

Statement showing the Number of Crimes committed, Number of Cases disposed of, and Cases awaiting Trial in the Lunawada State during the Year 1906-07.

Description of Offences.	No. of offences.			Number of cases disposed of during the past year.	Number of cases disposed of during the present year.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted.	No. of persons sentenced.						Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined, being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Term of imprisonment.									Awaiting trial.	Remarks.
	Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.					Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and fine.		Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.			Under one month.	From 1 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation.	Capital punishment.		
								Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.																	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
INDIAN PENAL CODE.																														
Destroying a place of worship with intent to insult the religion. Sec. 295	...	1	1	...	1	6	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Culpable Homicide. Sec. 304 ...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Attempt to murder. Sec. 307 ...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Attempt to commit suicide. Sec. 309	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hurt by dangerous weapon. Sec. 324	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hurt and voluntarily causing hurt. Secs. 324, 323	...	1	1	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Causing hurt and grievous hurt by dangerous weapons or means. Secs. 324, 326 ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Voluntarily causing hurt to extort confession and wrongful confinement for the purpose of extorting property. Secs. 330, 347	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Carried over...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

APPENDIX VII—*continued.*

Description of Offences.	No. of offences.			Number of cases disposed of during the past year.	Number of cases disposed of during the present year.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted.	No. of persons sentenced.						Total.	Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined, being insane	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Term of Imprisonment.										Awaiting trial.	Remarks.
	Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.					Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and fine.		Fine only.	Whipping.					Under one month.	From 1 to 2 months	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation.	Capital punishment.		
								Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.																		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Brought forward ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
INDIAN PENAL CODE— *Continued.*																														
Causing grievous hurt by an act* which endangers human life. Sec. 338	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	* All accused not traced.
Assault to a public servant, hurt and mischief. Secs. 353, 323, 426	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
* Theft. Sec. 379...	...	12	12	8	10	13	13	...	...	...	4	9	...	13	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	* All accused not traced.
Theft and hurt by dangerous weapons or means. Secs. 379, 324	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Attempt to commit theft. Secs. 379, 511	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
* Theft in a building. Sec. 380.	...	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	* All accused not traced.
Theft and murder and house trespass in order to the commission of an offence punishable with transportation. Secs. 380, 302, 450	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
Theft in a building and * kidnapping. Secs. 380, 363 ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	* All accused not traced.
* Theft in a building, &c., lurking, house trespass or housebreaking. Secs. 380, 454 ...	...	2	2	3	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	* Do.

* Theft in a building, &c., lurking, house trespass or housebreaking by night. Secs. 380, 457	...	7	7	3	2	3	3	...	...	1	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	* Do.			
Theft and receiving stolen property knowing it to be stolen. Secs. 380, 457, 411	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Attempt to commit theft in a building. Secs. 380, 511 ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
* Robbery. Sec. 392	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	* All accused not traced.			
Dacoity. Sec. 395	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Dishonest misappropriation of moveable property. Sec. 403..	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Dishonest misappropriation and dishonestly receiving stolen property knowing it to be stolen. Secs. 403, 414. ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Dishonest misappropriation of moveable property and mischief by killing an animal of the value of Rs. 10 or upwards. Secs. 403, 428	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Dishonest misappropriation of moveable property and mischief. Secs. 403, 429 ...	...	1	1	...	1	5	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Criminal breach of trust and dishonestly receiving stolen property knowing it to be stolen. Secs. 406, 411 ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Criminal breach of trust by a public servant, &c. Sec. 409 ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Dishonestly receiving property knowing it to be stolen. Sec. 411	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Assisting in concealment or disposal of stolen property knowing it to be stolen. Sec. 414 ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Cheating and thereby dishonestly inducing delivery of property. &c. Sec. 420	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Mischief by killing, &c. Sec. 429.	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
* Mischief by fire or explosive substance with intent to cause damage. Sec. 435	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	* All accused not traced.			
House trespass. Sec. 448... ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Carried over ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				

APPENDIX VII—*concluded.*

Description of Offences.	No. of offences.			Number of cases disposed of during the past year.	Number of cases disposed of during the present year.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted.	No. of persons sentenced.						Total.	Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined being insane	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Term of Imprisonment.											Awaiting trial.	Remarks.
								Imprisonment		Imprisonment and fine.																				
	Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.					Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Fine only.	Whipping.					Under one month.	From 1 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation.	Capital punishment.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Brought forward ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
INDIAN PENAL CODE—*Continued.*																														
House trespass in order to the commission of an offence punishable with imprisonment. Sec. 451	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Attempt for house trespass in order to the commission of an offence punishable with imprisonment. Secs. 451, 511 ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Lurking, house trespass or house-breaking by night. Sec. 456 ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	1	36	37	39	21	37	26	...	1	1	11	13	...	26	10	...	...	4	4	...	1	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	
Gambling Act	...	3	3	...	3	12	12	...	...	...	...	12	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Opium Act	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Abkari Act	...	4	4	14	4	5	5	...	...	...	4	1	...	5	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	...	8	8	15	8	18	17	...	...	...	4	13	...	17	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Grand Total ...	1	44	45	54	29	55	43	...	1	1	15	26	...	43	11	...	...	8	4	...	1	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	

KARBHARI'S OFFICE,
LUNAWADA, 11*th April* 1907.

HARGOVIND D. KANTAVALA,
Karbhari, Lunawada State.

APPENDIX **VIII.**

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Lunawada State, during the year 1906-07.

NAME OF COURT.	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with								Persons disposed of					Persons remaining at the end of year.	REMARKS.
			Remaining at the end of last year.	Brought to trial in 1906-07.					Total.		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped, or transferred.		
	Past year.	Present year.		Arrested by Police.	Upon warrant.	On Summons.	Voluntary.	Arrested in presence of the Magistrate.	Past year.	Present year.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
Sessions Court	4	5	...	2	4	...	...	...	10	6	1	2	3	...	...	...	
First Class Magistrates' Courts	28	8	1	14	2	3	...	1	61	21	3	3	13	...	...	2	
Other Magistrates' Courts..	55	40	1	39	2	50	...	...	115	92	12	11	69	...	...	...	
Total ...	87	53	2	55	8	53	...	1	186	119	16	16	85	...	...	2	

KARBHARI'S OFFICE,
LUNAWADA, 11th *April* 1907.

HARGOVIND D. KANTAVALA,
Karbhari, Lunawada State.

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the Results of Appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Lunawada State, during the year 1906-07.

TRIBUNALS.	Number of Applications.	Number of persons and cases.																Remarks.
		Applications rejected.		Sentences. Confirmed		Modified.		Reversed.		Proceedings quashed.		Referred.		Further enquiry, &c., ordered.		Pending.		
		Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17.	18	
Maharaj-Kuwar Saheb's Court	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Karbhari's Court	7	...	...	1	1	3	3	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	

KARBHARI'S OFFICE,
LUNAWADA, 11*th April* 1907.

HARGOVIND D. KANTAVALA,
Karbhari, Lunawada State.

APPENDIX X.

CIVIL WORK—Nature and Value of Original Suits filed and disposed of during the year 1906-07.

Tribunal.	Opening Balance.		Filed during the year received by transfer or on remand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing Balance.		Suits filed during present year.										Suits disposed of during present year.						Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value.	Suits *re* landed property.	Suits for money transaction.	Suits for other rights.	Number of suits under Rs. 100.	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 5,000.	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000.	Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 & under Rs. 5,000.	Number of suits above Rs. 5,000.	*Ex Parte.*	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of.	Value.	Average duration. Y. M. D.	
Karbhari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. a. p.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. a. p.		
Nyayadhish	162	160	327	413	490	573	329	344	160	229	33,716 5 11	1	405	9	337	69	9	...	...	43	206	1	94	23,926 15 0	0-4-21 1/7	135 by consent decrees. 72 by rajinamas. 207
		1 R.		2 R.		2 R.	1 R.			2 R.																
Total	162	160	327	413	490	573	329	344	160	229	33,716 5 11	1	405	9	337	69	9	...	...	43	206	1	94	23,926 15 0	0-4-21 1/7	
		1 R.		2 R.		2 R.	1 R.			2 R.																

"R" shows the number of applications for review.

KARBHARI'S OFFICE,
LUNAWADA, 11*th April* 1907.

HARGOVIND D. KANTAVALA,
Karbhari, Lunawada State.

APPENDIX XI.

CIVIL WORK.—Results of Applications for execution of decrees in the Lunawada State during the year 1906-07.

TRIBUNAL.	Opening Balance.		Value of opening balance for present year.			Applications brought to the Register.			Total.			Disposed of			Closing Balance.			Nature of Applications pending disposal at the close of			REMARKS.
	Past year.	Present year.				Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.	
			Rs.	a.	p.			Rs.	a.	p.			Rs.	a.	p.			Rs.	a.	p.				
Nyayadhish ...	575	686	93,414	3	2	291	256	26,879	14	7	866	942	1,20,294	1	9	180	229	5,318	2	6	686	713	99,473	0	10	77	105	531

KARBHARI'S OFFICE,
LUNAWADA, 11*th April* 1907.

HARGOVIND D. KANTAVALA,
Karbhari, Lunawada State.

APPENDIX XII.

CIVIL WORK—Number and results of Appeals in Civil Suits in the Lunawada State, during the year 1906-07.

TRIBUNAL.	Opening Balance.		Filed during		Total.		Disposed of during		Closing Balance.		Value of Appeals filed during		How disposed of.										Average duration.	
													Decision confirmed.		Decision reversed.		Decisions amended.		Cases remanded for retrial.		Cases compromised and otherwise disposed of.			
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.
											Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.											Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.
Maharaj Kumar Saheb's Court	1	5	10	7	11	12	6	7	5	5	5,932 6 6	4,674 5 3	3	4	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	0 2 17	0 6 21
Karbhari's Court	1	3	30	16	31	19	28	14	3	5	7,125 1 10	5,762 14 1	21	9	6	2	...	2	...	1	1	...	0 8 27	0 2 13

KARBHARI'S OFFICE,
LUNAWADA, 11*th April* 1907.

HARGOVIND D. KANTAVALA,
Karbhari, Lunawada State.

APPENDIX **XIII.**

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jails and Lock-ups in the Lunawada State during the year 1906-07.

STATIONS.	No. of Prisons.	No. of prisoners.				Daily average		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of jail and prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial.	REMARKS (Showing mortality among convicts in jail).
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.							
				Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.				
									Rs. a. p.		
Lunawada	1	22	28	92	50	24·2	21·2	22	1,996 12 6	·8	

KARBHARI'S OFFICE,
LUNAWADA, 11*th April* 1907.

HARGOVIND D. KANTAVALA,
Karbhari, Lunawada State.

APPENDIX **XIV.**

Registration of documents in the Lunawada State, during the year 1906-07.

NAME OF STATE.	Documents presented for registration.		Nature of documents presented.										Documents registered.		Value of documents registered.		Documents of which registry has been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year.		REMARKS.
			Mortgages.		Sale deeds.		Wills.		Money-Bonds.		Miscellaneous.										
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
															Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.					
Lunawada	86	87	35	26	29	27	6	8	9	11	7	15	89	95	23,543 7 5	29,057 9 7	4	16	62	38	

KARBHARI'S OFFICE,
LUNAWADA, 11*th April* 1907.

HARGOVIND D. KANTAVALA,
Karbhari, Lunawada State.

APPENDIX XV.

Receipts and Expenditure on account of Registration in the Lunawada State during the year 1906-07.

DESCRIPTION.	Past year.			Present year.			REMARKS.
	Number of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realised.	Number of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realised.	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Mortgages	35	9,822 6 9	14 4 0	26	10,365 10 2	21 3 0	
Sale deeds	29	11,076 4 0	589 9 2	27	15,655 0 0	823 7 3	
Wills	6	.....	3 0 0	8	.....	8 0 0	
Money Bonds	9	1,123 9 0	2 8 0	11	1,309 12 0	2 13 0	
Miscellaneous	7	.....	2 2 0	15	.....	11 12 0	
Total	86	22,022 3 9	611 7 2	87	27,330 6 2	867 3 3	
Deduct—Expenditure	.....	.....	210 9 2	.....	.....	223 5 10	
Net profit	.....	.....	400 14 0	.....	.....	643 13 5	

KARBHARI'S OFFICE,
LUNAWADA, 11*th April* 1907.

HARGOVIND, D. KANTAVALA,
Karbhari, Lunawada State.

APPENDIX **XVI.**

Receipts and Expenditure of the Municipality in the Lunawada State during the year 1906-07.

NAME.	Opening balance on 1st August 1905.	Receipts during the year.		Total in current year.	Expenditure during the year.		Balance on the 31st July 1906.	REMARKS.
		Past.	Present.		Past.	Present.		
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
	873 3 4½							
	*—210 3 5							
Lunawada Municipality ...	662 15 11½	3,098 3 9½	3,120 12 8¾	3,783 12 8¼	2,225 0 5	2,695 7 3	1,088 5 5¼	

* Debts at the end of previous year not taken into account.

KARBHARI'S OFFICE,
LUNAWADA, 11*th April* 1907.

HARGOVIND D. KANTAVALA,
Karbhari, Lunawada State.

APPENDIX **XVII.**

Statement of Rainfall in the Lunawada State during the year 1906-07.

STATE.	April 1906.	May 1906.	June 1906.	July 1906.	August 1906.	September 1906.	October 1906.	November 1906.	December 1906.	January 1907.	February 1907.	March 1907.	Total.	Total of past year.	Total of past 5 years.	REMARKS.
Lunawada	0'—00"	0'—00"	3'—28"	7'—38"	7'—17"	7'—8"	0'—12"	0'—00"	0'—00"	0'—00"	0'—04"	0'—00"	25'—2"	29'—71"	27'—63"	

KARBHARI'S OFFICE,
LUNAWADA, 11*th April* 1907.

HARGOVIND D. KANTAVALA,
Karbhari, Lunawada State.

APPENDIX **XVIII.**

Statement as to Prices of Staple Food-grains in the Lunawada State during 1906-07.

ARTICLES.	During March 1906 (past year) per maund of 40 lbs.			During March 1907 (present year) per maund of 40 lbs.			REMARKS.
Bajri...	1	10	8	1	4	...	
Bavto	1	4	...	1	...	...	
Grain	1	10	8	1	2	3	
Maize	1	10	8	1	...	...	
Mahura flowers	...	6	5	...	10	8	
Rice No. 3	2	5	8	2	3	7	

KARBHARI'S OFFICE,
LUNAWADA, 11*th April* 1907.

HARGOVIND D. KANTAVALA,
Karbhari, Lunawada State.

APPENDIX **XIX.**

Expenditure on Public Works in the Lunawada State, during the year 1906-07.

Description of Work.	State Funds.			Local Funds.			Totals.	Remarks.
	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	Original.	Repairs.	Total.		
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.					
Wells	.....	396 4 11	396 4 11	.....	.....	.....		
Bridge of the river Panam	5,000 0 0	.....	5,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....		
Roads	.....	1,851 2 9	1,851 2 9	.....	.....	.....		
Palace repairs	.....	2,209 0 10½	2,209 0 10½	.....	.....	.....		
Repairs of State-buildings	.....	2,885 7 5	2,885 7 5	.....	.....	.....		
Irrigation	3,791 3 8	.....	3,791 3 8	.....	.....	.....		
Miscellaneous including encouragement to artizans.	441 6 0	2,456 11 0	2,898 1 0	.....	.....	.....		
Total ...	9,232 9 8	9,798 10 11½	19,031 4 7½	.....	.....	.....		

KARBHARI'S OFFICE,
LUNAWADA, 11*th April* 1907.

HARGOVIND D. KANTAVALA,
Karbhari, Lunawada State.

APPENDIX XX.

Agricultural Stock in the Lunawada State during the year 1906-07.

DISTRICT.	Year.	Horses and Cattle.									Ploughs.		Carts.		REMARKS.
		Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes. Males.	Buffaloes. Females.	Horses.	Mares.	Colts and fillies.	Asses.	Sheep and goats.	With two bullocks.	With four bullocks.	Riding.	Load carrying.	
Lunawada	1906-07	27,082	15,231	4,910	20,504	316	275	46	699	19,839	10,365	.....	22	2,000	

KARBHARI'S OFFICE,
LUNAWADA, 11*th April* 1907.

HARGOVIND D. KANTAVALA,
Karbhari, Lunawada State.

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the excise shops and excise revenue of the Lunawada State, during the year 1906-07.

Name of State.	Country spirit.		Opium.		Ganja.		Tari.		Total.		Remarks.
	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	
		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	
Lunawada	36	5,627 11 0	23	6,551 1 2	1	527 0 6	...	.....	60	12,705 12 8	

KARBHARI'S OFFICE,
LUNAWADA, 11*th April* 1907.

HARGOVIND D. KANTAVALA,
Karbhari, Lunawada State.

APPENDIX **XXII.**

Statement showing Receipts of the Lunawada State during the year 1906-07.

Nature of Demand.	RECEIPTS.					
	DEMAND.			Collection during the current year.	Collection during the previous year.	Remission during the current year.	Balance.
	Arrears.	Current.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Cash balance at the commencement of the year ...	.....	.....	.....	28,676 4 7	62,309 15 0	.....	.....
A. Land Revenue.							
(1) Fixed	11,597 2 7	95,447 6 5	1,07,044 9 0	95,867 2 9	98,326 2 7	3,555 11 11	7,621 10 4
(2) Fluctuating	853 0 4	6,931 5 0	7,784 5 4	7,111 9 3	6,890 6 10	53 2 11	619 9 2
(3) Miscellaneous collections charges, &c.	1,670 2 8	4,319 12 6	5,889 15 2	4,328 5 6	10,170 12 2	138 5 10	1,423 3 10
Total ...	14,120 5 7	1,06,598 7 11	1,20,718 13 6	1,07,307 1 6	1,15,387 5 7	3,747 4 8	9,664 7 4
B. Forest Revenue.							
(1) Timber duty (sale price).	.....	11,940 13 1	11,940 13 1	11,940 13 1	10,545 13 0	.....	.....
(2) Jungle produce	.....	401 0 0	401 0 0	401 0 0	401 0 0	.....	.....
(3) Koila rasum (charcoal)...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(4) Miscellaneous	1 2 8	1,467 0 11	1,468 3 7	1,468 3 7	1,840 8 11	.....	.....
Total ...	1 2 8	13,808 14 0	13,810 0 8	13,810 0 8	12,787 5 11	.....	.....
C. Excise Revenue.							
(1) Opium license fee ...	.....	7,301 1 2	7,301 1 2	7,301 1 2	5,529 1 7	.....	.....
(2) Madat „ ” ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(3) Country spirit” license fee	.....	5,627 11 0	5,627 11 0	5,627 11 0	4,646 9 8	.....	.....
(4) Tari license fee... ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(5) Ganja Bhang	.....	527 0 6	527 0 6	527 0 6	100 0 0	.....	.....
(6) Ammunition license fee.	.....	315 0 0	315 0 0	315 0 0	300 6 9	.....	.....
(7) License fee for the sale of poisonous drugs ...	.....	101 0 0	101 0 0	101 0 0	101 0 0	.....	.....
(8) Jakat duty	.....	27,548 7 7¼	27,548 7 7¼	27,548 7 7¼	23,521 8 0½	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	41,420 4 3¼	41,420 4 3¼	41,420 4 3¼	34,198 10 0¼	.....	.....
D. Stamp Revenue.							
(1) Sale-proceeds of adhesive and impressed court-fee stamps	.....	1,741 12 6	1,741 12 6	1,741 12 6	1,695 0 9	.....	.....
(2) Sale proceeds of plain papers	.....	270 1 0	270 1 0	270 1 0	336 9 0	.....	.....
(3) Stamp duty on plaints shortly stamped or unstamped	.....	28 11 0	28 11 0	28 11 0	51 14 0	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	2,040 8 6	2,040 8 6	2,040 8 6	2,083 7 9	.....	.....
E. Law and Justice.							
(1) Sale-proceeds of unclaimed property ...	.....	15 1 2	15 1 2	15 1 2	4 9 7	.....	.....
(2) Sale proceeds of intestate property	.....	415 3 1	415 3 1	347 3 1	95 6 1	.....	68 0 0
(3) Process servers' fees realised in cash ...	.....	1,160 15 3	1,160 15 3	1,160 15 3	1,109 3 11	.....	.....
(4) Commission fees ...	.....	3,460 3 2	3,460 3 2	3,460 3 2	3,074 13 5	.....	.....
(5) Revenue fines	.....	302 7 0	302 7 0	302 7 0	282 1 6	.....	.....
(6) Civil forfeitures ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(7) Criminal forfeitures ...	.....	3 2 1	3 2 1	3 2 1	8 11 8	.....	.....
(8) Civil Court fines ...	.....	1 8 1	1 8 1	1 8 1	3 7 0	.....	.....
(9) Criminal Magisterial fines	.....	1,666 1 0	1,666 1 0	1,666 1 0	4,023 11 9	.....	.....
(10) Amin's fees realised in cash	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(11) Other items (mutation fees, &c.), realised in cash	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(12) Other fees, forfeitures and fines	.....	12 8 8	12 8 8	12 8 8	12 8 2	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	7,037 1 6	7,037 1 6	6,969 1 6	8,614 9 1	.....	68 0 0

APPENDIX XXII.—*contd.*

Statement showing Disbursements of the Lunawada State, during the year 1906-07.

Nature of Expenditure.	DISBURSEMENTS.				Remarks.
	Budget Estimates.		Actual Expenditure.		
	Current year. St. 1962. 1905-06.	Previous year. St. 1961. 1904-05.	Current year. St. 1962. 1905-06.	Previous year. St. 1961. 1904-05.	
9	10	11	12	13	14
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
A. Tribute	14,232 0 0	14,232 0 0	14,231 8 8	14,231 8 8	
B. Refunds.					
(1) Of revenue	671 0 0	671 0 0	607 7 1	607 7 1	
(2) Of fees, fines, and forfeitures ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
(3) Of lapsed deposits	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total ...	14,903 0 0	14,903 0 0	14,838 15 9	14,838 15 9	
C. Administration.					
(1) General Department...	10,130 0 0	9,018 0 0	9,251 10 3	8,738 8 7	
(2) Account and Treasury Department.	1,178 0 0	1,950 0 0	1,062 11 4	1,849 0 9	
(3) Store Department	1,251 0 0	796 0 0	1,187 11 11	663 14 1	
(4) Opium Department	1,878 0 0	1,902 0 0	1,333 13 0	1,293 14 2	
(5) Revenue and Civil Department ...	8,682 0 0	8,790 0 0	8,083 8 6	7,822 12 9	
(6) Record-room Department	240 0 0	240 0 0	240 0 0	231 15 0	
(7) Risala and Paga charges	17,786 0 0	15,554 0 0	15,482 3 11	13,663 6 3	
(8) Police Department	10,464 0 0	8,880 0 0	9,837 4 7	8,411 0 9	
(9) Jail Department	1,539 12 0	1,533 12 0	*972 7 10	673 3 3	* Excluding the guarding establishment.
(10) Jakat and Toll charges	4,196 8 0	4,584 8 0	3,608 7 4	3,476 1 7	
(11) Printing charges	100 0 0	500 0 0	61 6 0	501 6 9	
(12) Forest Department...	1,554 0 0	1,674 0 0	1,209 15 7	1,310 6 0	
(13) Contingencies and stationery for Hazur Office	980 0 0	1,065 0 0	608 9 6	911 1 8	
(14) Travelling Allowance of Revenue and Judicial officers of head-quarters office	1,200 0 0	2,000 0 0	925 10 4	1,960 6 9	
(15) Sub-divisional office establishment	.....	.....	.....	.....	
(16) Law charges	.....	.....	.....	.....	
(17) Settlement Department	.....	.....	.....	.....	
(18) Miscellaneous unforeseen administrative charges	3,410 0 0	2,700 0 0	2,765 5 9	1,854 14 8	
(19) Tansi Department	.....	.....	.....	.....	
(20) Miscellaneous Account Department	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total ...	64,589 4 0	61,187 4 0	56,620 13 10	53,367 0 7	
D. Public Instruction	8,000 0 0	8,000 0 0	6,481 5 4	6,445 12 5	
E. Dispensary and Vaccination charges	5,601 4 0	5,501 4 0	3,969 7 5	3,851 11 6	
F. Domestic charges					
(1) Allowance to the Royal family ...	26,500 0 0	19,200 0 0	26,479 10 2	18,151 12 9	
(2) Maintenance charges of the palace	11,960 0 0	14,600 0 0	10,945 12 3	14,474 7 6	
(3) Domestic servants	8,202 0 0	5,176 0 0	7,998 9 5	4,574 2 3½	
(4) Elephant establishment	1,330 0 0	1,330 0 0	1,154 14 4	1,258 13 3	
(5) Ornament and furniture	5,860 0 0	4,700 0 0	5,522 3 9½	4,547 9 5	
(6) Bhayat charges	1,600 0 0	1,600 0 0	1,568 9 10	1,568 9 10	
(7) Miscellaneous charges	44,600 0 0	38,600 0 0	38,544 12 10½	37,605 11 0	
Total ...	1,00,052 0 0	85,206 0 0	92,214 8 8	82,181 2 0½	
G. Religious charges	4,800 0 0	3,500 0 0	2,490 7 10	2,741 0 3	

APPENDIX XXII—*contd.*

Nature of Demand.	RECEIPTS.						
	DEMAND.			Collection during the current year.	Collection during the previous year.	Remissions during the current year.	Balance.
	Arrears.	Current.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
F. Miscellaneous Ordinary Receipts.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
(1) Ghatkar (ferries) ...	275 10 0	508 0 0	783 10 0	475 10 8	374 15 0	.....	307 15 9
(2) Dispensary receipts ...	.....	1,166 0 6½	1,166 0 6½	1,166 0 6½	1,142 15 3½	.....	.....
(3) Falkar (Orchard revenue)	.....	357 7 1	357 7 1	357 7 1	430 4 10	.....	.....
(4) Jail Manufacture ...	.....	36 7 1	36 7 1	36 7 1	10 13 9	.....	.....
(5) Hide and Bones license...	75 0 0	150 0 0	225 0 0	150 0 0	225 0 0	.....	75 0 0
(6) Guaranteed and other rights	99 2 8	5,402 4 10	5,501 7 6	5,245 7 5	5,530 1 7	98 15 1	157 1 0
(7) Vero Receipts	332 1 5	7,771 14 8	8,104 0 1	7,634 8 4	8,618 3 0	29 8 0	439 15 9
(8) School fees	.....	1,465 14 0	1,465 14 0	1,465 14 0	1,457 3 1	.....	.....
(9) Toll	.....	2,008 9 5	2,008 9 5	2,008 9 5	1,605 9 7	.....	.....
Total ...	781 14 1	18,866 9 7½	19,648 7 8½	18,540 0 1½	19,395 2 1½	128 7 1	980 0 6
G. Extraordinary Miscellaneous Receipts.							
(1) Pound fees	.....	145 4 0	145 4 0	145 4 0	108 3 6	.....	.....
(2) Copying and searching fees	.....	205 0 6	205 0 6	205 0 6	238 11 6	.....	.....
(3) Registration Receipts ...	.....	1,258 7 2	1,258 7 2	1,258 7 2	692 4 11	.....	.....
(4) Sale proceeds of Government Securities ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(5) Interest	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(*a*) On Government Securities	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(*b*) On loans	.....	3,595 8 11	3,595 8 11	3,595 5 2	964 0 8	.....	0 3 9
(*c*) On Kist-Khelapi ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(6) Sale proceeds of old stores, materials and live-stock, &c.... ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(7) Miscellaneous	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(*a*) Refunds	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(*b*) Salaries of Government and State servants refunded by parties citing them as witnesses ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(*c*) Other Miscellaneous receipts	4,627 5 5	3,209 15 3	7,837 4 8	4,214 6 6	8,690 4 3	478 12 1	3,144 2 1
(8) Granary receipts ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(9) Agricultural receipts ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	4,627 5 5	8,414 3 10	13,041 9 3	9,418 7 4	10,693 8 10	478 12 1	3,144 5 10
H. Debts.							
(1) Deposits	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(*a*) Revenue and civil deposits	.....	.....	.....	7,676 0 10	1,323 14 7	.....	.....
(*b*) Judicial (Criminal Court) deposits ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(*c*) Miscellaneous deposits.	.....	.....	.....	10,606 8 11½	.....	.....	.....
(2) Advances recovered by cash	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
By work done	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(3) Loans recovered ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(4) Cash recoveries of service payments made during the current year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	18,382 9 9½	1,323 14 7	.....	.....
Total Receipts ...	19,530 11 9	1,98,186 1 7¾	2,17,716 13 4¾	1,99,505 7 10¾	2,03,160 1 4	4,354 7 10	13,856 13 8
Grand Total ...	19,530 11 9	*1,98,186 1 7¾	2,17,716 13 4¾	2,17,888 1 8	203,160 1 4	4,354 7 10	13,856 13 8

* This includes Takavi item of Rs. 569.

APPENDIX **XXII**—*contd.*

Nature of Expenditure.	DISBURSEMENTS. Budget Estimate. Current year. St. 1962. 1905-06.	Budget Estimate. Previous year. St. 1961. 1904-05.	Actual Expenditure. Current year. St. 1962. 1905-06.	Actual Expenditure. Previous year. St. 1961. 1904-05.	Remarks.
9	10	11	12	13	14
H. Public Works Department.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
(1) Establishment, travelling allowance and contingencies...	1,110 0 0	1,062 0 0	844 7 0	1,042 2 8	
(2) Original work	17,595 0 0	14,100 0 0	6,704 8 6	1,661 7 7	
(3) Repair work			7,924 8 9½	5,954 5 5½	
(4) Petty works			2,291 4 4½	1,485 2 8	
(5) Survey expense	....	.....	....	.....	
(6) Compensation for removing huts ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total ...	18,705 0 0	15,162 0 0	17,764 12 8	10,143 1 11½	
I. Stamp Department.					
*(1) Purchase of stamps including contingencies	.....	.....	.....	.....	* Expenditure goes under other heads.
(2) Discount paid in the sale of stamps, &c.	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
J. Pension	700 0 0	410 0 0	224 0 0	383 1 11	
***K. Municipality**	.....	.....	.....	.....	* Managed by a Committee. Estimates Rs. 3,560. Expenditure Rs. 2,695-7-3 against Rs. 2,225-0-5 of the last year, mainly drawn from the Jakat Department.
L. Miscellaneous charges.					
(1) Purchase of Government Securities.	.....	.....	....	.....	
(2) Payments of interests	300 0 0	100 0 0	108 13 0	.....	
(3) Value of Police clothing, &c., supplied...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
(4) Garden expenses	2,560 0 0	2,750 0 0	2,554 14 6	2,709 4 1	
(5) Granary establishment	.....	.....	.....	.....	
(6) Registration charges...	180 0 0	180 0 0	223 5 10	210 9 2	
(7) Agriculture charges	.....	.....	.....	.....	
(8) Rent of Nayapatna bangalow ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
(9) Famine Relief	.....	50 0 0	.....	50 0 4	
(10) Donation for the maintenance of the General Hospital	.....	.....	.....	.....	
(11) Miscellaneous	5,560 0 0	1,800 0 0	4,354 7 10	700 15 0	
Total ...	8,600 0 0	4,880 0 0	7,241 9 2	3,670 12 7	
M. Debts.					
(1) Repayments of deposit	.. ..	.....	.....	.....	
(*a*) Of Revenue and civil deposits ...	.....	....	291 4 4	.....	
(*b*) Of Judicial (Criminal) Court deposits	.....	.....	.....	.....	
(*c*) Of miscellaneous deposits ...	.....	.....	2,229 15 4	16,316 5 4	
(2) Advance made	.....	.....	.....	.....	
(3) Loans given	.. ..	.....	.....	.....	
(4) Cash payments out of receipt under service heads of the current year...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total ...	.....	.....	2,521 3 8	16,316 5 4	
Total expenditure ...	2,25,950 8 0	1,98,749 8 0	2,01,846 0 8	1,77,622 11 0	
Grand Total ...	2,25,950 8 0	1,98,749 8 0	2,04,367 4 4	1,93,939 0 4	

KARBHARI'S OFFICE,
LUNAWADA, 11*th April* 1907.

HARGOVIND D. KANTAVALA,
Karbhari, Lunawada State.

APPENDIX **XXIII.**

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Lunawada State during the year 1906-07.

DISPENSARY.	Number of patients treated.		Results of in-door patients.				Expenditure.	Daily average.	REMARKS.
	Out-door.	In-door.	Discharged.	Absented.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.			
							Rs. a. p.		
Chief Medical Dispensary for English medicines	9,882	2	2	.....	.....	.....	3,126 7 2	130·8	

KARBHARI'S OFFICE,
LUNAWADA, 11*th April* 1907.

HARGOVIND D. KANTAVALA,
Karbhari, Lunawada State.

APPENDIX **XXIV.**

Vital Statistics for Lunawada State for the year 1906-07.

NAME.	Population.	Births.		Increase.	Decrease.	Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease.	Ratio per thousand of population.				REMARKS.
										Births.		Deaths.		
		Past year.	Present year.			Past year.	Present year.			Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
Lunawada	63,967	2,163	2,131	...	32	1,293	1,490	197	...	34	33·3	20	23·2	

KARBHARI'S OFFICE,
LUNAWADA, 11*th April* 1907.

HARGOVIND D. KANTAVALA,
Karbhari, Lunawada State.

APPENDIX XXV.

Particulars as to the Schools maintained by the Lunawada State for the year 1906-07.

Number of Schools.		Description of Schools.	Number of pupils on roll on 31st March.		Daily average attendance.		Expenditure.			Remarks.
Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	High School.	Secondary.	Primary.	
								Rs. a. p.		
1	1	Lunavada Anglo-Vernacular School	66	45	64	45·6	...	1,048 1 0		
1	1	Lunavada Gujarati Main School.	417	233	346·9	273·2			Rs. 3,663 12 3	
1	1	Lunavada Girls' School ...	80	70	44·5	41·4				
1	1	Vardhari	49	52	30·8	38·2				
1	1	Khánpur	44	44	30·8	29·3				
1	1	Kothambá	61	64	32·8	43·2				
1	1	Khárol	30	26	19·6	17				
1	1	Bákore	51	51	38·9	36·6				
1	1	Rám Patel's Muwada * ...	25	...	20·8	18·5				* School is closed on account of plague.
1	1	Madhwás *	28	...	21·2	20·7				
1	1	Malekpur	20	20	15·1	14·1				
1	1	Limbadia	25	23	19·6	16·1				
1	1	Pándarwadá	45	43	38·2	38·3				
13	13	Total ...	941	671	723·2	632·2				

KARBHARI'S OFFICE,
LUNAWADA, 11*th April* 1907.

HARGOVIND D. KANTAVALA,
Karbhari, Lunawada State.

Issued by order of Maharana Shri
Sir Wakhatsinhji, K.C.I.E.,
Raja of Lunawada.

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

LUNAWADA STATE

FOR

1907-1908.

Bombay:
PRINTED AT THE TIMES PRESS.

1908.

1982-08.

KARBHARI'S OFFICE,

Lunawada, 16th April 1908.

To

MAHARANA SIR SHRI WAKHATSINHJI,

K. C. I. E.,

RAJA SAHEB OF LUNAWADA.

MAHARANAJI,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report of the State for the year 1907-1908.

I have the honour to be,

Maharanaji,

Your most obedient servant,

HARGOVIND D. KANTAVALA,

Karbhari.

Report on the Administration of the Lunawada State for the year 1907-1908.

CHAPTER I.

General and Political.

General particulars re the State.

1. (*a*) Area—388 square miles.

(*b*) Population—63,967.

(*c*) Average gross revenue—Rs. 1,93,454.

(*d*) Tribute Rs. 9,230-12-4 to the British Government and R. 5,000-12-4 to H. H. the Gaekwad.

Ruling Chief and his family.

2. Maháráná Shri Sir Wakhatsinhji, K.C.I.E., Raja of Lunawada, is a Virpura Solunki Rajput, married in the Sisodia family of Khandu (Banswárá State). He is now 48 years old and has two Kumars. Maharaj Kumar Shri Ranjitsinhji, the Yuvaraj, received his education with his younger brother at the Mayo College, Ajmer, and completed his 26th year last month. Under the immediate supervision of the Raja Saheb, he has been managing the administration work of the State. The second son Rajkumar Shri Raghunâthsinhji, aged 23, helps the administration to some extent by doing the duties of a Samant Officer, who has to look after the Risâlâ and some other departments.

Demise of Shrimant Raniji Saheb.

3. The most unfortunate event that happened during the year, was the untimely demise of Shrimant Raniji Saheb, after a protracted illness of a serious nature. In her, the subjects of this State lost a great benefactress, whose charities without distinction of caste or creed were well known. The lady was so pious, virtuous, affable, and affectionate that she was universally admired, respected and loved.

Visits.

4. Neither the Political Agent nor any distinguished personage visited this State during the year under report. At the commencement of the year Maharana Shri Sir Wakhatsinhji and the Kumars went to Godhra to take part in the ceremonies of laying the foundation of the local bridge, as well as in the sports and entertainments given by the Political Agent.

State Officials.

5. The high officials mentioned in the last year's report continued in service during the year, with the exception of the Munsif, who went on 6 months' leave, handing over charge to Mr. Manibhai D. Shah, B.A., LL.B., but he was recalled to work as special Magistrate.

CHAPTER II.

Administration of Land.

Territorial divisions of the State.

6. For purposes of better administration of land, the territorial divisions or Mahals were raised to four, Kothamba being separated from the Haveli Mahal and placed in charge of an independent Mahalkari.

Survey.

7. No villages were surveyed and assessed during the year of review.

System of assessment.

8. The system of assessment and settlement for Khalsa villages, inaugurated long ago, has undergone no change. The average incidence of land rent in the State comes to Re. 1-7-10 per acre and indicates that the burden of land assessment does not fall heavily on cultivators.

Boundary dispute.

9. The boundary dispute with the neighbouring State of Idar alluded to in the last report, remains pending still. At the instance of the Idar Durbar arrangements were made through the Political Agent for the meeting of competent officers representing both the States in respect of repairing pillars, but owing to some difficulties nothing was settled.

Taccavi advances.

10. Taccavi advances amounting to Rs. 620 were made to ryots of poor means for the purchase of bullocks. Cotton-seeds worth Rs. 88-13-0 were obtained from Kanam and distributed among the cultivators with a view to encourage the growth of superior crops.

Cultivated area.

11. The cultivated area of the State land in the year of report was 57,398 acres as against 53,696 in the previous year.

Arrears of land Revenue.

12. The arrears of land revenue for the year and the recovery from past dues, respectively, amounted to Rs. 2,388-5-7 and Rs. 5,392-13-7 as against Rs. 2,842 and Rs. 8,099 in the previous year.

Remissions.

13. In the year of review Rs. 749-0-1 were remitted as against Rs. 4,354 in the preceding year.

CHAPTER III.

Protection.

Legislation.

14. The spirit of the Acts and Regulations in force in British territories is generally followed in carrying on the Civil and Criminal work of the State. In Appendix II names of the Special Laws of the State are given.

Military force.

15. Inclusive of the Risâldâr the sanctioned strength of the Risâlâ is 43, but the actual strength maintained during the year consisted of 35 Cavalry, 7 Artillery, and 8 Infantry. The Cavalry and Infantry are armed with guns and swords, while the Artillery possesses guns only. For teaching cavalry drill and discipline a retired Dafedar of the British Army, who went to some other State last year, was re-employed during the year as Drill-master. The principal duty imposed upon the Cavalry is to escort the Raja Saheb, his family members, and

the Chief Officers of the State. The Infantry has to mount guard and the Artillery men have to fire salutes. If necessary the Risâlâ force is also required to cooperate with the Police for the prevention and detection of crime, as well as for the maintenance of peace and order.

Cost of the Military force.

16. The cost of maintaining the Risâlâ was Rs. 8,781-15-3 as against Rs. 8,259-13-0 in the previous year. The increase is due to the addition made in the strength of Cavalry as anticipated last year, and also to promotion and higher prices of horses' feed. More favourable terms offered by the State induced one smart man to enroll himself as sowar during the year.

Police.

17. The actual strength and cost of the Police during the year under report were, respectively, 131 and Rs. 10,938-0-11 as against 130 and Rs. 10,817-8-0 in the previous year. The little increase in the strength and cost calls for no comments.

Distribution of Police.

18. For the purpose of making the Police administration more efficient, the territorial divisions were raised to five and an additional Fojdar was added to the staff. The Thanas and Chokis were frequently visited by the Superintendent and his subordinate officers. Mr. Mahomed Said Khan Ahmed Ali Khan, a smart and experienced officer, who replaced the old man last year, did satisfactory work as Superintendent.

Its arms and dress.

19. The Police force is provided with guns and swords and also with a new uniform as mentioned last year.

The ratio.

20. The ratio of the Police force to square miles and inhabitants shows that there is one police to every three square miles and to 488 inhabitants.

Its working.

21. Appendices V, VI and VII are the statements which give an idea of the working of the Police Department during the year under report. As compared with the last year there was but a slight difference in the number of offences and offenders, but the value of property affected by crime and recovered by the Police was much in excess during the year of report.

Village Police.

22. The existence of the Village Police proves useful in the prevention of crime. Almost every village possesses a separate force supported ordinarily by a grant of land supplemented by annual grants in kind by the villagers. In some cases, Chokidars are totally maintained by the village community. Generally, the Mukhi does the duty of the Police Patel; but arrangements for the selection of the fittest of the headmen for the responsible work of prevention and detection of crime are complete and Sanads are being issued to them.

Criminal justice.

23. For the disposal of criminal work, there are three Magistrates of the 3rd class, two of the 2nd class, and three of the 1st class. There is one Sessions Court presided over by the Karbhari.

Offenders and offences.

24. It will appear from Appendix VIII that this year the number of offences and offenders was greater than that of the past year.

Civil justice.

25. There are two Courts of Original Civil Jurisdiction in the State. Suits of the value of Rs. 5,000 and upwards are disposed of by the Court of Karbhari, and those under Rs. 5,000 are left to the jurisdiction of the Nyayadhish Court.

Appendices X, XI and XII contain information about the working of the Civil Courts in the matters of original suits, execution of decrees and appeals.

Average duration of time.

26. As compared with the last year, there is a slight decrease in the average number of days required for the disposal of suits. The average duration of time comes to 4 months and 20 days.

Consent decrees.

27. The same procedure of insisting upon the attendance of debtors before passing decrees against them was followed during the year of report with satisfactory results. In all 202 suits of the aggregate value of Rs. 11,241-2-1 were decided by consent of the parties, the amount decreed being Rs. 8,884, *i.e.*, Rs. 2,357 less. Thus the defendants have gained close upon 21 per cent., as in the previous year.

Execution of decrees.

28. Owing to lean years after the great famine, the execution of decrees was allowed to stand over in consideration of the debtors' poverty. This procedure, which acted beneficently for the time being, could not be prolonged *ad infinitum* without injury to both parties. It has, therefore, been decided to enforce the execution of decrees in parts, *i.e.*, in accordance with the economic condition in which individual debtors are found. This action will satisfy the creditors and gradually relieve debtors from the great burden, which they cannot remove all at once, but the procedure was again abandoned during the year under report on account of the famine-like scarcity prevailing in this country.

Extradition.

29. During the year of review 12 persons in 6 cases were surrendered to, and 8 persons in 7 cases were surrendered by, this State.

Jail.

30. There is only one jail in the town of Lunawada with ample accommodation for a large number of prisoners. Appendix XIII gives particulars about the prisoners residing in the jail. On the whole their health was sound and their general condition good. Long-termed male prisoners are employed on making carpets, tapes, tattees, grass-baskets, &c., and the rest are given extra-mural work in the gardens and other places. The female prisoners are generally engaged in grinding at the mill, fetching water and cooking food.

Registration.

31. It will appear from Appendix XIV that 12 more documents were registered this year, that the value of documents registered was less than that of the last year by Rs. 4,133-2-3 and that the balance of documents remaining unregistered rose from 38 to 46. Appendix XV is intended to show receipts and expenditure on account of registration. The number of Mortgage and Sale deeds, and also of miscellaneous deeds have increased; while Wills and Money-bonds have fallen off this year. There is a considerable increase in the realisation of fees.

Municipal administration.

32. Appendix XVI details the Municipal receipts and disbursements. The decrease in the income was due to the falling off of the Jakat proceeds of the State on which the Municipality depends mainly for its earnings during the year under report. As it had not to spend much in repairing roads, it was able to effect a saving and to increase its balance from Rs. 1,088-5-5¼ to Rs. 1,387-6-4½. The roads of the Municipality will be thoroughly repaired during the next rains. Materials are being collected for this purpose.

33. The Municipal affairs are generally managed by a Committee consisting of nominated members, the majority of whom are leaders of the town. The social status, they hold, enables them to secure voluntary subscriptions at times for works of public utility, such as the repairs of wells, tanks, &c., and to manage the Municipal affairs within the income, which would otherwise fall short of the various requirements of the town. The town of Lunawada suffers much from want of water especially during the hot weather, when wells, which generally dry up, are to be cleaned of silts and deepened if necessary. To avoid the difficulty of raising money by subscription each year for this purpose, it was decided to make a permanent fund, from the interest of which the work could be carried out. The Municipality and State having agreed to pay an equal amount of money that could be obtained by voluntary subscriptions from the people, about Rs. 900 were collected from the three sources and Rs. 600 were invested at 4½ per cent. Sheth Gulabchund Vrijlal deserves much credit for the disinterestedness and zeal with which he does practically all work as the Honorary Chairman.

CHAPTER IV.

Production and Distribution.

Rain-gauges.

34. For the accurate registration of rainfall in the different parts of the State, each Taluka has been provided with a rain-gauge.

Rainfall.

35. The total rainfall registered at Lunawada during the year was 34 inches 54 cents as against 25 inches 2 cents measured last year, and against 26 inches 10 cents, the average fall of the last five years. By a freak of nature the variation in the rainfall at different places was great. While Lunawada got 34 inches 54 cents of rain, Vardhari had 29 inches 92 cents and Khanpur had 40 inches 11 cents of rain.

36. The rainy season commenced from the 4th of June, but the total rainfall was only 1 inch 20 cents during that month. The next two months gave a heavy and continued rain, which disappeared entirely from the 8th of September, and certain crops suffered much in consequence. The total rainy days were 54 as against 60 of the last monsoon. One or two falls of rain at the end of September or in the beginning of October would have produced a bumper harvest this year, but India often suffers more from unseasonal than from insufficient rain.

Irrigation.

37. The Mahi and the Panam rivers and their tributaries supply a natural storage of water for men and cattle, but in spite of these natural advantages of rivers and streams, which intersperse the State, and of the existence of a large number of tanks and wells, it must be admitted that the supply of water for irrigational and domestic purposes is generally insufficient. The big rivers are too deep to be useful for irrigation and the smaller ones as a rule dry up as soon as the rainy season expires. Most of the tanks and wells also dry up before the hot season commences, for, the former are silted up and the latter do not receive much water from their rocky beds. The tanks which were deepened last year by excavation and by raising their embankments produced satisfactory results. Some of them have supplied water to villagers all the year

round. By damming a streamlet near the village of Zardi a beautiful tank is formed. The dam was further raised with a view to irrigate a large number of fields near it. The total cost of this work did not exceed 4,000 rupees. Some other tanks were also excavated. The immediate advantage of a greater storage of water by improving tanks was taken by the people of some villages in the Vardhari Mahal, where rice crops began to wither away during the entire absence of later rains. Permission was given to take water from the improved tanks and the Shedi River, and the gloomy situation was saved.

Boring of wells.

38. The boring tools purchased last year for deepening wells were tried at some places, but the result being far from encouraging and skilled labourers not being available locally, the experiment was not tried again during the year under report.

Supply Channels.

39. The town of Lunawada has become of late very unfortunate as far as its water-supply is concerned. It has two large tanks and about 80 wells in its vicinity, but most of them dry up before the commencement of summer. There is no doubt that the wells will receive their supply of water by percolation, if the tanks are full of water. As stated last year the Supply channel to feed the Kisan Sagar tank was extended to Dinawad, where the river Veri was bunded with a masonry dam, but the excessive rain of more than five inches which fell on the 16th July last, carried away two earthen dams and the tank did not receive its full supply of water. The channel, however, filled the Kanka tank on the road and gave above four months' supply to the Kisan Sagar, which got even this much after years. By putting up a regulator at the Dinawad dam, by turning the earthwork dam across one of the feeder streams into a masonry one, and by making a stronger and larger dam across the other stream with a waste weir, it is hoped there will be no hitch in filling the Kisan Sagar up to the brim next monsoon, even if the rainfull measures 25 inches, because the discharge of the channel being 15 cubic feet per second, the fall of 25 inches of rain during the whole monsoon will take 7 days to supply 11 million cubic feet of water, which is the utmost capacity of the tank. The channel will also fill up the Kanka tank, create two new tanks, and detain a large quantity of water in the river itself. The estimated cost of this channel including dams, regulators, culverts, &c., will be close upon Rs. 18,000.

40. The other tank, called the Vasant Sagar, is comparatively small, but beautifully built all round. The small supply channel cut last year gave it water about 5 feet deep only. For the full supply a feeder channel is cut this year. The total cost of the two small cuttings will be less than a 1,000 rupees.

41. Between the Wakhatbag and Brown Model Farm the river Veri is bunded with a masonry dam costing about Rs. 3,000 and holding water about a mile long in the river. This reservoir will irrigate the garden, the farm and some other fields and will be of great service to men and cattle.

Crops.

42. During the year under report the crops of Bajri and Maize were respectively at 12 and 11 annas in the rupee. The acreage of Sesamum increased from 12,841 to 13,988, but its yield was very poor for want of later rains. However, owing to a great demand for it abroad, it fetched a high price. The

(47) (*a*). The total income derived from Jakat duties, during the year under report, amounted to Rs. 28024-5-5½, *i. e.* Rs 475-13-10¼ more as compared with the realizations of the previous year.

A list of the articles, on which custom duties are levied, is published in the Directory of the Rewakantha Agency Vol. II Pages 597–601. The changes since made are given below:—

Export duties.

Number.	Name of the article.	On value or weight or number.	Former rate.	Present rate.	
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Carts of Hides and horns.	Per cart.	3- 0-0	4- 8-0	
2	Camels loaded with hides and with horns.	Per camel.	0-12-0	1- 2-0	
3	Bundles of Hides.	Per bundle.	0- 4-0	0- 6-0	
4	Doli (Mahura fruits).	Per maund.	0- 0-0	0- 3-0	
5	Bones carried on camels.	Per camel.	0- 0-0	0- 8-0	
6	Do. on bullocks.	Per bullock.	0- 0-0	0- 4-0	
7	Do. on asses.	Per ass.	0- 0-0	0- 3-0	
8	Mangoes.	Per maund.	0- 0-0	0- 1-0	
9	Chunam.	Per cart.	0- 0-0	1- 0-0	
10	Melons.	Per Maund.	0- 0-0	0- 1-6	
	Do.	Per cart.	0- 0-0	4- 0-0	
	Do. carried by asses	Per ass.	0- 0-0	0- 6-0	

total proceeds from its sale must have realized nearly 70,000 rupees. 612 acres were under wheat crop as against 810 acres in the previous year. The acreage of sugarcane plantations was raised from 100 to 145.

43. The cultivation of cotton decreased from 1,432 acres to 675 acres, owing to a larger acreage being destroyed by excessive rain in the beginning of the monsoon. The experiment of growing long staple cotton of Broach was repeated this year also, and the result at some places was encouraging. The people now do not require any inducement for demanding cotton-seeds of Broach. Cotton.

44. With the exception of labourers there was no change in the wages as will be seen from the following items:— Wages and labour.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Carpenters	0	12	0
Brick-layers	0	10	0
Black-smiths	0	8	0
Tailors	0	4	0
Labourers—			
Males	0	3	0
Females	0	2	0

45. From Appendix XVIII it will appear that the prices of food-grain increased considerably during the year under review on account of failure of crops in several parts of India. Prices of food-grain

46. The forest receipts amounted to Rs. 16,465-8-8 as against Rs. 11,940-13-1 in the previous year. Before the great famine of 1899-1900, the forest income realised by the State was much more. It has again been steadily increasing owing to the arrangements made for protecting and improving the reserve forests of the State. Forests.

47. The exports and imports during the financial year under review were far in excess of those of the previous year. The exports rose from Rs. 6,15,315 to Rs. 7,09,433, *i.e.*, by 15 per cent., and the imports increased from Rs. 4,01,767 to Rs. 4,65,162, *i.e.*, also by 15 per cent. Exports and Imports.

48. Again, a comparison of imports and exports shows that the exports were 50 per cent. above the imports. Viewed in any light, the above figures reveal the growing prosperity of the people of this State.

49. An analysis of the important items of export gives the following results :—

Name of articles exported.	Value in round figures. Last year.	Current year.
	Rs.	Rs.
Sesamum and its oil	2,53,000	2,74,173
Ghee	1,27,000	1;64,434
Food-stuffs of sorts	80,000	65,242
Animals	66,000	86,214
Hides	22,000	47,496
Mahura flowers	15,000	19,542
Miscellaneous	52,000	52,332
Total ...	6,15.000	7,09.433

50. A similar analysis of the chief items imported from outside gives the results as under :—

Name.	Value. Last year.	Current year.
	Rs.	Rs.
Cloth	1,60,000	1,39,599
Animals	98,000	93,157
Sugar and Molasses	40,000	46,914
Metal and metalwares	32,000	26,419
Food-stuffs	17,000	88,366
Ghee	10,000	3,854
Tobacco	11,000	10,914
Miscellaneous	33,000	55,939
Total ...	4,01,000	4,65,162

Internal trade.

51. The internal trade of the country was carried on satisfactorily. Free circulation of money at a moderate rate of interest and the credit of the populace continued as before. The rich bankers of Lunawada give but a nominal or no interest to depositors and invest their own capital at Ahmedabad and Bombay, where they realise a good interest. From this circumstance it will appear that the State is lacking in big manufactures and extensive trade, in which large capital can be engaged with advantage. Being far away from the Railway communication and being isolated as it were from the active centres of trade, Lunawada will take a long time even to regain its former position, which it occupied as "Emporium" between Malwa and Gujarat. Our attempts to connect it with Godhra by a Light Railway have at last succeeded, as sanction is given by the Railway Board for the construction of a Light Railway (2'-6" gauge) from Nadiad to Meghraj *via* Kapadvanj and Malpur, and a branch from Malpur to Godhra *via* Lunawada and the survey work has already commenced. The branch line from Malpur will open all the Mahals of this State and will give a great stimulus to commercial enterprise. The internal trade was not hindered by plague and obstructive causes.

Encouragement to Arts and Industries.

52. Encouragement to arts and artisans was continued as far as our funds permitted. Some selected hands engaged by the State were able to show improvement over the designs and workmanship as known to the artists of this place. In the absence of speedy and cheap means of communication, works of local production cannot find a profitable market abroad, though articles like iron safes, wooden boxes, country soap, Bora caps, &c., have a pretty large sale beyond the limits of the State, Carpenters and Black-smiths of this place are known for their skill in preparing strong and fanciful articles of the old type, for which there was a large demand formerly, but there is hardly any sale for them now. The exhibits sent to the Surat Industrial Exhibition, gained a silver medal for their excellence in workmanship. A student possessing taste and talent for drawing has been sent to the Baroda Kala Bhavan with a State scholarship for the purpose of prosecuting his study in the preliminary subjects of fine art with the ultimate object of turning him out a capital artist in oil-painting, &c.

Manufactories.

53. There are no manufactories properly so called in the State.

54. Appendix XIX deals with particulars about the money spent on Public Works. Public Works, which claimed Rs. 25,431-12-0 as against Rs. 19,031 in the previous year. The bridge built at a great cost over the Panam river being carried away during the great floods of 1892-93, arrangements are made to lay by Rs. 5,000 each year when practicable to meet the necessity of bridging over the river again. The idea is to construct either a cause-way or a low bridge if the railway project, the survey for which has been already sanctioned by Government, is not carried out. Repairs to the main road leading to Godhra absorbed more than Rs. 1,705-1-0. The item of irrigation includes the cost of the supply channel alluded to in para. 39.

Public Works.

55. There is only one Post Office at Lunawada.

Post Office.

56. This State possesses no mint.

Mint.

57. The material condition of people has been slowly, but steadily improving after the great famine of Samvat 1956. With the exception of the idle and infirm, every person who wants to work, gets ample means for his or her living. There was no opulence; but there was no want. The most striking illustration of this is that scarcely any local beggar appears wandering in Lunawada. The fact that the P. W. Department is not able to find sufficient labourers for carrying out the new project is another illustration. The State liabilities were met from its assets during the year.

General condition of the State and people.

58. The relation between the Banias and the ryots remains the same as in the previous year as far as the Kothamba Mahal is concerned. The Kunbis of this part, who complained in a body against their Shahukars in 1905, were not able to secure an amicable settlement or reconciliation with the latter. The measures mentioned in para. 49 of the Administration Report of 1904-05, remained inoperative this year also, since there was no desire on either side to meet half-way. If the rules framed in 1905 are followed in right earnest by the parties concerned, there will no doubt be a settlement advantageous to both. The general ignorance prevailing among the cultivating classes will take years before they are enabled to look to their true interest, and to scrutinize the accounts of their creditors. They have yet to form the habit of economy on marriage and death occasions and of saving money for bad years. They also have to acquire superior knowledge of agriculture and to adopt better methods of cultivation in order to secure a richer harvest from their fields. It is the intention of the Durbar to use its good offices at an early date to remove, if possible, the differences now existing between the Banias and ryots of Kothamba, but the unfavourable condition of agriculture made it impossible to try any means during the year under report. In the meantime, the State has undertaken to give monetary assistance to needy cultivators in matters agricultural at a moderate rate of interest. The sum thus advanced during the year under review came to Rs. 2,000 as in the previous year. This procedure is likely to act as a check not only upon the covetous creditors, but upon the spendthrift debtors as well. In other parts of the State the relation between the two classes is not so bad.

Relation between the Banias and the ryots.

59. Since cattle are one of the principal factors on which the people of this country have to depend for their living, they are well cared for. On account of the vast and free pasturage obtainable in the jungles and unarable land, almost

Cattle.

every individual is induced to keep a number of cattle. Herds of animals are also brought here from neighbouring provinces for grazing purposes. In spite of an epidemic of a virulent type, which carried away cattle by hundreds, the number of animals rose from 88,902 to 89,100, giving close upon 1·40 per head of the population on an average. There is decrease under various heads but the aggregate number of animals shows a fair improvement over the last year's statistics. Milk was quoted at 6 pies per lb. against 4 pies in the previous year, and the price of ghee went up to Re. 0-7-7¼ per lb. from Re. 0-6-4 in the previous year owing to its greater demand from outside the State.

Trees.

60. Mahura, Rayan, Mango and Timberva trees yield a very useful harvest of fruits and flowers in this State. The Mahura flowers and fruits respectively exported during the year were 26,056-10 and 322-15 maunds as against 15,509 and 131 maunds in the previous year. Mahura trees which grow in State forests, non-culturable area and unoccupied lands are 11,056 in number. The rates of fees charged on these trees are 2 annas per annum. The total revenue from this source amounted to Rs. 986-2-8 as against Rs. 989-10-0 in the preceding year. The income depends upon the number of trees which flowered, and not upon the quantity of flowers produced. The poor have largely to live upon the Mahura flowers and mangoes during the hot season, when their stock of food is nearly exhausted, and it is for this reason, that the State is reluctant to enhance the fee until the normal condition is reached. The other trees gave a good harvest this year.

Excise.

61. Particulars are given in Appendix XXI about the excise shops and its revenue. The collection of duties on intoxicants rose from Rs. 12,705-12-8 to Rs. 15,685-13-5. During the year of report, 26,302 gallons of country liquor were sold as against 17,849 gallons in the previous year.

CHAPTER V.

Revenue and Finance.

Summary of Accounts.

62. The yearly accounts are summarized below:—

	Rs.	
Opening balance	21,313	
Outstanding dues	1,14,698	
Advances	16,379	
Revenue	13,857	
		1,66,247
Add—		
Gross revenue of the year	2,10,561	
Debts contracted	22,267	
		2,32,828
	Total ...	3,99,075
Deduct—		
Expenditure of the year	1,88,836	
Remissions	749	
Debts and deposits paid off	15,830	
		2,05,415
Balance		1,93,660

63. The balance shown above consisted of Rs. 9,973 as cash and Rs. 1,83,687 as outstanding dues. Debts in current account amounted to Rs. 22,267 as against Rs. 18,382 in the last year. The remaining outstanding dues consisted of Rs. 1,68,995 as loans with Shahukars, &c., and of the revenue arrears of Rs. 14,692. Last year the outstanding dues from Shahukars, &c., were Rs. 1,31,077. Balance detailed.

64. Deducting the current debts of the State from the amount of loans and advances, there remains net outstanding of Rs. 1,62,558 as against Rs. 1,15,216. Outstanding dues.

65. Receipts and expenditure of the year were Rs. 2,09,834 and Rs. 1,88,835, respectively, as will be seen from Appendix XXII. The year's expenditure is within the cash and gross income. Receipts and expenditure.

66. During the year of review there was an increase in the revenue of the Land, Forest, Jakat, and Excise Departments; while the other heads have fallen off as regards their income. Increase and decrease under certain heads.

67. In the year of report 1,007 lbs. 37 tolas and 79 grains of opium were sold as against 921 lbs. 33 tolas and 91 grains in the previous year. The steady increase in the sale of opium, though deplorable in the moral sense, is evidently due to the returning prosperity of the people. As usual, opium-selling was carried on departmentally. Sale of Opium.

68. With a few variations the expenditure side generally follows the line of the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 7,657 as compared with the last year. The decrease will be seen under the heads of miscellaneous (L) and Debts. Expenditure.

CHAPTER VI.

Vital Statistics.

69. Appendices XXIII and XXIV relate, respectively, to medical relief and births and deaths, which are noticed further on. Vital Statistics.

70. The fell disease of plague which wrought havoc last cold weather was lurking at some places in the beginning of the year under review, but it disappeared within a short time and the State was saved from its ravages during the last twelve months. Plague.

71. Chicken-pox assumed the form of an epidemic and carried away a large number of children during the year under report. In other respects the health of the people was good in general. Other epidemics.

72. From Appendix XXIV it will be seen that the total births and deaths were less by 80 and 406, respectively, as compared with the figures of the last year. There is a slight decrease in the ratio of births, but the ratio of deaths which comes to 17·1 per mille shows a very healthy condition of the people of this State. Births and deaths.

Vaccination.

73. Vaccine operations carried out at State expense by two Vaccinators under the immediate control of the Sanitary Commissioner of Bombay were satisfactory. 2,416 children were vaccinated this year as against 2,360 in the previous year. This number consisted of 1,213 girls and 1,203 boys. The cases of re-vaccination were 60 as against 39 in the previous year. The total cost of this department amounted to Rs. 618-4-6 as against 617 in the previous year.

Medical relief.

74. The total number of patients treated during the year under report and their average daily attendance respectively increased from 9,982 and 130·8 to 10,175 and 135·9. The difference is so slight that it deserves no comments.

75. The number of in-door patients was 2 as in the previous year.

76. The total charges for the maintenance of the Medical Dispensary came to Rs. 3,230 as against Rs. 3,126 in the last year. The increase is due to a larger purchase of medical drugs.

77. Mr. Ganesh Vishnu Kher, an L.M.&S. of the Bombay University, continued in charge of the Medical Dispensary during the year, and gave satisfaction to all, who came in contact with him.

CHAPTER **VII.**

Education.

Scholars and their attendance.

78. Appendix XXV contains particulars *re* education in this State. The total number of scholars attending school and the number of average daily attendance were 895 and 645, respectively, against 671 and 633·2 in the previous year. The decrease of the last year, due to the prevalence of plague, which rendered it impossible to continue the work of teaching in the town and some of the village schools, was nearly made up during the year under report.

Examination and its result.

79. The working of the Educational Department received, as usual, due attention from the State during the year under report. The Deputy Educational Inspector, Punch Mahals and Rewakantha, and his Assistant examined between them the State Schools. The State officials visited Schools when they were moving into the districts. The School Committees also paid visits to their respective Schools. Results of the annual examination, held by the departmental authorities, should be pronounced as satisfactory, because the average results of all the Schools was more than 55 per cent., but they were less by 20 per cent. as compared with the last year, owing probably to plague.

Anglo-Vernacular School.

80. The Anglo-Vernacular School showed some improvement over the last year both in the number of students and the percentage of examination results. To raise the status of this School and to attract thereby a larger number of pupils the Durbar has given its consent to increase the Head Master's salary for securing the services of an experienced graduate, but it is unfortunate that a competent young man is still not found for the post.

Girls' School.

81. The Girls' School of Lunawada did very well as far as the examination results were concerned, but there was no increase in the number of pupils in

spite of the efforts made, and an encouragement given, by the public and State. Further exertions should be made by the teachers and the public for the furtherance of female education, on which the educational, social and moral elevation of the people so much depends.

82. From the interest of the Vidyottejak Fund started by private efforts about three years ago, the sum of Rs. 59-1-10 was spent under the following heads :— Vidyottejak Fund.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Supply of school books to poor students	40	0	0
Purchase of food stuffs for the cookery class	19	1	10
Total ... Rs.	59	1	10

The Committee was unable to carry out its wishes to supply text books to poor students of the Anglo-Vernacular School and to encourage physical education for want of funds at its disposal.

83. The art of cookery, introduced last year as an experimental measure, was continued during the year under review. A complete course of important subjects to be practically taught to the advanced students of the Girls' School has been distributed over three years. Along with cooking, the girls are required to study the scientific portion of cookery and to do the work of cleansing, scraping, scrubbing, &c. Miss Asworth, the Inspectress of the Girls' School, Bombay and N. D., who visited Lunawada for the first time, thus remarks in her notes on inspection :—" I am very pleased to see that cooking is taught and that the difficulty in giving lessons to girls of different castes has been surmounted." The Deputy Educational Inspector, Rewakantha and Panchmahals, also had an opportunity of inspecting the cookery class.

84. The total expenditure on education during the year of review amounted to Rs. 7,457-5-8 against Rs. 5,611-9-0 in the previous year. The increase is due to the contribution towards the fund for the Godhra Talukdari School recently opened. There is a slight decrease in the current charges on account of the vacancies in the local Anglo-Vernacular School. The expenditure comprises the following items :— Expenditure.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Salaries of the Establishment	4,645	0	11
Contribution towards Rewakantha Educational and Pension Fund	480	4	0
Purchase of books and furniture	166	15	9
Scholarships	165	1	0
Godhra Talukdari School Fund	2,000	0	0
Total ... Rs.	7,457	5	8

85. Besides the above items, a sum of Rs. 220-3-0 expended in giving encouragement to books and periodicals should go under the head of Education. The books purchased are supplied to the public and school libraries and are distributed in prizes also. Encouragement to literature.

86. The collection of fees amounted to Rs. 1,085-7-0 as against Rs. 952-14-0 in the previous year. The increase is attributable to the prosperity of the State schools. Fee Collection.

Foundation of a Sanskrit Pathshálá.

87. A munificent gift offered by the senior Ladiji of the Yuvaraj, enabled the administration to lay the foundation of a commodious building opposite the Public Park for a Sanskrit Pathshálá to be entirely maintained from the interest of the money invested by the Lady. Lunawada is well known as a seat of Sanskrit learning, and students are attracted here by scores from all parts of Gujarat, Malva and Rajputana for receiving education privately from famous Pundits. According to the old system, the students have to go a-begging for their food which they receive from the charitably disposed people, who consider it a part of their religious duty to feed them. But in spite of such facilities, the number of students is on the decrease owing to various causes, chiefly the want of residential quarters, and paucity of competent Gurus. It was with the object of removing these obstacles that the Lady has generously set apart a large amount of money for the Pathshálá.

Grant-in-aid School.

88. With a view to encourage self-help among the people and to spread education at a less expense to the State, the system of what is called "Grant-in-aid" was tried during the year. The villagers of Mudávadek were induced to open a private school receiving State help to a certain amount and giving the elementary knowledge of the three Rs which their children require for the present. If the experiment is successful, it will be extended to such other villages as are in actual need of schools.

CHAPTER **VIII.**

Miscellaneous.

Destructive fire at Lunawada.

89. In February last, a very destructive fire broke out and rendered hundreds of people homeless at Lunawada. They were fed by the Durbar until means could be found to rebuild the houses and to provide hand-machines and other instruments to enable them to earn their livelihood. All the members of the royal family and the well-to-do people of this State subscribed liberally, and from Ahmedabad, Bombay and other places subscriptions poured in. The total amount thus realised went above six thousand rupees. The Durbar exempted all timber required by the sufferers from Jakát duties and offered State timber at low rates. An influential Committee was formed to make enquiries about the extent of damage and to submit an estimate of help required by each individual. On the recommendation of the Committee, the owners of houses were provided with such amounts of money as would enable them to rebuild and repair their houses and to provide them with plant requisite for conducting their business.

Public Park.

90. Outside the town and adjoining the State gardens, there is a Public Park laid out by the Durbar and maintained by the Municipality. The public, especially the Mahomedans, frequent this place as a resort of recreation.

Model Farm.

91. The first sod of the Model Farm was turned in the month of March 1906 by the Political Agent, Mr. R. C. Brown, and hence it was Christened as the "Brown Model Farm." The principal object of starting such a farm was not so much to try exotic plants and foreign methods of agriculture as to show the cultivators of this State how the superior mode of agriculture, known in Charotár,

Kánam and Naosari give a greater out-turn to their brethren of those places. About 20 acres of land in two pieces were taken up near the Vakhat Bag for the purpose. The following were the new crops tried in the farm during the year of review :—

Bajri of Nándod.
Paddy of Kánam.
Chibhada of Kánam.
Cotton of Kánam.
Tobacco of Charotar.
Safflower of Charotar.
Sugarcane of Baroda.
Parval vegetable of Baroda.
Jute of Bengal.
Egyptian Cotton.

Results of production of certain crops in the Model Farm.

92. The sugarcane plantation was destroyed this year also by white ants. As reported last year, the Broach cotton did not give a good yield, but it throve well in the Farm and also in the fields of cultivators, who were supplied with seeds. The safflower, paddy, jute, &c., suffered much from the absence of later rains. The experiment of growing the Bengal jute was successful in the beginning, and the fibres extracted from the stunted plants appeared to be as good as the jute of Bengal. The Nandod bajri deteriorated a little, but it was decidedly superior to the local production. Egyptian cotton was sown twice on a very small scale and as an experimental measure, and the result was encouraging. It is commonly believed that Parval will grow along with betel-leaves and that too in a few favoured places like Baroda, but the trial made at the Farm without the plantation of betel-leaves has met with complete success.

The cost and income of the Farms.

93. The cost of the Farm amounted to Rs. 885-8-0 as against Rs. 806-3-6 in the previous year, and the out-turn was valued at Rs. 440-7-8 as against Rs. 206-8-0 of the last year. The initial cost is always heavy and model farms, where experiments are to be tried, are rarely remunerative, but the income which is nearly double of the last year, will, it is hoped, increase steadily and make the Farm self-supporting in the long run.

Agricultural leaflets.

94. Leaflets on the growth of sugarcane, selection of seeds and improvement of tanks were published and distributed broad cast among the cultivating classes.

Gola system.

95. The idea of starting co-operative banks for agriculturists has of late gained ground in this country, but it being premature to take any steps in that direction, people of this State are being persuaded to try what is called the "Gola system" in Bengal. In a couple of villages individual cultivators set apart last year a quantity of food-grain and grass and stored them up at the village headman's. The safety of the collection and its unfettered use by the owners themselves in time of need were guaranteed by a notification. The success of this system will much depend upon the sympathy shown and advice given by the district officers. The scope of the Gola system was enlarged during the year under report and the quantity of storage of grains came to 393 maunds

Improvement and growth of trees.

96. The orders issued last year for the removal of parasites growing on mango trees and for lopping of small branches growing about the stem of babul

trees resulted in clearing a hundred mango trees of their parasites and in cutting off branches from more than 20,000 babul trees.

Nursery.

97. A nursery was founded on the bank of the Panam River with the object of raising and propagating plants for retransplantation on road sides and other places. Babul, mango and teak seeds were sown in uncultivated and forest tracts.

Seri-culture.

98. At the instance of Mr. Rogers, late Revenue Commissioner, N. D., a small quantity of wild cocoons called "Antheraca Mylitta," was collected and supplied to him. Actuated with the desire of introducing the industry of silk among cultivators and others during the time of famine, he moved the Government to take some initiative measures for the same. In March last, cocoons weighing upwards of five pounds were despatched to him. From some experiments made here, it appears that the process of unwinding silk from cocoons is not very difficult. Eri worm silk, so largely produced in Assam and lately introduced at Songad by the Superintendent of Seri-culture of H. H. the Gaekwar, was considered to be a subject worth trying here. The Forest Inspector was deputed to Songad for studying the art of rearing and propagating the worms. He brought a large number of eggs, which were hatched carefully at a place specially set apart for the purpose. The process of hatching began on the 12th January and it took more than two months before the tiny worms grew old enough to spin their cocoons. Owing to the inclemency of weather and other difficulties, hundreds of worms died prematurely, but more than 400 worms were able to spin their cocoons within a very short time. The experiment has been so far successful, and if cultivators can be induced to take to these industries, it will certainly prove beneficial to them, as it fetches about Rs. 80 per acre of castor oil plantation, on the leaves of which the worms are fed, over and above the produce of castor oilseeds.

Production of "Lac."

99. With a view to produce "Lac" systematically and on an extensive scale, two clerks were despatched to Rewa to learn the art of propagating lac insects and to bring seeds from that State, but the experiment failed. During the year under report, seeds were brought from Rajpur and tied to Kosum and Khakhará trees. This time the experiment has met with a partial success, and if continued for some years, there is no doubt that the production of lac will be a source of good income to the State as well as to the poor people living in the forest.

Conclusion.

100. The year under review has expired with possible contentment and steady progress. The Administration has succeeded to preserve the soundness of the finance and to keep pace with the march of progress in almost all directions. With the advice and help of the Political Agent, whose relations with the State are very cordial, and with the increasing interest taken by the intelligent Yuvaraj, the Administration hopes that its endeavours for furthering the prosperity and contentment of the people and for placing the financial and other matters on a sounder basis will meet with success in each succeeding year.

HARGOVIND D. KANTAVALA,

Karbhari, Lunawada State.

APPENDIX I.

Names of High Officials in the Lunawada State showing changes in personnel during the year 1907-08.

NAME OF OFFICER.	Appointment.	Period		REMARKS.
		From	To	
R. B. Hargovind Dwarkadas Kantavala ...	Karbhari ...	14-11-1905.	31-3-1908.	
* Raj-Kumar Shri Raghunathsinhji ...	Samant Officer...	1-10-1903.	31-3-1908.	* 2nd Kumar of the Rajasaheb does the duty of a Samant Officer without pay. He has got Jagir.
Mr. Ganesh Vishnu Kher, L. M. & S. ...	Medical Officer..	19-4-1897.	31-3-1908.	
Mr. Kalidas Nathji ...	Treasury Officer and Hazur Assistant,	12-10-1886.	31-3-1908.	
Mr. Hiralal Maneklal...	Nyayadhis and Special Magistrate.	16-8-1904.	17-10-1907.	
		18-10-1907.	31-3-1908	
Mr. Manilal Dolatchand	Acting Nyayadhish.	18-10-1907.	31-3-1908.	

KARBHARI'S OFFICE,
LUNAWADA, 16*th April* 1908.

HARGOVIND D. KANTAVALA,
Karbhari, Lunawada State.

APPENDIX II.

List of Laws in force in the Lunawada State.

DESCRIPTION.	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during year under report.	REMARKS.
Stamp Act			
Registration Act			
Court Fees Act			
Limitation Act			
Act relating to the epidemic disease among horses, &c.	.....	.....	These are Special Laws of the State.
Arms Act relating to Fire Arms.			
Prevention of cruelty to and killing of kine, &c., Act	.....	1	
Public Conveyance Act	.....	1	
Civil Procedure Code	Adapted in the spirit of British Laws.		
Criminal Procedure Code ...			
Penal Code			

KARBHARI'S OFFICE,
LUNAWADA, 16*th April* 1908.

HARGOVIND D. KANTAVALA,
Karbhari, Lunawada State.

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Military Force in the Lunawada State, 1907-08.

ARM OF SERVICE.	Number of fighting Officers and Men.						Details of force at the end of the Current Year.						Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force including followers.	Remarks.
	At the end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Casualties.			At the end of the current year.	Number of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men.					
			Died.	Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.				European Commissioned Officers.	Native Commissioned Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Fighting men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Cavalry	34	5	1	...	3	35	.....	...	...	...	...	35	7,849-11-3	
Sappers	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
Artillery	6	5	1	...	3	7	.....	*20	...	...	...	7	514-10-8	* 2 guns serviceable, 18 guns unserviceable.
Infantry	8	5	1	...	4	8	.....	...	...	...	...	8	417-9-4	
Imperial Service Troops ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
Total ...	48	15	3	...	10	50	.....	20	...	...	...	50	8,781-15-3	

KARBHARI'S OFFICE,
LUNAWADA, 16*th April* 1908.

HARGOVIND D. KANTAVALA,
Karbhari, Lunawada State.

APPENDIX **IV.**

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Police in the Lunawada State for the year 1907-08.

DESCRIPTION OF OFFICE.	Number.	Pay of Grade.	Total Cost.	Punishments.			Rewards.		Education.		REMARKS.
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded or suspended departmentally.	Punished judicially.	By Promotion.	By Money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.								
Police Superintendent	1	50 0 0		...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Chief Constable	5	18 0 0 17 0 0 16 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0	10,307 5 1	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	
Opium Inspector	1	20 0 0		...	1	...	...	...	1	...	
Drill Master...	1	10 0 0		...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Head Constable	3	10 0 0		...	...	...	...	...	3	...	
(Jamadar)	5	8 0 0		...	...	...	...	...	2	...	
Havaldar	11	7 0 0		...	1	...	...	...	5	...	
Naik...	7	6 0 0		...	...	...	...	...	2	...	
1st Grade Constable	36	5 8 0		...	6	2	...	2	7	...	
2nd Do. do.	48	5 0 0		1	...	1	3	1	8	...	
3rd Do. do.	6	4 0 0		...	1	...	4	...	1	...	
Opium Mounted Police	7	10 0 0		...	3	...	...	...	5	..	
Total ...	131	.....	.....	1	12	3	7	3	41	...	

KARBHARI'S OFFICE,
LUNAWADA, 16*th April* 1908.

HARGOVIND D. KANTAVALA,
Karbhari, Lunawada State.

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Lunawada State during the year 1907-08.

STATE.	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions (columns 4 and 5.)		Percentage of convicted accused sent for trial.		REMARKS.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Lunawada	44	45	55	54	55	54	43	39	11	14	78	72	78	72	One case involving one accused is pending at the end of the year.

KARBHARI'S OFFICE,
LUNAWADA, 16*th April* 1908.

HARGOVIND D. KANTAVALA,
Karbhari, Lunawada State.

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Lunawada State during the year 1907-08.

STATE.	Amount Stolen.		Amount Recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		REMARKS.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	
Lunawada	440 0 0	658 0 0	350 0 0	566 0 0	79·5	86·1	

KARBHARI'S OFFICE,
LUNAWADA, 16*th April* 1908.

HARGOVIND D. KANTAVALA,
Karbhari, Lunawada State.

APPENDIX **VII.**

Statement showing the Number of Crimes committed, Number of Cases disposed of, and Cases awaiting Trial in the Lunawada State during the year 1907-08.

Description of Offences.	No. of offences.			Number of cases disposed of during the past year.	Number of cases disposed of during the present year.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted.	No. of persons sentenced.							Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined, being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Term of imprisonment.										Awaiting trial.	Remarks.
								Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and fine.								Under one month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation.	Capital punishment.		
	Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.					Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.															
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
INDIAN PENAL CODE.																														
Sections 259, 261	...	1	1	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Section 277	...	1	1	...	1	5	5	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sections 323, 342	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Section 324	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
„ 326	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
„ 379	...	13	13	10	10	16	15	...	1	...	2	12	...	15	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	All accused not traced.
Sections 379, 511	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Section 380	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Accused not traced.
Sections 380, 454, 426	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
„ 380, 457	...	4	4	2	2	4	3	...	...	2	1	...	...	3	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	All accused not traced.
Section 392	...	1	1	...	1	3	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
„ 406	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
„ 408	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
„ 420	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
„ 448	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
„ 457	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Carried over...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Description of Offences.	No. of offences.			Number of cases disposed of during the past year.	Number of cases disposed of during the present year.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted.	No. of persons sentenced.						Total.	Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Term of Imprisonment.										Awaiting trial.	Remarks.
								Imprisonment		Imprisonment and fine.																			
	Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.					Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Fine only.	Whipping.					Under one month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation.	Capital punishment.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Brought forward ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
INDIAN PENAL CODE—*Continued.*																														
Section 295	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
„ 307	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
„ 309	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sections 324, 323	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
„ 330, 347	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
„ 380, 302, 450	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
„ 380, 454	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Section 403	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sections 403, 428	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
„ 403, 429	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	1	34	35	21	26	41	31	...	1	3	8	19	...	31	9	...	...	8	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Gambling Act	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Opium Act	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Abkari Act	...	10	10	4	10	12	8	..	...	...	4	4	...	8	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	...	11	11	8	11	13	8	...	...	...	4	4	...	8	5	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Grand Total ...	1	45	46	29	37	54	39	...	1	3	12	23	...	39	14	...	...	12	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	

KARBHARI'S OFFICE,
LUNAWADA, 16*th April* 1908.

HARGOVIND D. KANTAVALA,
Karbhari, Lunawada State.

APPENDIX **VIII.**

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Lunawada State during the year 1907-08.

NAME OF COURT.	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with								Persons disposed of					Persons remaining at the end of year.	REMARKS.
			Remaining at the end of last year.	Brought to trial in 1907-08.					Total.								
	Past year.	Present year.		Arrested by Police.	Upon warrant.	On Summons.	Voluntary.	Arrested in presence of the Magistrate.	Past year.	Present year.	Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped, or transferred.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
Sessions Court	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	*One committed to the Sessions.
First Class Magistrates' Courts	8	13	1*	13	16	2	...	...	21	32	1	12	17	...	...	2	
Other Magistrates' Courts..	40	76	...	41	13	102	...	...	92	156	42	67	46	...	...	1	
Total ...	53	89	2	54	29	104	...	...	119	189	43	80	63	...	...	3	

KARBHARI'S OFFICE,
LUNAWADA, 16th *April* 1908.

HARGOVIND D. KANTAVALA,
Karbhari, Lunawada State.

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the Results of Appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Lunawada State during the year 1907-08.

TRIBUNALS.	Number of Applications.	Number of persons and cases.																Remarks
		Applications rejected.		Sentences. Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.		Proceedings quashed.		Referred.		Further enquiry, &c., ordered.		Pending.		
		Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
Maharaj-Kuwar Saheb's Court	4	7	2	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Karbhari's Court	5	...	...	...	...	4	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

KARBHARI'S OFFICE,
LUNAWADA, 16*th April* 1908.

HARGOVIND D. KANTAVALA,
Karbhari, Lunawada State.

APPENDIX X.

CIVIL WORK—Nature and Value of Original Suits filed and disposed of during the year 1907-08.

Tribunal.	Opening Balance.		Filed during the year received by transfer or on remand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing Balance.		Suits filed during present year.									Suits disposed of during present year.						Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value.	Suits *re* landed property.	Suits for money transaction.	Suits for other rights.	Number of suits under Rs. 100.	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500.	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000.	Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 & under Rs. 5,000.	Number of suits above Rs. 5,000.	*Ex Parte.*	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of.	Value.	Average duration. Y. M. D.	
Karbhari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. a. p.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. a. p.	0-4-20 $\frac{23}{24}$	202 by consent decrees. 99 by rajinamas. 301
Nyayadhish	160	229 2 R.	413	462 2 R.	573	691 4 R.	344	574 1 R.	229	117 3 R.	34,634 5 8	1	454 2 R	7	365	93 2 R.	4	...	...	124	301	2	147 1 R.	47,652 14 11		
Total	160	229 2 R.	413	462 2 R.	573	691 4 R.	344	574 1 R.	229	117 3 R.	34,634 5 8	1	454 2 R.	7	365	93 2 R.	4	...	...	124	301	2	147 1 R.	47,652 14 11	0-4-20 $\frac{23}{24}$	

"R" shows the number of applications for review.

KARBHARI'S OFFICE,
LUNAWADA, 16*th April* 1908.

HARGOVIND D. KANTAVALA,
Karbhari, Lunawada State.

APPENDIX XI.

CIVIL WORK.—Results of Applications for execution of decrees in the Lunawada State during the year 1907-08.

TRIBUNAL.	Opening Balance.		Value of opening balance for present year.	Applications brought to the Register.			Total.			Disposed of			Closing Balance.			Nature of Applications pending disposal at the close of			REMARKS.
	Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.	
			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.				
Nyayadhish ...	686	713	99,473 0 10	256	511	38,572 4 0	942	1224	1,38,045 4 10	229	369	30,759 14 4	713	855	1,07,285 6 6	221	183	451	

KARBHARI'S OFFICE,
LUNAWADA, 16*th April* 1908.

HARGOVIND D. KANTAVALA,
Karbhari, Lunawada State.

APPENDIX **XII.**

CIVIL WORK.—Number and results of Appeals in Civil Suits in the Lunawada State during the year 1907-08.

TRIBUNAL.	Opening Balance.		Filed during		Total.		Disposed of during		Closing Balance.		Value of Appeals filed during		How disposed of.										Average duration.	
													Decisions confirmed.		Decisions reversed.		Decisions amended.		Cases remanded for retrial.		Cases compromised and otherwise disposed of.			
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.
											Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p											Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.
Maharaj Kumar Saheb's Court... ...	5	5	7	3	12	8	7	7	5	1	4,674 5 3	1,357 11 9	4	4	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	0 6 21	0 9 17
Karbhari's Court	3	5	16	21	19	26	14	19	5	7	5,762 14 1	4,239 3 5	9	10	...	4	2	2	1	2	...	1	0 2 13	0 5 2

KARBHARI'S OFFICE,
LUNAWADA, 16*th April* 1908.

HARGOVIND D. KANTAVALA,
Karbhari, Lunawada State.

APPENDIX **XIII.**

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jails and Lock-ups in the Lunawada State during the year 1907-08.

STATIONS.	No. of Prisons.	No. of Prisoners.				Daily average.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of jail and prisoners.			Average period of accused under trial.	REMARKS (showing mortality among convicts in Jail).
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total. Past year.	Total. Present year.	Past year.	Present year.		Rs.	a.	p.		
Lunawada	1	22	20	50	42	21·2	19	19	1,944	3	2	0·8	

KARBHARI'S OFFICE,
LUNAWADA, 16*th April* 1908.

HARGOVIND D. KANTAVALA,
Karbhari, Lunawada State.

APPENDIX **XIV.**

Registration of Documents in the Lunawada State during the year 1907-08.

NAME OF STATE.	Documents presented for registration.		Nature of documents presented.										Documents registered.		Value of documents registered.		Documents of which registry has been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year.		REMARKS.
			Mortgages.		Sale-deeds.		Wills.		Money-bonds.		Miscellaneous.										
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
															Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p					
Lunawada	87	123	26	63	27	38	8	4	11	...	15	18	95	107	29,057 9 7	24,924 7 4	16	8	38	46	

KARBHARI'S OFFICE,
LUNAWADA, 16*th April* 1908.

HARGOVIND D. KANTAVALA,
Karbhari, Lunawada State.

APPENDIX **XV.**

Receipts and Expenditure on account of Registration in the Lunawada State during the year 1907-08.

DESCRIPTION.	Past year.			Present year.			REMARKS.
	Number of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realised.	Number of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realised.	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Mortgages	26	10,365 10 2	21 3 0	63	16,461 15 9	37 9 0	
Sale-deeds	27	15,655 0 0	823 7 3	38	14,918 8 0	963 9 10	
Wills	8	.....	8 0 0	4	.....	10 12 0	
Money Bonds	11	1,309 12 0	2 13 0	.....	.....	.....	
Miscellaneous	15	.....	11 12 0	18	.....	12 10 0	
Total	87	27,330 6 2	867 3 3	123	31,380 7 9	1,024 8 10	
Deduct—Expenditure... ...	.....	.....	223 5 10	.....	.....	174 1 8	
Net profit	.....	.....	643 13 5	.....	.....	850 7 2	

KARBHARI'S OFFICE,
LUNAWADA, 16*th April* 1908.

HARGOVIND D. KANTAVALA,
Karbhari, Lunawada State.

APPENDIX **XVI.**

Receipts and Expenditure of the Municipality in the Lunawada State during the year 1907-08.

NAME.	Opening balance on 1st August 1906.	Receipts during the year.		Total in current year.	Expenditure during the year.		Balance on the 31st July 1907.	REMARKS.
		Past.	Present.		Past.	Present.		
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Lunawada Municipality ...	1,088 5 5¼	3,120 12 8¾	2,719 4 11¼	3,807 10 4½	2,695 7 3	2,420 4 0	1,387 6 4½	

KARBHARI'S OFFICE,
LUNAWADA, 16*th April* 1908.

HARGOVIND D. KANTAVALA,
Karbhari, Lunawada State.

APPENDIX **XVII.**

Statement of Rainfall in the Lunawada State during the year 1907-08.

STATE.	April 1907.	May 1907.	June 1907.	July 1907.	August 1907.	September 1907.	October 1907.	November 1907.	December 1907.	January 1908.	February 1908.	March 1908.	Total.	Total of past year.	Total of past 5 years.	REMARKS.
Lunawada	0'—00"	0'—00"	1'—20"	14'—87"	17'—63"	0'—79"	0'—00"	0'—00"	0'—00"	0'—5"	0'—00"	0'—00"	34'—54"	25'—2"	26'—10"	

KARBHARI'S OFFICE,
LUNAWADA, 16*th April* 1908.

HARGOVIND D. KANTAVALA,
Karbhari, Lunawada State.

APPENDIX **XVIII.**

Statement as to Prices of Staple Food-grains in the Lunawada State during 1907-08.

ARTICLES.	During March 1907 (past year) per maund of 40 lbs.			During March 1908 (present year) per maund of 40 lbs.			REMARKS.
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	
Bajri...	1	4	0	1	11	0	
Bavto	1	0	0	1	3	0	
Gram	1	2	3	1	8	0	
Maize	1	0	0	1	7	3	
Mahuva flowers	0	10	8	0	10	0	
Rice No. 3	2	3	7	2	2	0	

KARBHARI'S OFFICE,
LUNAWADA, 16*th April* 1908.

HARGOVIND D. KANTAVALA,
Karbhari, Lunawada State.

APPENDIX **XIX.**

Expenditure on Public Works in the Lunawada State during the year 1907-08.

Description of Work.	State Funds.			Local Funds.			Totals.	Remarks.
	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	Original.	Repairs.	Total.		
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.					
Wells*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	* Rs. 303 debited to the head of—"Charity."
Roads	.....	1,705 1 1	1,705 1 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Palace repairs	.....	1,767 0 6	1,767 0 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Repairs of State buildings	.....	3,160 7 2	3,160 7 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Irrigation	14,363 0 10	.....	14,363 0 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Miscellaneous including encouragement to artizans	516 3 8	3,919 14 9	4,436 2 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total ...	14,879 4 6	9,852 7 6	25,431 12 0	.....	.....	.....		

KARBHARI'S OFFICE,
LUNAWADA, 16*th April* 1908.

HARGOVIND D. KANTAVALA,
Karbhari, Lunawada State.

APPENDIX XX.

Agricultural Stock in the Lunawada State during the year 1907-08.

DISTRICT.	Year.	Horses and Cattle.									Ploughs.		Carts.		REMARKS.
		Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes.		Horses.	Mares.	Colts and fillies.	Asses.	Sheep and goats.	With two bullocks.	With four bullocks.	Riding.	Load carrying.	
				Males.	Females.										
Lunawada	1907-08	27,717	16,690	3,653	20,007	286	253	64	677	19,753	10,683	.....	47	2,025	

KARBHARI'S OFFICE,
LUNAWADA, 16*th April* 1908.

HARGOVIND D. KANTAVALA,
Karbhari, Lunawada State.

APPENDIX **XXI.**

Statement showing the excise shops and excise revenue of the Lunawada State during the year 1907-08.

Name of State.	Country spirit.		Opium.		Ganja.		Tari.		Total.		Remarks.
	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	
		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	
Lunawada	40	7,989 7 0	23	7,460 2 5	1	236 4 0	...	.....	64	15,685 13 5	

KARBHARI'S OFFICE,
LUNAWADA, 16*th April* 1908.

HARGOVIND D. KANTAVALA,
Karbhari, Lunawada State.

APPENDIX **XXII.**

Statement showing Receipts of the Lunawada State during the year 1907-08.

Nature of Demand.	RECEIPTS.					
	DEMAND.			Collection during the current year.	Collection during the previous year.	Remission during the current year.	Balance.
	Arrears.	Current.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Cash balance at the commencement of the year ...	.....	.....	.....	21,313 7 11	28,676 4 7	.....	.....
A. Land Revenue.							
(1) Fixed	7,621 10 4	99,658 12 2	1,07,280 6 6	98,757 15 11	95,867 2 9	298 2 2	8,224 4 5
(2) Fluctuating	619 9 2	7,180 11 4	7,800 4 6	7,192 11 4	7,111 9 3	.....	607 9 2
(3) Miscellaneous collections, charges, &c.	1,423 3 10	4,787 8 1	6,210 11 11	4,676 0 0	4,328 5 6	11 5 4	1,523 6 7
Total ...	9,664 7 4	1,11,627 15 7	1,21,291 6 11	1,10,626 11 3	1,07,307 1 6	309 7 6	10,355 4 2
B. Forest Revenue.							
(1) Timber duty (sale price).	.....	16,465 8 8	16,465 8 8	16,465 8 8	11,910 13 1	.....	.....
(2) Jungle produce	.....	401 0 0	401 0 0	401 0 0	401 0 0	.....	.....
(3) Koila rasum (charcoal) ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(4) Miscellaneous	.....	2,004 10 4	2,004 10 4	1,979 10 4	1,468 3 7	.....	25 0 0
Total ...	.....	18,871 3 0	18,871 3 0	18,846 3 0	13,810 0 8	.....	25 0 0
C. Excise Revenue.							
(1) Opium license fee ...	.....	8,210 2 5	8,210 2 5	8,210 2 5	7,301 1 2	.....	.....
(2) Madat „ ” ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(3) Country spirit” license fee	.....	7,989 7 0	7,989 7 0	7,989 7 0	5,627 11 0	.....	.....
(4) Tari license fee... ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(5) Ganja Bhâng	.....	236 4 0	236 4 0	236 4 0	527 0 6	.....	.....
(6) Ammunition license fee.	.....	321 0 0	321 0 0	321 0 0	315 0 0	.....	.....
(7) License fee for the sale of poisonous drugs ...	.....	101 0 0	101 0 0	101 0 0	101 0 0	.....	.....
(8) Jakât duty	.....	28,024 5 5½	28,024 5 5½	28,024 5 5½	27,548 7 7¾	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	44,882 2 10½	44,882 2 10½	44,882 2 10½	41,420 4 3¾	.....	.....
D. Stamp Revenue.							
(1) Sale-proceeds of adhesive and impressed court-fee stamps	.....	1,378 0 10	1,378 0 10	1,378 0 10	1,741 12 6	.....	.....
(2) Sale-proceeds of plain papers	.....	289 4 0	289 4 0	289 4 0	270 1 0	.....	.....
(3) Stamp duty on plaints shortly stamped or unstamped	.....	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	28 11 0	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	1,697 4 10	1,697 4 10	1,697 4 10	2,040 8 6	.....	.....
E. Law and Justice.							
(1) Sale-proceeds of unclaimed property ...	.....	30 3 4	30 3 4	30 3 4	15 1 2	.....	.....
(2) Sale-proceeds of intestate property	68 0 0	409 13 0	477 13 0	425 13 0	347 3 1	.....	52 0 0
(3) Process servers' fees realised in cash ...	.....	1,066 13 11	1,066 13 11	1,066 13 11	1,160 15 3	.....	.....
(4) Commission fees ...	.....	2,241 9 8	2,241 9 8	2,241 9 8	3,460 3 2	.....	.....
(5) Revenue fines	.....	757 0 5	757 0 5	757 0 5	302 7 0	.....	.....
(6) Civil forfeitures ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(7) Criminal forfeitures ...	.....	5 1 6	5 1 6	5 1 6	3 2 1	.....	.....
(8) Civil Court fines ...	.....	9 8 0	9 8 0	9 8 0	1 8 1	.....	.....
(9) Criminal Magisterial fines	.....	1,125 15 1	1,125 15 1	1,125 15 1	1,666 1 0	.....	.....
(10) Amin's fees realised in cash	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(11) Other items (mutation fees, &c.), realised in cash	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(12) Other fees, forfeitures and fines	.....	17 4 0	17 4 0	17 4 0	12 8 8	.....	.....
Total ...	68 0 0	5,663 4 11	5,731 4 11	5,679 4 11	6,969 1 6	.....	52 0 0

APPENDIX **XXII.**—*contd.*

Statement showing Disbursements of the Lunawada State during the year 1907-08.

Nature of Expenditure.	DISBURSEMENTS.				Remarks.
	Budget Estimates.		Actual Expenditure.		
	Current year. St. 1963. 1906-07.	Previous year. St. 1962. 1905-06.	Current year. St. 1963. 1906-07.	Previous year. St. 1962. 1905-06.	
9	10	11	12	13	14
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs a. p	
A. Tribute	14,232 0 0	14,232 0 0	14,231 8 8	14,231 8 8	
B. Refunds.					
(1) Of revenue	671 0 0	671 0 0	609 3 10	607 7 1	
(2) Of fees, fines, and forfeitures ...	.....	.....	.....	.. ..	
(3) Of lapsed deposits	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total ...	14,903 0 0	14,903 0 0	14,840 12 6	14,838 15 9	
C. Administration.					
(1) General Department...	10,381 0 0	10,180 0 0	10,002 6 8	9,251 10 3	
(2) Account and Treasury Department.	714 0 0	1,178 0 0	684 0 0	1,062 11 4	
(3) Store Department	1,156 0 0	1,251 0 0	1,013 13 0	1,187 11 11	
(4) Opium Department	1,854 0 0	1,878 0 0	1,331 15 8	1,325 13 0	
(5) Revenue and Civil Department ...	8,742 0 0	8,682 0 0	8,290 0 9	8,083 8 6	
(6) Record-room Department	325 0 0	240 0 0	304 12 7	240 0 0	
(7) Risala and Paga charges	20,067 3 8	17,786 0 0	19,959 5 3½	15,482 3 11	
(8) Police Department	9,624 0 0	10,464 0 0	9,029 4 5	9,837 4 7	
(9) Jail Department *	1,561 12 0	1,539 12 0	1,029 10 2	972 7 10	* Exclusive of the Police guard expenses.
(10) Jakát and Toll charges	4,281 8 0	4,196 8 0	4,236 13 0	3,608 7 4	
(11) Printing charges	400 0 0	100 0 0	326 15 6	61 6 0	
(12) Forest Department...	1,614 0 0	1,554 0 0	1,249 14 10	1,209 15 7	
(13) Contingencies and stationery for Hazur Office	1,055 0 0	980 0 0	880 9 7	608 9 6	
(14) Travelling Allowance of Revenue and Judicial officers of head quarters office	1,000 0 0	1,200 0 0	764 4 10	935 10 4	
(15) Sub-divisional office establishment	.. ...	.....	.....	.....	
(16) Law charges	.....	.....	.....	.....	
(17) Settlement Department	.....	.....	.....	.....	
(18) Miscellaneous unforeseen administrative charges	2,800 0 0	3,410 0 0	422 11 11	2,765 5 9	
(19) Tausi Department	.....	.....	.....	.....	
(20) Miscellaneous Account Department	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total ..	65,575 7 8	64,589 4 0	59,526 11 0½	56,620 13 10	
D. Public Instruction	7,300 0 0	8,000 0 0	5,652 15 9	6,481 5 4	
E. Dispensary and Vaccination charges	5,241 4 0	5,601 4 0	4,215 5 5	3,969 7 5	
F. Domestic charges					
(1) Allowance to the Royal family .	29,850 0 0	26,500 0 0	29,849 8 0	26,479 10 2	
(2) Maintenance charges of the palace	12,520 0 0	11,960 0 0	12,305 14 6	10,945 13 3	
(3) Domestic servants	8,032 8 0	8,202 0 0	5,532 13 10	7,998 9 5	
(4) Elephant establishment	1,290 0 0	1,330 0 0	1,284 6 9	1,154 14 4	
(5) Ornament and furniture	3 755 0 0	5,860 0 0	3,081 2 10½	5,522 3 9½	
(6) Bhayat charges	1,600 0 0	1,600 0 0	1,568 9 10	1,568 9 10	
(7) Miscellaneous charges	28.505 0 0	44,600 0 0	23,062 10 2	38,544 12 10½	
Total ...	85,552 8 0	1,00,052 0 0	76,685 1 11½	92,214 8 8	
G. Religious charges	3,095 0 0	4,800 0 0	2,216 8 1	2,490 7 10	

APPENDIX **XXII**—*contd.*

Nature of Demand.	RECEIPTS.						
	DEMAND.			Collection during the current year.	Collection during the previous year.	Remissions during the current year.	Balance.
	Arrears.	Current.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
F. Miscellaneous Ordinary Receipts.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
(1) Ghatkar (ferries) ...	307 15 9	488 0 0	795 15 9	539 11 9	475 10 3	.....	256 4 0
(2) Dispensary receipts ...	.....	966 14 3¼	966 14 3¼	966 14 3¼	1,166 0 6½	.....	.....
(3) Falkar (Orchard revenue)	.....	459 15 0	459 15 0	459 15 0	357 7 1	.....	.....
(4) Jail Manufacture ...	.....	49 14 6	49 14 6	49 14 6	36 7 1	.....	.....
(5) Hide and Bones license...	75 0 0	150 0 0	225 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	.....	75 0 0
(6) Guaranteed and other rights	157 1 0	5,402 4 10	5,559 5 10	5,399 13 1	5,245 7 5	1 4 0	158 4 9
(7) Vero Receipts	439 15 9	7,956 13 0	8,396 12 9	7,651 8 9	7,634 8 4	14 12 0	730 8 0
(8) School fees	.....	1,012 9 6	1,012 9 6	1,012 9 6	1,465 14 0	.....	.....
(9) Toll	.....	1,828 2 10	1,828 2 10	1,828 2 10	2,008 9 5	.....	.....
Total ...	980 0 6	18,314 9 11¼	19,294 10 5¼	18,058 9 8¼	18,540 0 1½	16 0 0	1,220 0 9
G. Extraordinary Miscellaneous Receipts.							
(1) Pound fees	.....	142 0 0	142 0 0	142 0 0	145 4 0	.....	.....
(2) Copying and searching fees	.....	224 5 11	224 5 11	224 5 11	205 0 6	.....	.....
(3) Registration Receipts ...	.....	431 0 9	431 0 9	431 0 9	1,258 7 2	.....	.....
(4) Sale-proceeds of Government Securities ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(5) Interest—							
(a) On Government Securities	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(b) On loans	0 3 9	4,319 3 1	4,319 6 10	4,319 2 7	3,595 5 2	.....	0 4 3
(c) On Kist-Khelapt ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(6) Sale-proceeds of old stores, materials and live-stock, &c.... ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(7) Miscellaneous—							
(a) Refunds	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(b) Salaries of Government and State servants refunded by parties citing them as witnesses ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(c) Other Miscellaneous receipts	3,144 2 1	5,008 10 8	8,152 12 9	4,927 9 0	4,214 6 6	185 12 1	3,039 7 8
(8) Granary receipts ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(9) Agricultural receipts ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	3,144 5 10	10,125 4 5	13,269 10 3	10,044 2 3	9,418 7 4	185 12 1	3,039 11 11
H. Debts.							
(1) Deposits—							
(a) Revenue and civil deposits	.....	.....	.....	21,623 5 2	7,676 0 10	.....	.....
(b) Judicial (Criminal Court) deposits ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(c) Miscellaneous deposits.	.....	.....	.....	643 9 9½	10,606 8 11¼	.....	.....
(2) Advances recovered by cash	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
By work done	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(3) Loans recovered ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(4) Cash recoveries of service payments made during the current year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	22,266 14 11¼	18,282 9 9¼	.....	.....
Total Receipts ...	13,856 13 8	2,11,180 13 6¾	2,25,037 11 2¼	2,09,834 6 9¼	1,99,505 7 10¾	*511 3 7	14,692 0 10
Grand Total ...	13,856 13 8	2,11,180 13 6¾	2,25,037 11 2¼	2,32,101 5 9	2,17,888 1 8	511 3 7	14,692 0 10

* Exclusive of Takavi items.

APPENDIX XXII—*contd.*

Nature of Expenditure.	DISBURSEMENTS. Budget Estimate. Current year. St. 1963. 1906-07.	Budget Estimate. Previous year. St. 1962. 1905-06.	Actual Expenditure. Current year. St. 1963. 1906-07.	Actual Expenditure. Previous year. St. 1962. 1905-06.	Remarks.
9	10	11	12	13	14
H. Public Works Department.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
(1) Establishment, travelling allowance and contingencies...	1,218 0 0	1,110 0 0	1,056 13 8	844 7 0	
(2) Original work	19,810 0 0	17,595 0 0	7,996 6 8	6,704 8 6	
(3) Repair work			8,855 13 4½	7,924 8 9½	
(4) Petty works			2,474 2 8½	2,291 4 4½	
(5) Survey expense	.....	.....	.....	.....	
(6) Compensation for removing huts ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total ...	21,028 0 0	18,705 0 0	20,383 4 5	17,764 12 8	
I. Stamp Department.					
*(1) Purchase of stamps including contingencies	.....	.....	.....	.....	* Expenditure goes under other heads.
(2) Discount paid in the sale of stamps, &c.	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
J. Pension	100 0 0	700 0 0	11 1 6	224 0 0	
***K. Municipality**	.....	.....	.....	.....	* Managed by a Committee. Estimates Rs. 3,500. Expenditure Rs. 2,420-4-0 against Rs. 2,695-7-3 of the last year, mainly drawn from the Jakāt Department.
L. Miscellaneous charges.					
(1) Purchase of Government Securities	.....	.....	.....	.....	
(2) Payments of interests	500 0 0	300 0 0	181 14 9	108 13 0	
(3) Value of Police clothing, &c., supplied...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
(4) Garden expenses	4,400 0 0	2,560 0 0	3,583 6 4	2,554 14 6	
(5) Granary establishment	.....	.....	.....	.....	
(6) Registration charges...	200 0 0	180 0 0	174 1 8	223 5 10	
(7) Agriculture charges	.....	.....	.....	.....	
(8) Rent of Nayapatna bangalow ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
(9) Famine Relief	.....	.....	.....	.....	
(10) Donation for the maintenance of the General Hospital	.....	.....	.....	.....	
(11) Miscellaneous	2,655 0 0	5,560 0 0	2,113 10 1	4,354 7 10	
Total ...	7,755 0 0	8,600 0 0	6,083 0 10	7,241 9 2	
M. Debts.					
(1) Repayments of deposit—					
(*a*) Of Revenue and civil deposits ...	.....	....	5,584 4 11	291 4 4	
(*b*) Of Judicial (Criminal Court) deposits	.....	.....	.....	.....	
(*c*) Of miscellaneous deposits ...	.....	.....	10,245 6 0	2,229 15 4	
(2) Advance made	.....	.....	.....	.....	
(3) Loans given	.....	.....	.....	.....	
(4) Cash payments out of receipt under service heads of the current year...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total ...	.....	.....	15,829 10 11	2,521 3 8	
Total expenditure ...	2,10,550 3 8	2,25,950 8 0	1,89,584 13 6	2,01,846 0 8	
Grand Total ...	2,10,550 3 8	2,25,950 8 0	2,05,414 8 5	2,04,367 4 4	

KARBHARI'S OFFICE,
LUNAWADA, 16*th April* 1908.

HARGOVIND D. KANTAVALA,
Karbhari, Lunawada State.

APPENDIX **XXIII.**

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Lunawada State during the year 1907-08.

DISPENSARY.	Number of patients treated.		Results of in-door patients.				Expenditure.	Daily average.	Remarks.
	Out-door.	In-door.	Discharged.	Absented.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.			
							Rs. a. p.		
Chief Medical Dispensary for English medicines	10,175	2	.....	1	.....	1	3,230 1 0	135·9	

KARBHARI'S OFFICE,
LUNAWADA, 16*th April* 1908.

HARGOVIND D. KANTAVALA,
Karbhari, Lunawada State.

APPENDIX XXIV.

Vital Statistics for Lunawada State for the year 1907-08.

NAME.	Population.	Births.		Increase.	Decrease.	Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease.	Ratio per thousand of population.				Remarks.
		Past year.	Present year.			Past year.	Present year.			Births.		Deaths.		
										Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
Lunawada	63,967	2,131	2,051	...	80	1,490	1,096	...	406	33·3	32	23·2	17·1	

KARBHARI'S OFFICE,
LUNAWADA, 16*th April* 1908.

HARGOVIND D. KANTAVALA,
Karbhari, Lunawada State.

APPENDIX XXV.

Particulars as to the Schools maintained by the Lunawada State for the year 1907-08.

Number of Schools. Past year.	Number of Schools. Present year.	Description of Schools.	Number of pupils on roll on 31st March. Past year.	Number of pupils on roll on 31st March. Present year.	Daily average attendance. Past year.	Daily average attendance. Present year.	Expenditure. High School.	Expenditure. Secondary.	Expenditure. Primary.	Remarks
								Rs. a. p.		
1	1	Lunavada Anglo-Vernacular School	45	52	45·6	43·1	...	788 1 8		
1	1	Lunavada Gujarati Main School.	233	375	273·2	306·6				
1	1	Lunavada Girls' School ...	70	70	41·4	42·6				
1	1	Vardhari	52	52	38·2	30·7				
1	1	Khánpur	44	44	29·3	27·2				
1	1	Kothambá	64	56	43·2	37·1				
1	1	Khárol	26	42	17	21·9				
1	1	Bákore	51	51	36·6	34·8				
1	1	Rám Patel's Muwada	...	21	18·5	14·0				
1	1	Madhwás	...	31	20·7	20·0				
1	1	Malekpur	20	35	14·1	21·0				
1	1	Limbadia	23	23	16·1	14·9				
1	1	Pándarwadá	43	43	38·3	31·1				
13	13	Total ..	671	895	632·2	645·0			Rs. 3,856 15 3	

KARBHARI'S OFFICE,
LUNAWADA, 16*th April* 1908.

HARGOVIND D. KANTAVALA,
Karbhari, Lunawada State.

ISSUED BY ORDER OF
MAHARANA SHRI SIR WAKHATSINHJI, K.C.I.E.,
RAJA OF LUNAWADA.

REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

LUNAWADA STATE

FOR

1908-1909.

Bombay:
PRINTED AT THE TIMES PRESS
1909.

KARBHARI'S OFFICE,

Lunawada, 21st April 1909.

To

MAHARANA SHRI SIR WAKHATSINHJI,

K. C. I. E.,

RAJA SAHEB OF LUNAWADA.

MAHARANAJI,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report of the State for the year 1908-09.

I have the honour to be,

Maharanaji,

Your most obedient servant,

HARGOVIND D. KANTAVALA,

Karbhari.

Report on the Administration of the Lunawada State for the year 1908-1909.

CHAPTER I.

General and Political.

General particulars re the State.

1. (*a*) Area 388 square miles.

(*b*) Population 63,967.

(*c*) Average gross revenue Rs 2,01,133-7-3.

(*d*) Tribute Rs. 9,230-12-4 to the British Government and Rs. 5,000-12-4 to H. H. the Gackwad.

Ruling Chief and his family.

2. Maharana Shri Sir Wakhatsinhji, K.C.I.E., Raja of Lunawada, is a Virpura Solanki Rajput, married in the Sisodia family of Khandu (Banswara State). He is now 49 years old and has two kumars. Maharaj Kumar Shri Ranjitsinhji, the Yuvaraj, received his education with his younger brother at the Mayo College, Ajmer, and completed his 27th year last month. Under the immediate supervision of the Raja Saheb, he has been managing the administration work of the State. The second son Rajkumar Shri Raghunathsinhji, aged 24, helps the administration to some extent by doing the duties of a Samant Officer, who has been appointed 2nd Class Magistrate for the Khanpur and Vardhari mahals to gain experience in addition to his usual work connected with the Patavat Sirdars.

Birth and death at the Palace.

3. The most lucky event that occurred in the Durbar family during the year under review was the birth of a second Kumar by the junior spouse of the Yuvaraj. The untimely demise of the Náná Bápulál, younger daughter of Kumar Raghunathsinhji, is to be much regretted.

Visits.

4. Shrimant Sampatrao, brother of H. H. the Gaekwad, visited this place on a shooting excursion in May last and stayed about a week as State guest. Mr. R. C. Brown, the Political Agent, accompanied by the young Nabob Saheb of Balasinor and the young Thakore of Sanjeli, came here at the commencement of the dry season on his official tour. During his stay, formal visits were exchanged and public institutions like the Jail, Schools, &c., were visited. The foundation stone of the Guláb Ghát, on the Kisanságar Tank, was laid by him. This Ghát is to be constructed at a cost of about Rs. 2,000 by Sheth Punamchand to commemorate the name of his worthy father Sheth Gulabchand, who died in August last.

State Officials.

5. On Mr. Hiralal M. Parikh, B.A., LL.B., reverting to his former place as Nyayadhish, Mr. Manilal D. Shah, B. A., LL.B., was appointed 1st Class Magistrate of the Haveli Division and Jakát Superintendent. Mr. Hiralal being specially deputed to Kothamba in connection with the long pending dispute between the Shahukars and Cultivators of that place, Mr. Mathurbhai Kashiram, a local pleader, was nominated Nyayadhish from the 1st March 1909. The other officials continued in service at their respective posts.

CHAPTER II.

Administration of Land.

Territorial divisions of the State.

6. The number of territorial divisions or Mahals remains the same as last year.

Survey.

7. No villages were surveyed and assessed during the year under report, except certain pieces of Darbari land in the alienated villages.

System of assessment.

8. The system of assessment and settlement for Khalsa villages, inaugurated long ago, has undergone no change. The average incidence of land rent in the State comes to Re. 1-7-10 per acre, which indicates that the burden of land assessment does not fall heavily on cultivators.

Boundary dispute.

9. The boundary dispute with the neighbouring State of Idar alluded to in the last report, is awaiting settlement still.

Taccavi advances.

10. Taccavi advances amounting to Rs. 225 were made to the cultivators of poor means for purchasing bullocks. Cotton seeds of the value of Rs. 107-4-3 were obtained from Surat and distributed among the cultivators with the object of encouraging the production of superior crops.

Cultivated area.

11. The cultivated area of the State land in the year of review was 59,767 acres as against 57,398 in the previous year.

Arrears of land revenue.

12. The arrears of land revenue for the year and the recovery from past dues amounted respectively to Rs. 3,288-10-8 and Rs. 4,635-11 as against Rs. 2,388-5-7 and Rs. 5,392-13-7 in the preceding year.

Remissions.

13. In the year of review Rs. 1,044-11-8 were remitted as against Rs. 749-0-1 in the previous year.

CHAPTER III.

Protection.

Legislation.

14. The spirit of the Acts and Regulations in force in British territories is generally followed in carrying on the civil and criminal work of the State. In Appendix II names of the Special Laws of the State are given.

Military force.

15. Inclusive of the Risaldar the sanctioned strength of the Risálá is 43, but the actual strength maintained during the year consisted of 35 Cavalry, 7 Artillery and 8 Infantry. The Cavalry and Infantry are armed with guns and swords, while the Artillery possesses guns only. For teaching drill and discipline to the Cavalry people, a retired Dafedar of the British Army is employed as Drill Master. The principal duty imposed upon the Cavalry is to escort the Raja Saheb, his family members, and the chief officers of the State. The Infan-

try has to mount guard and the Artillery men have to fire salutes. If necessary, the Risálá force is also required to co-operate with the Police for the prevention and detection of crime, as well as for the maintenance of peace and order.

16. The cost of maintaining the Risálá was Rs. 9,275-8-9 as against Rs. 8,781-15-3 in the previous year. The increase in expenditure is mainly due to the promotions given to some Sowars and Artillery men. Cost of the military force.

17. The actual strength and cost of the Police during the year under review respectively were 140 and Rs. 10,594-8-0 as against 131 and Rs. 10,938-0-11 in the previous year. The strength was increased by 9 men with a view to create two more Thànás at Namnár and Huselav and to add to the number of men at certain Thànás. The little decrease in the cost was due to the reduction in the miscellaneous expenditure. Police.

18. The territorial divisions were the same, but two Thànás were added as stated above to the existing number. The Thànás and Chokis were frequently visited by the Superintendent and his subordinates. Mr. Mahomed Said Khan continued to work as Superintendent during the year under report. Distribution of police.

19. The Police force is provided with guns and swords and also with a new uniform as mentioned in the report of 1906-07. Its arms and dress.

20. The ratio of the Police force to square miles and inhabitants shows that there is one Police peon to every $2\frac{3}{4}$ square miles and to 456 inhabitants. The ratio.

21. Appendices V, VI and VII, give an idea of the working of the Police Department. As compared with the last year, there was an increase in the number of offences and offenders, but the value of property affected by crime and recovered by the Police was less during the year of review. Its working.

22. The existence of the Village Police proves useful in the prevention of crime. Almost every village possesses a separate force supported ordinarily by a grant of land supplemented by annual grants in kind by the villagers. In some cases Chokidars are totally maintained by the village community. Generally, the Mukhi does the duty of the Police Patel; but arrangements for the selection of the fittest of the headmen for the responsible work of prevention and detection of crime were completed and Sanads were given to them during the year under reference. Village Police.

23. In view of relieving the Mahalkaris of their Magisterial work, so as to enable them to do their legitimate duties more efficiently and for the prompt disposal of criminal cases, Mr. Manilal D. Shah, B. A., LL. B., has lately been appointed first class Magistrate with a separate establishment. There are in all two first class and two second class Magistrates, who carry on the duties of the third class Magistrate also. The Sessions Court is presided over by the Karbhari. Criminal justice.

24. It will appear from Appendix VII that this year the number of offences and offenders was greater than that of the past year. Offenders and offences.

Serious crime.

25. There were 4 cases of serious crime during the year of report as against 1 in the previous year as shown below :—

	1907-08.	1908-09.
Murder	...	1
Culpable homicide not amounting to murder.	...	1
Dacoity	...	1
Robbery	1	1
	1	4

26. During the year under review only one case involving one accused for possessing illicit opium weighing 8 Tolas was brought to trial by the Police, in which the charge was not proved.

Civil justice.

27. There are two Courts of Original Civil Jurisdiction in the State. Suits of the value of Rs. 5,000 and above are disposed of by the Court of the Karbhari; and those under Rs. 5,000 are left to the jurisdiction of the Nyayadhish Court. With a view to make summary enquiries and to speedily dispose of small suits not exceeding Rs. 50 by a bench of two Sub-Judges, rules were framed and promulgated during the year under report. Appendices X, XI, XII contain information about the work done by the Civil Courts including the Court of Small Causes, execution of decrees and appeals.

Average duration of time.

28. As compared with the previous year there is a slight increase in the average number of days required by the Munsiff, for the disposal of regular suits, the average duration of time being 5 months and 21 days; while the small causes took 1 month and 20 days only. Taking suits of both kinds together, the average duration of time comes to 3 months and 28 days, which is evidently shorter than that of the last year.

Consent decrees.

29. The same procedure of insisting upon the attendance of debtors before passing decrees against them was followed during the year of report with satisfactory results. In all, 60 regular suits and 93 small cause suits of the total value of Rs. 9,770-1-0 were decided by consent decrees, the amount decreed being Rs. 7,673-14-0, *i.e.*, Rs. 2,096-3-0 less. Thus the defendants have gained nearly 21·4 per cent. as in the previous year.

Execution of decrees.

30. The method of enforcing the execution of decrees by instalments in accordance with the economic condition of individual debtors as alluded to in the last year's report, was partially put into practice this year to the satisfaction of both the parties.

Extradition.

31. During the year of review 5 persons in 3 cases were surrendered to, and 8 persons in 4 cases were extradited by, this State.

Jail.

32. There is only one Jail in the town of Lunawada with ample accommodation for a larger number of prisoners. Appendix XIII gives particulars about the prisoners residing in the Jail. On the whole, their health was sound and their general condition good. Long-termed male prisoners are employed on making carpets, tapes, tuttees, grass-baskets, &c., and the rest are given extra mural work in the gardens and other places. The female prisoners are generally engaged in grinding at the mill, fetching water and cooking food.

33. It will be seen from Appendix XIV, that 87 documents were registered this year, that the value of documents registered was more than that of the last year by Rs. 877-0-11, and that the balance of documents pending for registration rose from 46 to 65. Appendix XV will show receipts and disbursements of the registration. The number of sale-deeds and wills increased, while that of mortgage and miscellaneous deeds fell off this year. There is a marked increase in the receipt of registration fees. Registration.

34. Appendix XVI details the Municipal receipts and disbursements. The increase in the income was due to miscellaneous receipts. The expenditure rose by about five hundred rupees owing to the thorough repairs to the main roads of the town. Municipal Administration.

35. The Municipal affairs are generally managed by a Committee consisting of nominated members, the majority of whom are leaders of the town. The social status, they hold, enables them to secure voluntary subscriptions at times for works of public utility, such as the repairs of wells, tanks, &c., and to manage the Municipal affairs within the income, which would otherwise fall short of the various requirements of the town. The town of Lunawada suffers much from want of water especially during the hot weather, when wells, which generally dry up, are to be cleaned of silts and deepened if necessary. To avoid the difficulty of raising money by subscription each year for this purpose, it was decided to make a permanent fund from the interest of which the work could be carried out. The Municipality and State having agreed to pay an equal amount of money that could be obtained by voluntary subscriptions from the people, about Rs. 900 were collected from the three sources and Rs. 600 were invested at 4½ per cent. However, the wells of the town will not require deepening any more as they are full of water in consequence of the water-supply to the tanks and storage of the same in the river Veri. The energetic and influential Chairman Sheth Gulabchand, whose death is much deplored by the people, is succeeded by his son, Sheth Punamchand, who will, it is hoped, perform his duties as Chairman to the satisfaction of both the Durbar and the citizens of the town.

CHAPTER IV.

Production and Distribution.

36. For the accurate registration of rainfall in the different parts of the State, each Taluka has been provided with a rain-gauge. Rain-gauges.

37. The total rainfall registered at Lunawada during the year was 29'-92" as against 34'-54" of the last year and against 28'-22" the average fall of the past five years. The variation in the rainfall of the different Mahals was not great this year, as Haveli got 30'-00", Kothamba 37'-80", Khanpur 32'-92" and Vardhari 31'-42" of rain. Rainfall.

38. The rainy season commenced from the 15th of June, but the total rainfall was only 1'-97" during this month. The next two months gave a good and timely rain, but it disappeared entirely from the 9th September. The total

rainy days were 62 as against 54 of the previous monsoon. One or two falls of rain at the end of September or in the beginning of October would have produced a bumper harvest this year, but India often suffers more from unseasonal than from insufficient rain.

Irrigation.

39. The Mahi and the Panam rivers and their tributaries supply a natural storage of water for men and cattle, but in spite of these natural advantages of rivers and streams, which intersperse the State, and of the existence of a large number of tanks and wells, it must be admitted that the supply of water for irrigational and domestic purposes is generally insufficient. The big rivers are too deep to be useful for irrigation and the smaller ones as a rule dry up as soon as the rainy season expires. Most of the tanks and wells also dry up before the hot season commences, for the former are silted up and the latter do not receive much water from their rocky beds. The tanks which were deepened in the year 1906-07 by excavation and by raising their embankments produced satisfactory results. Some of them have supplied water to villagers all the year round. By damming a streamlet near the village of Zârdi a beautiful tank is formed. The dam was further raised with a view to irrigate a large number of fields near it. The total cost of this work did not exceed 4,000 rupees. Some other tanks were also excavated. The immediate advantage of a greater storage of water by damming rivers, improving tanks and by other means was seen by the people at Lunawada and other places.

Boring of wells.

40. Instead of trying the boring tools which did not succeed well in rocky beds, the ordinary way of digging and dynamical means were adopted in deepening wells with some measure of success.

Supply-channels.

41. It was a matter of great satisfaction to the people of Lunawada to find the Kisan Sagar filled with water for the first time after a number of years. The project became successful when the additional works pointed out in the last year's report were fully carried out. The earthen dam of a feeder stream was replaced by a masonry one, the earthen dam of another stream was strengthened and raised, waste weirs were provided at certain places, paccá culverts were constructed where needed and the whole channel was thoroughly repaired and cleared. These additions and improvements removed all obstacles from feeding the tank with water, upto its full capacity. The rush of water through the channel attracted hundreds of people to see the sight by travelling in the rains upto the Dinawád dam. The little islet in the middle of the tank was provided with seats and otherwise improved and a Jolly boat was purchased from Bombay for rowing purposes. The construction of a new Ghat by Sheth Punamchand will add to the usefulness of the tank. The storage of water in this tank and in the Veri river has fed the town wells through percolation so much that there is practically no want of water experienced in any quarter of the town. To ensure the full supply of water even when there is a scarcity of rain, and to irrigate fields on the banks of the river and channel, the Dinawad dam is being further strengthened and raised five feet. The estimated cost of the whole project will increase from Rs. 18,000 to more than Rs. 25,000.

42. The other tank called the Vasant Sagar, is comparatively small, but beautifully built all round. It did not receive water more than five feet deep, as in the previous year, because the other channel cut in the town was to be abandoned, as it flooded the surrounding houses and raised much alarm in the neighbourhood. The supply of five feet water would have lasted for several months but the treacherous bed of the tank absorbed it in a very short time. It is the opinion of experts that by filling the tank with water continuously for several years, the accumulated silt will make the bed almost impervious. This experiment will be tried through successive years.

43. The dam across the Veri river near the Model Farm and Wakhatbág filled the river with water about a mile in length. This reservoir not only irrigated the farm and supplied water to the neighbouring wells through percolation, but proved of great service to men and cattle.

44. After the removal of the town's need for water the attention of the Darbar was drawn towards protective and productive works of irrigation. The scheme for making a big reservoir at Vardhari by bunding the river Shedi being completed late in the year, the foundation stone of the dam was laid on the 12th March last by the Yuvaraj. It is estimated that the reservoir, which is named as Svarup Sagar to perpetuate the memory of the late Raniji Saheb, will hold about a 100 million cubic feet of water at a cost of more than Rs. 30,000. The site commands natural advantages, as there are hillocks at both ends of the intended dam, much of the ground that will be submerged is waste land and rice fields below it continue for miles. According to the present calculations the area of the reservoir will be about two square miles and from 1,500 to 2,000 acres of rice fields will easily be irrigated. Irrigational projects.

45. A scheme for making a reservoir at Bhátpurá about five miles South of Lunawada and in the vicinity of the road to Godhra costing nearly 8,000 rupees is before the Durbar. Another scheme for damming the river Lunee in the Kothamba Mahal is under preparation. The rough calculations already made show that it will cost about 7,000 rupees.

46. Sanction has been given to provide a masonry waste-weir to the Nandarvá tank, which would otherwise have been ruined as the overflow of water had already commenced to damage the embankment. Even in its present state the tank supplies water all the year round. The work is likely to be completed before the rains.

47. During the year under review, the crops of Bajri and Maize were respectively at 12 and 11 annas in the rupee as in the previous year. The acreage of Sesamum decreased from 13,988 to 12,079 and its yield was very poor for want of later rains. However, owing to a great demand for it from abroad, it fetched a high price. The total proceeds from its sale must have realised nearly 40,000 rupees. 690 acres were under wheat crop as against 612 acres in the last year. The acreage of sugarcane plantations was 177 against 145 in the previous year. Crops.

Cotton.

48. The cultivation of cotton decreased from 675 to 540 owing to the continuous rainfall in the first half of the monsoon season. The experiment of growing long staple cotton of Broach was repeated this year also, and the result at some places was encouraging. The people now do not require any inducement for demanding cotton-seeds of Broach and Surat.

Wages and labour.

49. With the exception of brick-layers' there was no change in the wages as will be seen from the following items :—

	Present year. Rs. a. p.	Past year. Rs. a. p.
Carpenters	0 12 0	0 12 0
Brick-layers	0 12 0	0 10 0
Black-Smith	0 8 0	0 8 0
Tailors	0 4 0	0 4 0
Labourers—		
Males	0 3 0	0 3 0
Females	0 2 0	0 2 0

Prices of food-grain.

50. From Appendix XVIII, it will appear that the scarcity of food-grain did not diminish during the year under review on account of failure of crops in several parts of India.

Forests.

51. The forest receipts amounted to Rs. 15,617-7-10 as against Rs. 16,465-8-8 in the previous year. The little difference between the two items calls for no remarks. Arrangements are in progress for sending the Forest Officer to Dehra Dun to study the various subjects of forestry in order that he may be able to improve the State forests.

Exports and Imports.

52. During the financial year under review the exports decreased by Rs. 70,802 (or 10 per cent.) and the imports increased by Rs. 85,603 (or 18 per cent.) as compared with the last year. The diminution in the production of exportable articles, notably Sesamum, accounts for the decrease of exports, while the greater importation of cloth and metal and metalwares mainly explains the rise in imports. The respective increase and decrease of the exportation and importation of foodstuffs prove the large production of these important articles in this State.

53. Again, a comparison of imports and exports shows that the exports exceeded the former by 16 per cent. Viewed in any light the above figures reveal the fact that the prosperity of the people is returning and that the effects of the great famine of Samvat 1956 have nearly vanished during recent years.

54. An analysis of the important items of export gives the following results:—

Names of articles exported.	Value in round figures. Last year. Rs.	Current year. Rs.
Sesamum and its oil	2,74,173	52,500
Ghee	1,64,434	86,601
Food-stuffs of sorts	65,242	2,70,020
Animals	86,214	52,736
Hides	47,496	85,101
Mahura flowers	19,542	37,105
Miscellaneous	52,332	54,568
Total ...	7,09,433	6,38,631

55. A similar analysis of the chief items imported from outside gives the results as under :—

Name.	Value in round figures. Last year.	Current year.
	Rs.	Rs.
Cloth	1,39,599	1,80,975
Animals	93,157	82,512
Sugar and molasses	46,914	40,907
Metal and metal wares	26,419	65,358
Food-stuffs	88,366	52,614
Ghee	3,854	12,275
Tobacco	10,914	14,577
Miscellaneous	55,939	1,01,347
Total ...	4,65,162	5,50,565

56. The total income derived from Jakát duties during the year of review was Rs. 25,007-5-5¼, *i. e.*, Rs. 3,017-0-0¼ less than that of the last year. The decrease chiefly resulted from the reduction of exports. A list of the articles, on which customs duties are levied, is published in the Directory of the Rewa Kantha Agency, Vol. II, Pages 597-601. The changes since made are given below:—

EXPORT DUTIES.

No.	Name of the Article.	Duty on weight or number.	Former rate.	Present rate.
		Per.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.
1	Carts of hides and horns	Cart ...	3 0	4 8 0
2	Camels loaded with hides and with horns ...	Camel ...	0 12	1 2 0
3	Bundles of hides	Bundle ...	0 4	0 6 0
4	Doli (Mahura fruits)	Maund ...	.....	0 3 0
5	Bones carried on camels	Camel ...	.....	0 8 0
6	Do. on bullocks	Bullock ...	.....	0 4 0
7	Do. on asses	Ass ...	.....	0 3 0
8	Mangoes	Maund ...	.....	0 1 0
9	Chunam	Cart ...	.....	1 0 0
10	Melons	Maund ...	.....	0 1 6
	Do.	Cart ...	.....	4 0 0
	Do. carried by asses	Ass ...	.....	0 6 0

57. The internal trade of the country was carried on satisfactorily. Internal trade.
Free circulation of money at a moderate rate of interest and the credit of the populace continued as before. The rich bankers of Lunawada give but a nominal or no interest to depositors and invest their own capital at Ahmedabad and Bombay, where they realise a good interest. From this circumstance, it will appear that the State is lacking in big manufactures and extensive trade, in which large capital can be engaged with advantage. Being far away from the railway communication and being isolated as it were from the active centres of trade, Lunawada will take a long time even to regain its former position, which it occupied as "Emporium" between Malwa and Gujrat. Our attempts to connect it with Godhra by a Light Railway have

at last succeeded, as sanction has been given by the Railway Board for the construction of a Light Railway (2'-6" gauge) from Nadiad to Meghraj *via* Kapadwanj and Malpur, and a branch from Malpur to Godhra *via* Lunawada and the survey work has been nearly finished. The branch line from Malpur will open all the Mahals of this State and will give a great stimulus to commercial enterprise. Negotiations are going on with a company, which wants to run a steam-traction between Lunawada and Godhra till the railway construction is finished.

Encouragement to arts and industries.

58. Encouragement to arts and artisans was continued as far as our funds permitted. Some selected hands engaged by the State were able to show improvement over the designs and workmanship as known to artists of this place. In the absence of speedy and cheap means of communication, works of local production cannot find a profitable market abroad, though articles like iron safes, wooden boxes, country soap, Bora caps, &c., have a pretty large sale beyond the limits of the State. Carpenters and blacksmiths of this place are known for their skill in preparing strong and fanciful articles of old type, for which there was a large demand formerly, but there is hardly any sale for them now. The exhibits sent to the Bhavnagar Industrial Exhibition, gained a silver medal for their excellence in workmanship. A student possessing taste and talent for drawing has been sent to the Baroda Kâlá Bhâwân with a State Scholarship for the purpose of prosecuting his study in the preliminary subjects of fine art with the ultimate object of turning him out a capital artist in oil-painting, &c.

Manufactories.

59. There are no manufactories properly so called in the State.

Public Works.

60. Appendix XIX shows the amount of money spent on Public Works, which claimed Rs. 27,326-7-3 as against Rs. 25,431-12-0 in the previous year. The bridge built at a great cost over the Pánam river being carried away during the great floods of 1892-93, arrangements are made to lay by Rs. 5,000 each year when practicable to meet the necessity of bridging over the river again. The idea is to construct either a causeway or a low bridge if the railway project, is not carried out. Repairs to the main road leading to Godhra absorbed Rs. 1,960 *i. e.*, about Rs. 250 more than what was spent last year. The cost of the water-supply alluded to in para. 39 has swollen the total expenditure of the Public Works Department.

Post Office.

61. There is only one Post Office at Lunawada.

Mint.

62. This State possesses no mint.

General condition of the State and people.

63. As already pointed out in para 51, the material condition of the people has been slowly, but steadily improving after the great famine of Samvat 1956. With the exception of the idle and infirm, every person who wants to work, gets ample means for his or her living. There was no opulence; but there was no want. The most striking illustration of this is that scarcely any local beggar appears wandering in Lunawada. The fact that the P. W. Department is not able to find sufficient labourers for carrying out the new project is another illustration. The State liabilities were met from its assets during the year.

64. Though the relation between the Banias and the Ryots remains the same as far as the Kothambá Circle is concerned, arrangements have recently been made to effect a compromise under the rules framed in 1905. The consent of both the parties was taken in February last after a great deal of sympathetic persuation and a special officer was deputed in the following month to go carefully and minutely into the accounts of the Banias in order to finally decide the sums that can reasonably be allowed from the debtors. In the meantime, the State has undertaken to give monetary assistance to needy cultivators in matters agricultural at a moderate rate of interest. The sum thus advanced during the year under review came to Rs. 2,000 as in the previous year. This procedure is likely to act as a check not only upon the covetous creditors, but upon the spendthrift debtors as well. In other parts of the State the relation between the two classes is not so bad. It is worth noticing that the general ignorance prevailing among the cultivating classes will take years before they are enabled to look to their true interest, and to scrutinize the accounts of their creditors. They have yet to form the habit of economy on marriages and death occasions and of saving money for bad years. They also have to acquire superior knowledge of agriculture and to adopt better methods of cultivation in order to secure a richer harvest from their fields. Relation between the Banias and the Ryots.

65. Since cattle are one of the principal factors on which the people of this country have to depend for their living, they are well cared for. On account of the vast and free pasturage obtainable in the jungles and unarable land, almost every individual is induced to keep a number of cattle. Herds of animals are brought here from neighbouring provinces for grazing purposes. In spite of an epidemic which carried away some cattle in Vardhari and Haveli Mahals, the number of animals rose from 89,100 to 99,237 giving close upon 1·55 per head of the population on an average. The total increase under various heads shows a satisfactory improvement over the last year. Milk was quoted at 6 pies per lb. as in the previous year and the price of ghee went down to Re. 0-5-7½ per lb. from 0-7-7¼ in the last year owing to its less consumption and demand. Cattle.

66. Mahura, Rayan, Mango and Timberva trees yield a very useful harvest of fruits and flowers in this State. The Mahura flowers and fruits respectively exported during the year were 37,104-20 and 101-35 as against 26,056-10 and 322-15 maunds in the previous year. Mahura trees which grow in State forests, non-culturable area and unoccupied lands are 10,784 in number. The rates of fees charged on these trees are 2 annas per tree. The total revenue from this source is Rs. 983-12-6 as against Rs. 986-2-8 in the previous year. The income depends upon the number of trees which flower, and not upon the quantity of flowers produced. The poor have largely to live upon the Mahura flowers and mangoes during the hot season, when their stock of food is nearly exhausted and it is for this reason, that the State is reluctant to enhance the fee until the normal condition is reached. The other trees gave a good harvest this year. Trees.

67. Particulars are given in Appendix XXI about the excise shops and its revenue. The collection of duties on intoxicants rose from Rs. 15,685-13-5 to Rs. 19,588-0-5. During the year of report 28,311-34 gallons of country liquor were sold as against 26,302 gallons in the previous year. Excise.

CHAPTER V.

Revenue and Finance.

Summary of Accounts.

68. The yearly accounts are summarized below :—

		Rs.	
	Opening balance...	9,973	
	Outstanding dues	1,38,790	
	Advances...	30,205	
	Revenue	14,692	
			1,93,660
Add—			
	Gross revenue of the year	2,17,098	
	Debts contracted	5,411	
			2,22,509
			4,16,169
Deduct—			
	Expenditure of the year	2,14,507	
	Remissions and items struck off	9,640	
	Debts and deposits paid off	19,464	
			2,43,611
	Balance		1,72,558

Balance detailed.

69. The balance shown above consisted of Rs. 14,701 as cash and Rs. 1,57,857 as outstanding dues. Debts in current account amounted to Rs. 5,411 as against Rs. 22,267 in the last year. The remaining outstanding dues consisted of Rs. 1,39,765 as loans with Shahukars, &c., and of the revenue arrears of Rs. 18,092.

Outstanding dues.

70. The amount of loan and advances remaining as net outstanding, exclusive of the current debts paid off, was Rs. 1,57,857 as against Rs. 1,62,558.

Receipts and expenditure.

71. Receipts and expenditure of the year were Rs. 2,17,098 and Rs. 2,14,507 as will be seen from Appendix XXII. The year's expenditure is within the gross income. It exceeds the cash receipts owing mainly to extraordinary expenses incurred on the demise of Shrimant Raniji Saheb and other important works.

Increase and decrease under certain heads.

72. In the year of review there was an increase in the revenue of Land, Forest, Excise, Stamps, Miscellaneous ordinary and extraordinary; while the remaining heads show a decrease as regards their income.

Sale of opium.

73. In the year of report 1,267 lbs., 38 tolas and 34 grains of opium were sold as against 1,007 lbs., 37 tolas and 79 grains. The steady increase in the sale of opium, though deplorable in the moral sense, is evidently due to the returning prosperity of the people. As usual, opium selling was carried on departmentally.

Expenditure.

74. With a few variations, the expenditure side generally follows the line of the last year, showing an increase of Rs. 25,671. The increase will be seen under the heads B, C, D, E, F, G, H, L and M.

CHAPTER VI.

Vital Statistics.

75. Appendices XXIII and XXIV relate respectively, to medical relief and births and deaths, which are noticed further on. Vital Statistics.

76. The State was entirely free from the ravages of plague this year. Precautionary meausures were taken as soon as it was known that plague had broken out at Rutlam and other places. Attempts were also made to prevent pilgrims from going to Nasik, where cholera had appeared in an epidemic form. Plague.

77. Fortunately, small-pox and chicken-pox were not virulent in their effect, and malarial fever gave no alarm to the people. On the whole, the health of the people of this State was good during the year of report. Other epidemics.

78. From Appendix XXIV, it will be seen that the total births and deaths increased by 410 and 94 respectively, as compared with the figures of the past year. The ratio of births rose from 32 to 38·51 per thousand, the increase being nearly four times as much as the rise in the death rate (1·59). If the deaths are deducted from the births the increase of population comes to 2 per cent. indicating the healthy state and satisfactory growth of the people in general. Births and deaths.

79. Vaccine operations carried out at State expense by two Vaccinators under the immediate control of the Sanitary Commissioner of Bombay were satisfactory. 2,493 children were vaccinated this year as against 2,416 in the last year. Out of this number there were 1,216 girls and 1,277 boys. The cases of re-vaccination were 31 as against 60 in the previous year. The total cost of this department amounted to Rs. 616-12-0 as against Rs. 618-4-6. The arrangement of a relieving Vaccinator continued this year. Vaccination.

80. The total number of patients treated during the year under report and their average daily attendance were 9,696 and 142·9 as compared with 10,175 and 135·9 respectively. Medical relief.

81. The number of in-door patients was 2 as in the previous year. In-door patients.

82. The total charges for the maintenance of the Medical Dispensary came to Rs. 3,304-11-3 as against Rs. 3,230 in the last year. The increase is due to a larger purchase of medical drugs. Total expenditure.

83. Mr. Ganesh Vishnu Kher, an L. M. & S. of the Bombay University, continued in charge of the Medical Dispensary during the year, and gave satisfaction to all, who came in contact with him. He was deputed to attend the Medical Congress held at Bombay in the last cold season. Medical officer.

CHAPTER VII.

Education.

Scholars and their attendance.

84. Appendix XXV gives particulars *re* the education in this State. The total number of scholars attending schools and the number of average daily attendance were 914 and 665 respectively against 895 and 645 in the previous year. The steady increase for the last two years shows that the normal condition is nearly reached.

Examination and its results.

85. The working of the Educational Department received as usual due attention from the State during the year under reference. The Deputy Educational Inspector, Panch Mahals and Rewa Kantha, examined the State Schools with the exception of the town Girls' School, which was left to the Head Mistress as to its regular examination. The State officers visited schools when they were moving into the districts. The School Committees also paid visits to their respective schools. The results of the examination were highly satisfactory, the highest percentage attained by Kothamba and the lowest obtained by Madhavas being 95·2 and 61·1 respectively. The average results of all the schools taken together come to more than 75 per cent.

Anglo-vernacular school.

86. It is unfortunate that the Anglo-Vernacular School does not prosper. The number of pupils fell off from 52 to 50, though there is a slight improvement in the number of attendance. The examination results were fair enough. The question of raising the status of this school will depend upon its prosperity.

Girls' School.

87. In the Girls' School the number of pupils and their average daily attendance were 75 and 44 respectively as against 70 and 42 in the foregoing year, showing but a slight improvement. The result of the annual examination was good. Perhaps the change of hands made some months ago will improve the state of this School, which is always encouraged by the Darbar and the public.

Vidyottejak Fund.

88. From the interest of the Vidyottejak Fund started by private efforts about three years ago, the sum of Rs. 56-9-7 was spent under the following heads:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Supply of books to poor students	27	0	0
Purchase of food-stuffs for the cookery class	18	9	7
Physical exercise	11	0	0
Total ... Rs.	56	9	7

Cookery.

89. The art of cookery, introduced two years ago as an experimental measure, was continued during the year under review. A complete course of important subjects to be practically taught to the advanced students of the Girls' School has been distributed over four years.

Expenditure.

90. The total expenditure on education during the year of review amounted to Rs. 5,763-7-5 as against Rs. 7,457-5-8 in the previous year. The decrease

is due to the absence of the item of Rs. 2,000 paid last year to the Godhra Talukdari School Fund. The expenditure comprises the following items :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Salaries of the establishment	4,704	9	0
Contribution towards Rewa Kantha Educational and Pension Fund	710	8	0
Purchase of books and furniture	164	1	9
Scholarships...	165	0	0
Grant-in-aid School at Mudavdek	19	4	8
Total ... Rs.	5,763	7	5

Encouragement to literature.

91. Besides the above items, a sum of Rs. 441-10-2 expended in giving encouragement to books and periodicals should go under the head of Education. The ordinary books purchased are supplied to the public and school libraries and are distributed in prizes also.

92. Beside the scholarship given to a student of the Baroda Kalá Bhawan, two scholarships of Rs. 7 each are awarded to two pupils who have gone to Ahmedabad for further study after finishing their course of education in the local Anglo-Vernacular School. The salaries of the assistant teachers of the lowest grade were increased and promotion was given to the Head Masters of the Anglo-Vernacular School and Taluka School during the year under review.

Fee collection.

93. The collection of fees amounted to Rs. 1,178-13-0 as against Rs. 1,085-7-0 in the previous year. The increase is attributable to the prosperity of the State Schools.

Sanskrit Pathshala.

94. Mention was made in the last year's report that a munificent gift offered by the Senior Ladiji of the Yuvaraj enabled the Administration to lay the foundation of a commodious building for a Sanskrit Pathshala. The erection of this building which is pucca stone masonry was pushed on during the year under report and it is expected that the work will be complete before the rains at a cost of more than twelve thousand rupees.

Grant-in-aid School.

95. The grant-in-aid school of Mudavdek alluded to in the last year's report continued to do useful work and maintained no less than 21 pupils during this year. It is hoped, people of other villages will follow this example and place the means of education within the easy reach of their children.

CHAPTER VIII.

Miscellaneous.

Destructive fire at Lunawada.

96. An allusion was made in the last year's report to the destructive fire that raged at Lunawada and to the means adopted for relief. The subscription amount rose to Rs. 7,598-14-0 from which Rs. 7,206-6-0 were realised up to the end of the year of review. Most of this amount was spent in giving relief to the sufferers who promptly took means to rebuild what was destroyed, leaving hardly any traces of damage done by the huge fire.

Public park.

97. Outside the town and adjoining the State gardens, there is a Public Park laid out by the Darbar and maintained by the Municipality. The public especially the Mahomedans, frequent this place as a resort of recreation.

Model farm.

98. In the Brown Model Farm started some three years ago for the benefit of cultivators the following crops of foreign growth were tried during the year under reference :—

Bajri of Nandod.
Chibhada of Kanam.
Cotton of Surat.
Tobacco of Charotar.
Parval vegetable of Baroda.
Jute of Bengal.
Egyptian cotton.
Ghilodi vegetable of Baroda variety.
Grapes of Nasik.
Betel-leaves of Baroda.

99. The Bajri grew very high but its yield was poor. Chibhada was, partially destroyed by frost and insects. The Surat cotton and tobacco met the same fate, though the latter gave a fair outturn on the whole. Parval throve exceedingly well and the manager has extended its cultivation. The Jute of Bengal and Egyptian cotton suffered much from the absence of later rain. For Ghilodi, betel-leaves and vines, cuttings were brought from Baroda and Nasik and sown on an extensive scale. The result will be known next year, because they were sown late in the year. The farm had the following other crops :—

Sesamum	Suvá	Ratalu	Sweet Tumdi.
Maize	Methi	Ginger	Chilies.
Tur	Onions	Haladi	English Vegetables.
Pápdi	Shakaria	Brinjals	Lucern Grass, &c.
Kareli	Gajar	Gulká	
Dudhi	Suran		

Most of these crops did well, in spite of the damage done by frost, insects, white ants and insufficiency of rain.

The cost and income of the farm.

100. The cost of the Farm amounted to Rs. 954-2-2 as against Rs. 885-8-0 in the previous year, and the out-turn was valued at Rs. 449-4-11 as against Rs. 440-7-8 of the last year. The initial cost is always heavy and model farms, where experiments are to be tried, are rarely remunerative, but the income which is steadily on the increase will it is hoped make the Farm self-supporting in the long run.

Agricultural leaflets.

101. Leaflets on the prevention of damages done to the crops by insects and on the advantages of savings and their investment were published and distributed broad-cast among the cultivating classes.

102. The idea of starting co-operative banks for agriculturists has of late gained ground in this country, but it being premature to take any steps in that direction, people of this State are persuaded to try what is called the "Gola system" in Bengal. In a couple of villages individual cultivators have set apart a quantity of food-grain and grass and stored them up at the village headman's. The safety of the collection and its unfettered use by the owners themselves in time of need were guaranteed by a notification. The success of this system will much depend upon the sympathy shown and advice given by the district officers. The collection of grain under the Gola system remains the same as in the previous year. Gola system.

103. The orders issued for the removal of parasites growing on mango trees and lopping off small branches growing about the stem of the babul trees resulted in clearing 130 mango trees of their parasites and in clearing more than 1,700 babul trees of their branches. Improvement and growth of trees.

104. A nursery was founded on the bank of the Panam river with the object of raising and propagating plants for retransplantation on road sides and at other places. Babul, mango and teak seeds were sown in uncultivated and forest tracts.

105. Mr. Rogers, late Revenue Commissioner, N. D., sent samples of dyed and undyed silk taken out from the cocoons that were supplied to him last year from Lunawada. Though inferior to Eri-variety, the silk produced from "Antheræa mylitta" seems to have a bright prospect, if cultivators and other people can be induced to take to this industry. Religious prejudices of the people will not interfere with this business, because it is the pierced cocoons from which silk is taken out. In December last 2,000 cocoons, both pierced and unpierced weighing about 15 lbs. were sent to Mr Rogers at his desire for making further experiments, and a specimen skein received from him, decidedly proves the feasibility of developing this industry in Gujarat. Orders have been issued to reserve a large number of Bore-trees for the wild silk worms to feed, breed and make cocoons thereon. The experiment of rearing Eri-worms of Assam was successful as stated last year. Mr. Rogers proposes that a trial should be given to the cross-breed of the two varieties, but it requires much expense and trouble. Seri-culture.

106. The experiment of producing lac systematically was further extended during the year under report. The lac insects are now spread over more than 300 Khakhra trees, which will be sufficient for 3,000 Khakhras if they do not die out in hot season. Production of "Lac."

107. With a view to encourage economy and investment among the cultivating and labouring classes, the Darbar has opened a State Savings Bank from January last. The district officers were called upon to persuade people to desist from the habit of hoarding money or of making unnecessary ornaments, and to invest their savings in a safe bank. A leaflet was also published on the subject. Upto the end of the official year under reference 199 Khatas (accounts) amounting to Rs. 3,535-0-0 were opened in the Savings Bank. Savings Bank.

Conclusion.

108. Before concluding the report, it should be noted that the machinery of the Administration worked smoothly, that the Yuvaraj did Administration work to a great extent, that the relations of the Darbar with the Political Agent were very cordial, that the march of progress was visible in almost all directions and that the prosperity and contentment of the people were as usual aimed at during the year under report.

HARGOVIND D. KANTAVALA,

Karbhari, Lunawada State.

APPENDIX I.

Names of High Officials in the Lunawada State showing changes in personnel during the year 1908-09.

NAME OF OFFICER.	Appointment.	Period		REMARKS.
		From	To	
R. B. Hargovind Dwarkadas Kantavala ...	Karbhari ...	14-11-1905.	31-3-1909.	
* Raj-Kumar Shri Raghunathsinhji ...	Samant Officer and second Class Magistrate.	1-10-1903.	31-3-1909.	* 2nd Kumar of the Rajasaheb does the duty of a Samant Officer and of a 2nd Class Magistrate, without pay. He has got Jagir.
Mr. Ganesh Vishnu Kher, L. M. & S. ...	Medical Officer.	19-4-1897.	31-3-1909.	
Mr. Kalidas Nathji ...	Treasury Officer and Hazur Assistant.	12-10-1886.	31-3-1909.	
Mr. Hiralal Maneklal...	Nyayadhish and Special Magistrate.	16-8-1904.	30-4-08.	
		1-5-08.	28-2-09.	From 1st March 1909 deputed on special duty to examine the account books of the creditors of the people of Kothamba.
Mr. Mathurbhai Kashiram	Actg. Nyayadhish	1-3-1909.	31-3-1909.	
Mr. Manilal Dolatchand	1st Class Magistrate and Sayer Superintendent.	18-10-1907.	30-4-08	
		1-5-1908.	31-3-1909	

KARBHARI'S OFFICE,
LUNAWADA, 21*st April* 1909.

HARGOVIND D. KANTAVALA,
Karbhari, Lunawada State.

APPENDIX II.

List of Laws in force in the Lunawada State.

DESCRIPTION.	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during year under report.	REMARKS.
1 Stamp Act			
2 Registration Act			
3 Court Fees Act			
4 Limitation Act			
5 Act relating to the epidemic disease among horses, &c. ...			
6 Arms Act relating to Fire Arms	.....	.....	These are Special Laws of the State.
7 Prevention of cruelty to and killing of kine, &c., Act ...			
8 Public Conveyance Act ...			
9 Rules for the guidance of Small Causes Court	.....	1	
10 Jail Rules	.....	1	
11 Shikar Act	.....	1	
Civil Procedure Code	Adapted in the spirit of British Laws.		
Criminal Procedure Code ...			
Penal Code			

KARBHARI'S OFFICE,
LUNAWADA, 21*st April* 1909.

HARGOVIND D. KANTAVALA,
Karbhari, Lunawada State.

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Military Force in the Lunawada State, 1908-09.

ARM OF SERVICE.	Number of fighting Officers and Men.						Details of force at the end of the Current Year.						Total cost on account of pay and allowance of the force including followers.	REMARKS.
	At the end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Casualties.			At the end of the current year.	Number of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men.					
			Died.	Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.				European Commissioned Officers.	Native Commissioned Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Fighting men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Cavalry	35	...	...	...	...	35	.....	...	...	...	...	35	8,228-6-10	
Sappers	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
Artillery	7	...	...	...	...	7	.....	*20	...	...	...	7	610-13-4	* 2 guns serviceable, 18 guns unserviceable.
Infantry	8	1	...	...	1	8	.....	...	...	...	...	8	436-4-7	
Imperial Service Troops ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
Total ...	50	1	...	...	1	50	.....	20	...	...	...	50	9,275-8-9	

KARBHARI'S OFFICE,
LUNAWADA, 21*st April* 1909.

HARGOVIND D. KANTAVALA,
Karbhari, Lunawada State.

APPENDIX **IV.**

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Police in the Lunawada State for the year 1908-09.

DESCRIPTION OF OFFICE.	Number.	Pay of Grade.	Total Cost.	Punishments.			Rewards.		Education.		REMARKS.
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded or suspended departmentally.	Punished judicially.	By Promotion.	By Money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Police Superintendent	1	Rs. a. p. 50 0 0	Rs. a. p.	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Chief Constable	5	20 0 0 18 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0	10,594 8 0	...	1	...	3	...	5	...	
Opium Inspector	1	20 0 0	.....	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	
Drill Master...	1	10 0 0	.....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Head Constable	4	10 0 0	.....	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	
Jamadar	4	8 0 0	.....	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	
Havaldar	12	7 0 0	.....	...	1	...	...	...	8	...	
Naik...	7	6 0 0	.....	...	1	...	2	...	3	...	
1st Grade Constable	43	5 8 0	.....	...	6	...	2	...	11	...	
2nd do. do.	50	5 0 0	.....	...	23	...	13	...	3	...	
3rd do. do.	5	4 0 0	.....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
Opium Mounted Police	7	10 0 0	.....	...	4	...	...	...	5	..	
Total ...	140	.....	.....	...	37	...	22	...	43	...	

KARBHARI'S OFFICE,

LUNAWADA, 21*st April* 1909.

HARGOVIND D. KANTAVALA,

Karbhari, Lunawada State.

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Lunawada State during the year 1908-09.

STATE.	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions (columns 4 and 5).		Percentage of convicted accused sent for trial.		REMARKS.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Lunawada	45	66	54	74	54	74	39	49	14	20	72	66	72	66	Two cases involving five accused pending at the end of the year.

KARBHARI'S OFFICE:
LUNAWADA, 21*st April* 1909.

HARGOVIND D. KANTAVALA,
Karbhari, Lunawada State.

APPENDIX **VI.**

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Lunawada State during the year 1908-09.

STATE.	Amount Stolen.		Amount Recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		REMARKS.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	
Lunawada	658 0 0	322 0 0	566 0 0	246 0 0	86·1	76·4	

KARBHARI'S OFFICE :
LUNAWADA, 21*st April* 1909.

HARGOVIND D. KANTAVALA,
Karbhari; Lunawada State.

APPENDIX **VII.**

Statement showing the Number of Crimes committed, Number of Cases disposed of, and Cases Awaiting Trial in the Lunawada State during the year 1908-09.

Description of Offences.	No. of offences.			Number of cases disposed of during the past year.	Number of cases disposed of during the present year.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted.	No. of persons sentenced.						Total.	Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined, being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Term of imprisonment.										Awaiting trial.	Remarks.
	Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.					Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and fine.		Fine only.	Whipping.					Under one month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation.	Capital punishment.		
								Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.																		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
INDIAN PENAL CODE.																														
Section 302	...	4	1	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	
Sections 302, 323	...	1	1	...	1	3	3	...	1	...	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
Section 304	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
„ 309	...	2	2	...	2	2	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
„ 324	...	2	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	All accused not traced.
„ 325	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
„ 326	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sections 326, 511	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Section 332	...	1	1	...	1	4	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
„ 337	...	3	3	...	3	3	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sections 363, 366	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Section 379	...	13	13	10	11	15	11	...	...	1	6	4	...	11	4	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
Sections 379, 411	...	1	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
„ 379, 426	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
„ 379, 506	...	1	1	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Section 380	...	3	3	...	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1*	1*	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
Sections 380, 414	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
„ 380, 454	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Accused not traced.
„ 380, 457	...	9	9	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	All accused not
Section 381	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	traced.
Carried over...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

APPENDIX VII—*concluded.*

Description of Offences.	No. of offences.			Number of cases disposed of during the past year.	Number of cases disposed of during the present year.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted.	No. of persons sentenced.						Total.	Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Term of Imprisonment.											Awaiting trial.	Remarks.
	Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.					Imprisonment		Imprisonment and fine.		Fine only.	Whipping.					Under one month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation.	Capital punishment.		
								Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.																			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Brought forward ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
INDIAN PENAL CODE—*Continued.*																														
Section 392	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Accused not traced.
„ 395	...	1	1	...	1	9	8	...	...	...	8	...	...	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	1	3	...	...	...	
„ 406	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
„ 429	...	3	3	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
„ 435	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sections 454, 380, 436	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
Section 457	...	2	2	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
„ 459	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
Section 379, 511	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Section 448	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
„ 227	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sections 259, 251	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
„ 323, 342	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Section 408	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
„ 420	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	1	57	58	24	40	65	43	1	2	3	24	12	1*	43	17	...	...	14	...	...	5	3	...	2	1	5	...	...	5	
Opium Act	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Abkari Act	...	7	7	10	7	7	6	...	...	...	1	5	...	6	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Shikar Act	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ..	...	9	9	11	9	9	6	...	...	...	1	5	...	6	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Grand Total ...	1	66	67	37	49	74	49	1	2	3	25	17	1*	49	20	...	...	15	...	...	5	3	...	2	1	5	...	...	5	* One released on bail.

KARBHARI'S OFFICE :
LUNAWADA, 21*st April* 1909.

HARGOVIND D. KANTAVALA,
Karbhari, Lunawada State.

APPENDIX **VIII.**

Statement showing the number of Offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Lunawada State during the year 1908-09.

NAME OF COURT.	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of.					Persons remaining at the end of year.	REMARKS.
			Remaining at the end of last year.	Brought to trial in 1908-09.					Total.								
	Past year.	Present year.		Arrested by Police.	Upon Warrant.	On Summons.	Voluntary.	Arrested in presence of the Magistrate.	Past year.	Present year.	Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped, or transferred.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Sessions Court	...	6	...	13	2	...	...	...	1	15	...	1	14	...	...	...	
First Class Magistrates' Courts	13	26	2	18	15	9	3	2	32	49	17	5	22	...	...	5	
Other Magistrates' Courts..	76	77	1	43	9	72	3	4	156	132	27	60	38	...	...	7	
Total ...	89	109	3	74	26	81	6	6	189	196	44	66	74	...	...	12	

KARBHARI'S OFFICE :
LUNAWADA, 21*st April* 1909.

HARGOVIND D. KANTAVALA,
Karbhari, Lunawada State.

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the Results of Appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Lunawada State during the year 1908-09.

TRIBUNALS.	Number of Applications.	Number of persons and cases.																Remarks.
		Applications rejected.		Sentences. Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.		Proceedings quashed.		Referred.		Further enquiry, &c., ordered.		Pending.		
		Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
Maharaj Kumar Saheb's Court	2	...	...	1	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Karbhari's Court	5	...	...	3	2	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

KARBHARI'S OFFICE :
LUNAWADA, 21*st April* 1909.

HARGOVIND D. KANTAVALA,
Karbhari, Lunawada State.

APPENDIX X.

CIVIL WORK.—Nature and Value of Original Suits filed and disposed of during the year 1908-09.

TRIBUNALS.	Opening Balance.		Filed during the year received by transfer or on remand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing Balance.		Suits filed during present year.								Suits disposed of during present year.						REMARKS.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value.	Suits *re* landed property.	Suits for money transaction.	Suits for other rights.	Number of suits under Rs. 100.	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500.	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000.	Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 & under Rs. 5,000.	Number of suits above Rs. 5,000.	*Ex Parte.*	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of.	Value.	Average duration. Y. M. D.	
Karbhari	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	Rs. a. p. 5,162 0 0	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	Rs. a. p.		
Nyayadhish	229	117	462	488	691	305	574	205	117	100	33,668 13 5	2	174	12	93	83	11	1	...	41	96	...	68	27,117 0 6	0-5-21 $\frac{11}{32}$	153 by consent decrees. 80 by rajinamas. 233
	2 R.	3 R.	2 R.	1 R.	4 R.	4 R.	1 R.	3 R.	3 R.	1 R.			1 R.				1 R.						3 R.			
				259 S		259 S		162 S		97 S	6,219 9 7		252 S	7 S	259 S					18	137	1	6	3,737 11 4	0-1-20 $\frac{7}{32}$	
Total	229	117	462	448	691	565	574	367	117	198	45,050 7 0	2	426	20	352	83	11	1	1	59	233	1	74	30,854 12 10		
	2 R.	3 R.	2 R.	1 R.	4 R.	4 R.	1 R.	3 R.	3. R.	1 R.			1 R.				1 R.						3 R.			

"R" shows the number of applications for review.

"S" shows Small Causes suits.

KARBHARI'S OFFICE :
LUNAWADA, 21*st April* 1909.

HARGOVIND D. KANTAVALA,
Karbhari, Lunawada State.

APPENDIX XI.

CIVIL WORK.—Results of Applications for execution of decrees in the Lunawada State during the year 1908-09.

TRIBUNAL.	Opening Balance.		Value of opening balance for present year.	Applications brought to the Register.			Total.			Disposed of			Closing Balance.			Nature of Applications pending disposal at the close of			REMARKS.
	Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.	
			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.				
Nyayadhish ...	713	855	1,07,285 6 6	511	916	57,703 2 2	1224	1771	1,64,988 8 8	369	569	14,456 9 3	855	1202	1,50,531 15 5	653	64	485	

KARBHARI'S OFFICE:
LUNAWADA, 21*st April* 1909.

HARGOVIND D. KANTAVALA,
Karbhari, Lunawada State.

APPENDIX **XII.**

CIVIL WORK.—Number and Results of Appeals in Civil Suits in the Lunawada State during the year 1908-09.

TRIBUNAL.	Opening Balance.		Filed during		Total.		Disposed of during		Closing Balance.		Value of Appeals filed during		How disposed of.										Average duration.	
													Decisions confirmed.		Decisions reversed.		Decisions amended.		Cases remanded for retrial.		Cases compromised and otherwise disposed of.			
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.
											Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.											Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.
Maharaj Kumar Saheb's Court ...	5	1	3	3	8	4	7	3	1	1	1,257 11 9	292 0 9	4	1	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	0 9 17	0 4 24
Karbhari's Court	5	7	21	8	26	15	19	10	7	5	4,239 8 5	3,047 11 9	10	3	4	2	2	3	2	2	1	...	0 5 2	0 7 $0\frac{2}{10}$

KARBHARI'S OFFICE:
LUNAWADA, 21*st April* 1909.

HARGOVIND D. KANTAVALA,
Karbhari, Lunawada State.

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jails and Lock-ups in the Lunawada State during the year 1908-09.

STATIONS.	No. of Prisons.	No. of Prisoners.				Daily Average.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of jail and prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial.	REMARKS (showing mortality among convicts in Jail).
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.							
				Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.				
									Rs. a. p.		
Lunawada	1	19	42	42	61	19	23·2	31	2,132 13 6	1·9	

KARBHARI'S OFFICE:
LUNAWADA, 21*st April* 1909.

HARGOVIND D. KANTAVALA,
Karbhari, Lunawada State.

APPENDIX **XIV.**

Registration of Documents in the Lunawada State during the year 1908-09.

NAME OF STATE.	Documents presented for registration.		Nature of documents presented.										Documents registered.		Value of documents registered.		Documents of which registry has been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year.		REMARKS.
			Mortgages.		Sale-deeds.		Wills.		Money-bonds.		Miscellaneous.										
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
															Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.					
Lunawada	123	106	63	45	38	39	4	8	...	...	18	14	107	87	24,924 7 4	25,801 8 3	8	...	46	65	

KARBHARI'S OFFICE:
LUNAWADA, 21*st April* 1909.

HARGOVIND D. KANTAVALA,
Karbhari, Lunawada State.

APPENDIX XV.

Receipts and Expenditure on account of Registration in the Lunawada State during the year 1908-09.

DESCRIPTION.	Past year.			Present year.			REMARKS.
	Number of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realised.	Number of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realised.	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Mortgages	63	16,461 15 9	37 9 0	45	13,042 6 0	20 6 0	
Sale-deeds	38	14,918 8 0	963 9 10	39	20,933 13 10	1,100 11 8	
Wills	4	.....	10 12 0	8	.....	83 8 0	
Money Bonds	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Miscellaneous	18	.....	12 10 0	14	.....	38 7 6	
Total	123	31,380 7 9	1,024 8 10	106	33,976 3 10	1,243 1 2	
Deduct—Expenditure... ...	.....	.....	174 1 8	.....	.....	104 1 4	
Net profit	.....	.....	850 7 2	.....	.....	1,138 15 10	

KARBHARI'S OFFICE :
LUNAWADA, 21*st April* 1909.

HARGOVIND D. KANTAVALA,
Karbhari, Lunawada State.

APPENDIX **XVI.**

Receipts and Expenditure of the Municipality in the Lunawada State during the year 1908-09.

NAME.	Opening balance on 1st August 1907.	Receipts during the year.		Total in current year.	Expenditure during the year.		Balance on 31st July 1908.	REMARKS.
		Past.	Present.		Past.	Present.		
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Lunawada Municipality ...	1,387 6 4½	2,719 4 11½	2,793 10 8½	4,181 1 0¾	2,420 4 0	2,910 4 5	1,270 12 7¾	

KARBHARI'S OFFICE :
LUNAWADA, 21*st April* 1909.

HARGOVIND D. KANTAVALA,
Karbhari, Lunawada State.

APPENDIX **XVII.**

Statement of Rainfall in the Lunawada State during the year 1908-09.

STATE.	April 1908.	May 1908.	June 1908.	July 1908.	August 1908.	September 1908.	October 1908.	November 1908.	December 1908.	January 1909.	February 1909.	March 1909.	Total.	Total of past year.	Total of past 5 years.	REMARKS.
Lunawada	0'—00"	0'—00"	1'—97"	15'—21"	12'—59"	0'—15"	0'—00"	0'—00"	0'—00"	0'—00"	0'—00"	0'—00"	29'—92"	34'—54"	28'—23"	

KARBHARI'S OFFICE,
LUNAWADA, 21*st April* 1909.

HARGOVIND D. KANTAVALA,
Karbhari, Lunawada State.

APPENDIX **XVIII.**

Statement as to Prices of Staple Food-grains in the Lunawada State during 1908-09.

ARTICLES.	During March 1908 (past year) per maund 40 lbs.			During March 1909 (present year) per maund 40 lbs.			REMARKS.
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	
Bajri...	1	11	0	1	11	5	
Bavto	1	3	0	1	3	7	
Gram	1	8	0	1	10	0	
Maize	1	7	3	1	6	3	
Mahura flowers	0	10	0	0	15	9	
Rice No. 3	2	2	0	2	1	0	

KARBHARI'S OFFICE,
LUNAWADA, 21*st April* 1909.

HARGOVIND D. KANTAVALA,
Karbhari, Lunawada State.

APPENDIX **XIX.**

Expenditure on Public Works in the Lunawada State during the year 1908-09.

Description of Work.	State Funds.			Local Funds.			Totals.	Remarks.
	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	Original.	Repairs.	Total.		
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.					
Wells	.....	15 12 0	15 12 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Bridge of river Panam	5,000 0 0	.....	5,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Palace repairs	.....	3,095 2 11	3,095 2 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Roads	.....	1,960 8 7	1,960 8 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Repairs of State buildings	589 12 9	5,195 7 1	5,785 3 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Irrigation	8,257 0 5	.....	8,257 0 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Miscellaneous including encouragement to artizans	.....	3,212 11 6	3,212 11 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total ...	13,846 13 2	13,479 10 1	27,326 7 3	.....	.....	.....		

KARBHARI'S OFFICE,
LUNAWADA, 21*st April* 1909.

HARGOVIND D. KANTAVALA,
Karbhari, Lunawada State.

APPENDIX **XX.**

Agricultural Stock in the Lunawada State during the year 1908-09.

DISTRICT.	Year.	Horses and Cattle.									Ploughs.		Carts.		REMARKS.
		Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes.		Horses.	Mares.	Colts and fillies.	Asses.	Sheep and goats.	With two bullocks.	With four bullocks.	Riding.	Load carrying.	
				Males.	Females.										
Lunawada	1908-09	31,226	20,386	4,094	23,179	295	290	70	600	19,097	11,804	.....	34	2,167	

KARBHARI'S OFFICE,
LUNAWADA, 21*st April* 1909.

HARGOVIND D. KANTAVALA,
Karbhari, Lunawada State.

APPENDIX **XXI.**

Statement showing the Excise Shops and Excise Revenue of the Lunawada State during the year 1908-09.

Name of State.	Country Spirit.		Opium.		Ganja.		Tari.		Total.		Remarks.
	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	
		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	
Lunawada	42	10,418 0 3	23	8,774 6 2	1	395 10 0	...	.....	66	19,588 0 5	

KARBHARI'S OFFICE:
LUNAWADA, 21*st April* 1909.

HARGOVIND D. KANTAVALA,
Karbhari, Lunawada State.

APPENDIX XXII.

Statement showing Receipts of the Lunawada State during the year 1908-09.

Nature of Demand.	RECEIPTS.					
	DEMAND.			Collection during the current year.	Collection during the previous year.	Remission during the current year.	Balance.
	Arrears.	Current.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Cash balance at the commencement of the year ...	.....	.....	.....	9,973 1 7	21,313 7 11	.....	.....
A. Land Revenue.							
(1) Fixed	8,324 4 5	1,02,847 13 0	1,11,072 1 5	1,00,004 11 0	98,757 15 11	514 8 6	10,552 13 11
(2) Fluctuating	607 9 2	7,157 11 2	7,765 4 4	6,699 11 7	7,192 11 4	3 4 3	1,062 4 6
(3) Miscellaneous collections, charges, &c.	1,523 6 7	5,901 8 7	7,424 15 2	4,900 11 8	4,676 0 0	93 8 6	2,430 11 0
Total ...	10,355 4 2	1,15,907 0 9	1,26,262 4 11	1,11,605 2 3	1,10,626 11 3	611 5 3	14,045 13 5
B. Forest Revenue.							
(1) Timber duty (sale price).	.....	15,617 7 10	15,617 7 10	15,617 7 10	16,465 8 8	.....	.....
(2) Jungle produce	.....	401 0 0	401 0 0	401 0 0	401 0 0	.....	.....
(3) Koila rasum (charcoal) ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(4) Miscellaneous	25 0 0	2,829 9 1	2,854 9 1	2,829 9 1	1,979 10 4	.....	25 0 0
Total ...	25 0 0	18,848 0 11	18,873 0 11	18,848 0 11	18,846 8 0	.....	25 0 0
C. Excise Revenue.							
(1) Opium license fee ...	.....	9,524 6 2	9,524 6 2	8,774 6 2	8,210 2 5	.....	750 0 0
(2) Madat „ „ ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(3) Country spirit license fee	.....	10,418 0 3	10,418 0 3	10,418 0 3	7,989 7 0	.....	.....
(4) Tari license fee... ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(5) Ganja Bhàng	.....	395 10 0	395 10 0	395 10 0	236 4 0	.....	.....
(6) Ammunition license fee.	.....	317 4 0	317 4 0	317 4 0	321 0 0	.....	.....
(7) License fee for the sale of poisonous drugs ...	.....	101 0 0	101 0 0	101 0 0	101 0 0	.....	.....
(8) Jakàt duty	.....	25,007 5 5½	25,007 5 5½	25,007 5 5½	28,024 5 5½	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	45,763 9 10½	45,763 9 10½	45,013 9 10½	44,882 2 10½	.....	750 0 0
D. Stamp Revenue.							
(1) Sale-proceeds of adhesive and impressed court-fee stamps	.....	1,726 2 1	1,726 2 1	1,726 2 1	1,378 0 10	.....	.....
(2) Sale-proceeds of plain papers	.....	316 5 0	316 5 0	316 5 0	289 4 0	.....	.....
(3) Stamp duty on plaints shortly stamped or unstamped	.....	24 14 8	24 14 8	24 14 8	30 0 0	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	2,067 5 9	2,067 0 9	2,067 5 9	1,697 4 10	.....	.....
E. Law and Justice.							
(1) Sale-proceeds of unclaimed property ...	.....	31 10 10	31 10 10	31 10 10	30 3 4	.....	.....
(2) Sale-proceeds of intestate property	52 0 0	282 3 1	334 3 1	272 7 1	425 13 0	.....	61 12 0
(3) Process servers' fees realised in cash ...	.....	1,185 10 1	1,185 10 1	1,185 10 1	1,066 13 11	.....	.....
(4) Commission fees ...	.....	2,608 12 7	2,608 12 7	2,608 12 7	2,241 9 8	.....	.....
(5) Revenue fines	.....	335 14 2	335 14 2	335 14 2	757 0 5	.....	.....
(6) Civil forfeitures ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(7) Criminal forfeitures ...	.....	18 14 7	18 14 7	18 14 7	5 1 6	.....	.....
(8) Civil Court fines ...	.....	14 11 0	14 11 0	14 11 0	9 8 0	.....	.....
(9) Criminal Magisterial fines	.....	1,094 2 10	1,094 2 10	1,094 2 10	1,125 15 1	.....	.....
(10) Amin's fees realised in cash	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(11) Other items (mutation fees, &c.), realised in cash	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(12) Other fees, forfeitures and fines	.....	45 13 6	45 13 6	45 13 6	17 4 0	.....	.....
Total ...	52 0 0	5,617 12 8	5,669 12 8	5,608 0 8	5,679 4 11	.....	61 12 0

APPENDIX XXII.—*contd.*

Statement showing Disbursements of the Lunawada State during the year 1908-09.

Nature of Expenditure.	DISBURSEMENTS.				Remarks.
	Budget Estimates.		Actual Expenditure.		
	Current year. St. 1964. 1907-08.	Previous year. St. 1963. 1906-07.	Current year. St. 1964. 1907-08.	Previous year. St. 1963. 1906-07.	
9	10	11	12	13	14
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
A. Tribute	14,232 0 0	14,232 0 0	14,231 8 8	14,231 8 8	
B. Refunds.					
(1) Of revenue	671 0 0	671 0 0	649 11 3	609 3 10	
(2) Of fees, fines, and forfeitures ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
(3) Of lapsed deposits	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total ...	14,903 0 0	14,903 0 0	14,881 3 11	14,840 12 6	
C. Administration.					
(1) General Department...	10,155 0 0	10,381 0 0	9,946 7 8	10,002 6 8	
(2) Account and Treasury Department.	790 0 0	714 0 0	772 5 11	684 0 0	
(3) Store Department	2,039 0 0	1,156 0 0	1,945 2 3	1,013 13 0	
(4) Opium Department	1,860 0 0	1,854 0 0	1,318 10 10	1,331 15 8	
(5) Revenue and Civil Department ...	10,623 0 0	8,742 0 0	9,871 3 2	8,290 0 9	
(6) Record-room Department	450 0 0	325 0 0	391 6 1	304 13 7	
(7) Risala and Paga charges	21,670 0 0	20,067 3 8	21,661 8 5	19,959 5 3½	
(8) Police Department	9,552 0 0	9,624 0 0	9,420 12 10	9,029 4 3	
(9) Jail Department *	1,446 12 0	1,561 12 0	1,053 7 2	1,039 10 2	* Exclusive of the Police guard expenses.
(10) Jakāt and Toll charges	4,387 8 0	4,281 8 0	3,591 11 3	4,236 13 0	
(11) Printing charges	300 0 0	400 0 0	222 5 0	326 15 6	
(12) Forest Department...	2,691 8 0	1,614 0 0	1,683 5 11	1,249 14 10	
(13) Contingencies and stationery for Hazur Office	1,365 0 0	1,055 0 0	1,255 6 6	880 9 7	
(14) Travelling Allowance of Revenue and Judicial officers of head-quarters office	2,805 0 0	1,000 0 0	2,802 7 8½	764 4 10	
(15) Sub-divisional office establishment.	.....	.....	.....	.....	
(16) Law charges	.....	.....	.....	.....	
(17) Settlement Department	.....	.....	.....	.....	
(18) Miscellaneous unforeseen administrative charges	1,585 0 0	2,800 0 0	863 6 9	422 11 11	
(19) Tausi Department	.....	.....	.....	.....	
(20) Miscellaneous Account Department	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total ..	71,719 12 0	65,575 7 8	66,809 11 5½	59,526 11 0½	
D. Public Instruction	8,145 0 0	7,300 0 0	8,124 4 4	5,652 15 9	
E. Dispensary and Vaccination charges	5,328 4 0	5,241 4 0	4,509 6 9	4,215 5 5	
F. Domestic charges					
(1) Allowance to the Royal family ..	27,375 0 0	29,850 0 0	27,367 10 8	29,849 8 0	
(2) Maintenance charges of the palace	11,200 0 0	12,520 0 0	11,188 12 3	12,305 14 6	
(3) Domestic servants	6,464 8 0	8,032 8 0	6,294 1 3	5,532 13 10	
(4) Elephant establishment	1,174 0 0	1,290 0 0	1,173 4 1	1,284 6 9	
(5) Ornament and furniture	6,600 0 0	3755 0 0	6,593 14 11	3,081 2 10½	
(6) Bhayat charges	1,600 0 0	1,600 0 0	1,568 9 10	1,568 9 10	
(7) Miscellaneous charges	24,651 0 0	28,505 0 0	24,030 3 1	23,062 10 2	
Total ...	79,094 8 0	85,552 8 0	78,206 8 1	76,685 1 11½	
G. Religious charges	4,385 0 0	3,095 0 0	4,375 9 3½	2,216 8 1	

APPENDIX XXII—*contd.*

Nature of Demand.	RECEIPTS.						
	DEMAND			Collection during the current year.	Collection during the previous year.	Remissions during the current year.	Balance.
	Arrears.	Current.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
F. Miscellaneous Ordinary Receipts.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
(1) Ghatkar (ferries) ...	256 4 0	559 0 0	815 4 0	514 5 6	539 11 9	.....	300 14 6
(2) Dispensary receipts ...	....	1,238 10 7½	1,238 10 7½	1,238 10 7½	966 14 3½	.....	.....
(3) Falkar (Orchard revenue)	.....	753 1 9	753 1 9	753 1 9	459 15 0	.....	.....
(4) Jail Manufacture ...	.....	89 4 9	89 4 9	89 4 9	49 14 6	.....	.....
(5) Hide and Bones license...	75 0 0	150 0 0	225 0 0	75 0 0	150 0 0	.....	150 0 0
(6) Guaranteed and other rights	158 4 9	5,324 7 10	5,482 12 7	5,170 3 0	5,399 13 1	1 4 0	311 5 7
(7) Vero Receipts	730 8 0	8,218 5 7	8,948 13 7	8,272 10 3	7,651 8 9	29 0 7	647 2 9
(8) School fees	.....	1,231 4 6	1,231 4 6	1,231 4 6	1,012 9 6	.....	.....
(9) Toll	.....	2,132 7 6	2,132 7 6	2,132 7 6	1,828 2 10	.....	.....
Total ...	1,220 0 9	19,696 10 6¼	20,916 11 3¼	19,476 15 10¼	18,058 9 8¼	30 4 7	1,409 6 10
G. Extraordinary Miscellaneous Receipts.							
(1) Pound fees	.....	161 4 0	161 4 0	161 4 0	142 0 0	.....	.....
(2) Copying and searching fees	.....	287 4 8	287 4 8	287 4 8	224 5 11	.....	.....
(3) Registration Receipts ...	.....	1,459 6 7	1,459 6 7	1,459 6 7	431 0 9	.....	.....
(4) Sale-proceeds of Government Securities ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(5) Interest—							
(*a*) On Government Securities	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(*b*) On loans	0 4 8	4,600 7 5	4,600 11 8	4,600 11 2	4,319 2 7	.....	0 0 6
(*c*) On Kist-Khelapi ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(6) Sale-proceeds of old stores, materials and live-stock, &c.... ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(7) Miscellaneous—							
(*a*) Refunds	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(*b*) Salaries of Government and State servants refunded by parties citing them as witnesses ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(*c*) Other Miscellaneous receipts	3,039 7 8	2,914 3 1	5,953 10 9	4,136 3 7	4,927 9 0	17 15 5	1,799 7 9
(8) Granary receipts ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(9) Agricultural receipts ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	3,039 11 11	9,422 9 9	12,462 5 8	10,644 14 0	10,044 2 3	17 15 5	1,799 8 3
H. Debts.							
(1) Deposits—							
(*a*) Revenue and civil deposits	.....	.....	.....	3,723 4 11	21,623 5 2	.....	.....
(*b*) Judicial (Criminal Court) deposits ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(*c*) Miscellaneous deposits.	.....	.....	.....	1,687 12 1	643 9 9½	.....	.....
(2) Advances recovered by cash	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
By work done	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(3) Loans recovered ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(4) Cash recoveries of service payments made during the current year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	5,411 1 0	22,266 14 11½	.....	.....
Total Receipts ...	14,692 0 10	2,17,323 2 3	2,32,015 3 1	2,13,264 1 4	2,09,834 6 9½	*659 9 3	18,091 8 6
Grand Total ...	14,692 0 10	2,17,323 2 3	2,32,015 3 1	2,18,675 2 4	2,32,101 5 9	659 9 3	18,091 8 6

* Exclusive of Takavi items.

APPENDIX XXII—*concld.*

Nature of Expenditure.	DISBURSEMENTS. Budget Estimate. Current year. St. 1964. 1906-07.	Budget Estimate. Previous year. St. 1963. 1906-07.	Actual Expenditure. Current year. St. 1964. 1907-08.	Actual Expenditure. Previous year. St. 1963. 1906-07.	Remarks.
9	10	11	12	13	14
H. Public Works Department.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
(1) Establishment, travelling allowance and contingencies...	1,458 0 0	1,218 0 0	1,416 8 0	1,056 13 8	
(2) Original work	32,205 0 0	19,810 0 0	21,384 13 8	7,996 6 8	
(3) Repair work			6,292 13 7	8,855 13 4½	
(4) Petty works			4,491 0 4	2,474 2 8½	
(5) Survey expense	.....	.....	.....	.....	
(6) Compensation for removing huts ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total ...	33,663 0 0	21,028 0 0	33,585 3 7	20,383 4 5	
I. Stamp Department.					
*(1) Purchase of stamps including contingencies	.....	.....	.....	.....	* Expenditure goes under other heads.
(2) Discount paid in the sale of stamps, &c.	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
J. Pension	.....	100 0 0	.....	1 1 6	
***K. Municipality**	.....	.....	.....	.....	* Managed by a Committee. Estimates Rs. 3,500. Expenditure Rs. 2,910-4-5 against Rs. 2,420-4-0 of the last year, mainly drawn from the Jakāt Department.
L. Miscellaneous charges.					
(1) Purchase of Government Securities.	.....	.....	.....	.....	
(2) Payments of interests	100 0 0	500 0 0	21 15 10	181 14 9	
(3) Value of Police clothing, &c., supplied...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
(4) Garden expenses	5,225 0 0	4,400 0 0	3,855 1 3	3,583 6 4	
(5) Granary establishment	.....	.....	.....	.....	
(6) Registration charges...	150 0 0	200 0 0	104 1 4	174 1 8	
(7) Agriculture charges	.....	.....	.....	.....	
(8) Rent of Nayapatna bungalow ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
(9) Famine Relief	.....	.....	.....	.....	
(10) Donation for the maintenance of the General Hospital	.....	.....	.....	.....	
(11) Miscellaneous	10,545 0 0	2,655 0 0	9,674 3 9	2,113 10 1	
Total ...	16,020 0 0	7,755 0 0	13,655 6 2	6,053 0 10	
M. Debts.					
(1) Repayments of deposit—					
(*a*) Of Revenue and civil deposits ...	.....	.....	17,551 14 7	5,584 4 11	
(*b*) Of Judicial (Criminal Court) deposits	.....	.....	.....	.....	
(*c*) Of miscellaneous deposits ...	.....	.....	1,912 3 9½	10,245 6 0	
(2) Advance made	.....	.....	.....	.....	
(3) Loans given	.....	.....	.....	.....	
(4) Cash payments out of receipt under service heads of the current year...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total ...	.....	.....	19,464 2 4½	15,829 10 11	
Total expenditure ...	2,33,248 8 0	2,10,550 3 8	2,24,147 5 7	1,89,584 13 6	
Grand Total ...	2,33,248 8 0	2,10,550 3 8	2,43,611 7 11½	2,05,414 4 4	* Including debts paid off.

KARBHARI'S OFFICE:

LUNAWADA, 21*st April* 1909.

HARGOVIND D. KANTAVALA,

Karbhari, Lunawada State.

APPENDIX **XXIII.**

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Lunawada State during the year 1908-09.

DISPENSARY.	Number of patients treated.		Results of in-door patients.				Expenditure.	Daily average.	REMARKS.
	Out-door.	In-door.	Discharged.	Absented.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.			
							Rs. a. p.		
Chief Medical Dispensary for English medicines	9,696	2	2	.....	.....	.....	3,304 11 3	142·9	

KARBHARI'S OFFICE :
LUNAWADA, 21*st April* 1909.

HARGOVIND D. KANTAVALA,
Karbhari, Lunawada State.

APPENDIX **XXIV.**

Vital Statistics for Lunawada State for the year 1908-09.

NAME.	Population.	Births.		Increase.	Decrease.	Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease.	Ratio per thousand of population.				REMARKS.
										Births.		Deaths.		
		Past year.	Present year.			Past year.	Present year.			Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
Lunawada	63,967	2,051	2,461	410	...	1,096	1,190	94	...	32	38·51	17·1	18·60	

KARBHARI'S OFFICE :
LUNAWADA, 21*st April* 1909.

HARGOVIND D. KANTAVALA,
Karbhari, Lunawada State.

APPENDIX **XXV.**

Particulars as to the Schools maintained by the Lunawada State for the year 1908-09.

Number of Schools. Past year.	Number of Schools. Present year.	Description of Schools.	Number of pupils on roll on 31st March. Past year.	Number of pupils on roll on 31st March. Present year.	Daily average attendance. Past year.	Daily average attendance. Present year.	Expenditure. High School.	Expenditure. Secondary.	Expenditure. Primary.	Remarks.
								Rs. a. p.		
1	1	Lunavada Anglo-Vernacular School	52	50	43·1	44·1	...	821 2 5		
1	1	Lunavada Gujarati Main School.	375	418	306·6	321·0			Rs. 3,883 6 7	
1	1	Lunavada Girls' School ...	70	75	42·6	44·7				
1	1	Vardhari	52	46	30·7	29·7				
1	1	Khánpur	44	44	27·2	27·4				
1	1	Kothambá	56	52	37·1	35·5				
1	1	Khárol	42	32	21·9	20·9				
1	1	Bákore	51	48	39·8	35·9				
1	1	Rám Patel's Muwada	21	30	19·0	18·0				
1	1	Madhwás	31	31	20·0	19·7				
1	1	Malekpur	35	28	21·0	19·7				
1	1	Limbadia	23	24	14·9	16·8				
1	1	Pándarwadá	43	36	31·1	29·6				
13	13	Total ..	895	914	645·0	665·0				

KARBHARI'S OFFICE:
LUNAWADA, 21*st April* 1909.

HARGOVIND D. KANTAVALA,
Karbhari, Lunawada State.

ISSUED BY ORDER OF
MAHARANA-SHRI SIR WAKHATSINHJI, K.C.I.E.,
RAJA OF LUNAWADA.

REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

LUNAWADA STATE

FOR

1909-1910.

Bombay:
PRINTED AT THE TIMES PRESS,
1910.

1909'10

KARBHARI'S OFFICE,

Lunawada, 21st April 1910.

To

MAHARANA SHRI SIR WAKHATSINHJI,

K.C.I.E.,

RAJA SAHEB OF LUNAWADA.

MAHARANAJI,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report of the State for the year 1909-1910.

I have the honour to be,

Maharanaji,

Your most obedient servant,

HARGOVIND D. KANTAVALA,

Karbhari.

Report on the Administration of the Lunawada State for the year 1909-1910.

CHAPTER I.

General and Political.

General particulars re the State.

1. (*a*) Area—388 square miles.

(*b*) Population—63,967.

(*c*) Average gross revenue—Rs. 2,10,518-1-11.

(*d*) Tribute Rs. 9,230-12-4 to the British Government and Rs. 5,000-12-4 to H. H. the Gaekwad.

Ruling Chief and his family.

2. Maharana Shri Sir Wakhatsinhji, K.C.I.E., Raja of Lunawada, is a Virpura Solanki Rajput, married in the Sisodia family of Khandu (Banswara State). He is now 50 years old and has two Kumars. Maharaj Kumar Shri Ranjitsinhji, the Yuvaraj, received his education with his younger brother at the Mayo College, Ajmer, and completed his 28th year last month. Under the immediate supervision of the Raja Saheb, he has been managing the administration work of the State. The second son, Raj Kumar Shri Raghunathsinhji, aged 25, helps the administration to some extent by doing the duties of a Samant Officer, who has been appointed 2nd Class Magistrate for the Khanpur and Vardhari mahals to gain experience in addition to his usual work connected with the Patavat Sirdars.

Birth at the Palace.

3. The most fortunate event, that occurred in the Durbar family, was the birth of a Kumar by the wife of Raj Kumar Shri Raghunathsinhji.

Visits.

4. Mr. A. L. M. Wood, the Political Agent of Rewakantha, came here on the 1st February 1910 and stayed about four days. During his stay, formal visits were exchanged and public institutions like the Jail, Schools, Brown Model Farm, Museum, etc., were visited. The opening ceremonies of the Sajjan Kuvar Pathshala (Sanskrit School) were performed by him. He also paid a visit to the Dinawad dam and the lac-farming. On his visit to his father-in-law, the Umrav Sirdar of Dhesia under this State, H. H. Maharaolji of Banswada, was invited to Lunawada in accordance with the common practice prevailing among Rajput families, and entertained as a State guest in the month of March last.

Changes in the personnel.

5. Mr. Mathurbhai Kashiram, the Acting Munsiff, was relieved on the 1st October 1909 by the permanent incumbent Mr. Hiralal M. Parikh, B.A., LL.B., whose special work at Kothamba having come to an end. The Police Superintendent, Mr. Mahomed Said Khan, reverted to his original post at Baroda, and the senior Fojdar, Mr. Umar Annu, was temporarily appointed in his place. Mr. Ambalal Jani, the Forest Officer, having been sent to Godhra to gain practical experience of Forestry, the Head Surveyor, Mr. Rewashanker, was called upon to take charge of the Forest Department.

CHAPTER II.

Administration of Land.

Territorial divisions of the State.

6. The number of territorial divisions or Mahals remained the same as last year.

Survey.

7. No villages were surveyed and assessed during the year under report.

System of assessment.

8. The system of assessment and settlement for Khalsa villages, inaugurated long ago, has undergone no change. The average incidence of land rent in the State comes to Rs. 1-7-10 per acre, which indicates that the burden of land assessment does not fall heavily on cultivators.

Boundary dispute.

9. The boundary dispute with the neighbouring State of Idar, alluded to in the last report, is awaiting settlement still.

Taccavi advances.

10. Taccavi advances, amounting to Rs. 1,546 (Rs. 1,321 more than last year), were made to the cultivators of poor means for purchasing bullocks. Cotton seeds of Surat variety and paddy of Daskosi (Ahmedabad) kind were distributed among the cultivators at State expense, with the object of raising superior crops. People have begun to appreciate the worth of better seeds after the trial of several years.

Cultivated area.

11. The cultivated area of the State land in the year of review was 62,569-26 acres as against 59,767 in the preceding year.

Arrears of land revenue.

12. The arrears of land revenue for the year and the recovery from the past dues amounted, respectively, to Rs. 2,434-9-4 and 6,428-6-4, as against Rs. 3,288-10-8 and 4,635-11-0 in the previous year.

Remission.

13. In the year of review Rs. 698-8-3 were remitted as against Rs. 1,044-11-8 in the preceding year. This remission does not include the sum of Rs. 576-0-3, the price of cotton seeds supplied to cultivators, who were allowed to use them gratis.

CHAPTER III.

Protection.

Legislation.

14. The sprit of the Acts and Regulations in force in British territories is generally followed in carrying on the civil and criminal work of the State. In Appendix II names of the Special Laws of the State are given.

Military force.

15. Inclusive of the Risaldar the sanctioned strength of the Risala is 43, but the actual strength, maintained during the year consisted of 35 Cavalry, 7 Artillery and 8 Infantry. The Cavalry and Infantry are armed with guns and swords, while the Artillery possesses guns only. For teaching drill and discipline to the Cavalry people, a retired Dafedar of the British Army is employed as Drill Master. The principal duty imposed upon the Cavalry is to escort the Raja Saheb, his family members, and the Chief Officers of the State. The Infantry has to mount guard and the Artillery men have to fire salutes. If necessary the Risala force is also required to co-operate with the Police for the prevention and detection of crime as well as for the maintenance of peace and order.

16. The cost of maintaining the Risala was Rs. 8,346-4-8 as against Rs. 9,275-8-9 in the previous year. The decrease in the expense is due to the separation of the Paga branch from the Risala. Cost of the Military force.

17. The actual strength and cost of the Police in the year of review were respectively 140 and Rs. 10,564-8-7, *i.e.*, nearly the same as last year. Police.

18. The territorial divisions and the number of Thanas remained the same. The Thanas and Chokis were frequently visited by the Superintendent and his subordinates. As stated in para. 5 above, Mr. Mahomed Said Khan reverted to his original post and the senior Fojdar was employed in his place as a temporary measure. Distribution of police.

19. The police force is provided with guns and swords and also with a new uniform as mentioned in the previous report. Its arms and dress.

20. The ratio of the police force to square miles and inhabitants is one police peon to every $2\frac{3}{4}$ square miles and to 456 inhabitants. The ratio.

21. Appendices V, VI and VII give an idea of the working of the Police Department. As compared with the last year, there was an increase in the number of offenders, but the number of offences decreased. The value of property affected by crime and recovered by the police was more during the year under reference. Its working.

22. The existence of the village police proves useful in the prevention of crime. Almost every village possesses a separate force, supported ordinarily by a grant of land supplemented by annual grants in kind by villagers. In some cases Chokidars are totally maintained by the village community. As stated in the last year's report, sanads were given to 371 persons to do the duty as Police Patels. In making selections preference was given to competency, and the police and revenue duties were to be separated in many cases. Village police.

23. According to the arrangements made last year there are two First Class Magistrates, and one Second Class Magistrate, who are all empowered to carry on the duties of the Third Class Magistrate also. For the purpose of magisterial work, the State is divided into two districts, each comprising two Taluks. The Sessions Court is presided over by the Karbhari. Criminal justice.

24. It will appear from Appendix VII that this year the number of offences was less, while that of the offenders was greater than that of the previous year. Offenders and offences.

25. There were only three cases of serious crime during the year as will be seen from the following table :— Serious crime.

	1908-09.	1909-10.
Murder	1	1
Culpable homicide not amounting to murder	1	1
Dacoity	1	0
Robbery	1	1
	4	3

Opium cases.

26. During the year under review, two cases, implicating three accused, were brought to trial for possessing illicit opium—lb. 1 tolas 34 and grains 69 in weight. The two culprits in one case met with punishment, while one in the other case was acquitted.

Civil justice.

27. There are two Courts of Original Civil Jurisdiction in the State. Suits of the value of Rs. 5,000 and above are disposed of by the Court of Karbhari, and those under Rs. 5,000 are left to the Jurisdiction of the Nyayadhish Court. With a view to make summary enquiries and to speedily dispose of small suits not exceeding Rs. 50 by a bench of two Sub-Judges, rules were framed and promulgated last year. Appendices X, XI and XII contain information about the work done by the Civil Courts including the Court of Small Causes, execution of decrees and appeals. The establishment of the Court of Small Causes has, as was anticipated, given satisfaction to the public, and the work of the bench and the bar has been much reduced.

Duration of time.

28. As compared with the last year there is a decrease in the average number of days required by the Munsiff for the disposal of regular suits, the average duration of time being 4 months and 20 days, while the Small Causes took 1 month and 18 days. Taking both kinds of suits together, the average duration of time comes to 2 months and 20 days as against 3 months and 28 days in the preceding year.

Consent decrees.

29. In all, 112 regular suits and 242 small suits of the total value of Rs. 20,635-15-10 were decided by the consent decrees, the amount decreed being Rs. 16,202-15-9, *i. e.*, Rs. 4,433-0-1 less. Thus the defendants have gained nearly 21·4 per cent.

Execution of decrees.

30. The restriction enforced for some years in connection with the execution of decrees was withdrawn this year in consideration of the improved condition of debtors, and no complaint was ever received from any individual, because much of the debt was paid up by small instalments in previous years.

Extradition.

31. During the year under review 3 persons in 1 case were surrendered to, and 7 persons in 4 cases were extradited by, the State.

Jail.

32. There is only one Jail in the Town of Lunawada with ample accommodation for a large number of prisoners. Appendix XIII gives particulars about the prisoners residing in the Jail. On the whole their health was sound and their general condition good. Long-termed male prisoners are employed in making carpets, tapes, tuttees, grass baskets, &c., and the rest are given extra-mural work in the gardens and other places. The female prisoners are generally engaged in grinding at the mill, fetching water, and cooking food. There was one female in the Jail during the latter part of the year under review.

Registration.

33. It will be seen from Appendix XIV that 105 documents as against 87 in the preceding year were registered, the value of documents registered was more than that of the last year by Rs. 7,732-5-9 and that the balance of documents pending registration rose from 65 to 86. With the exception of wills, there was an increase in the documents of all kinds. Appendix XV will show the amount of receipts and expenditure on account of registration.

34. Appendix XVI details the Municipal receipts and disbursements. The increase in the income was due to miscellaneous receipts. The expenditure rose by about five hundred rupees owing to the thorough repairs to the main roads of the town. Municipal Administration.

35. The Municipal affairs are generally managed by a Committee consisting of nominated members, the majority of whom are leaders of the town. The social status they hold, enables them to secure voluntary subscriptions at times for work of public utility, such as the repairs of wells, tanks, &c., and to manage the Municipal affairs within the income, which would otherwise fall short of the various requirements of the town. The scarcity of water as experienced in the past years was totally removed, the wells in and about the town being full of water through percolation from the Kisan Sager and Veri storage. Sheth Punamchand Goolabchand; the newly appointed Chairman, tried his utmost to maintain the best traditions of the Local Municipality and to give satisfaction both to the Darbar and the citizens of Lunawada.

CHAPTER IV.

Production and Distribution.

36. For the accurate registration of rainfall in the different parts of the State each Taluka has been provided with one or more rain gauges. Rain gauges.

37. The total rainfall registered at Lunawada during the year was 32·16″ as against 29·92″ of the last year and against 28·13″, the average rainfall of the past five years. The Kothamba and Khanpur Mahals had over 36 inches of rain. The lowest rainfall, *i.e.*, 26·65″, was registered at Vardhari. Rainfall.

38. The rainy season commenced from the middle of May, which was rather unusual, but the amount of rain was only 0·62″. During the months of June, July and August, the rainfall was 6·14″, 13·6″, 9·22″, respectively. In the month of September, the downpour of rain measured 3·1″. Though the rainfall was not very heavy as was usually the case before the great famine of Samvat 1956, it was so seasonal and well distributed that in most places there was a bumper harvest. There is a consensus of opinion among cultivators that such a good year appeared after a long interval of ten years. The total rainy days were 65 as against 62 in the previous year. Rainy season and its effects.

39. The Mahi and the Panam rivers and their tributaries supply a natural storage of water for men and cattle, but in spite of these natural advantages of rivers and streams, which intersperse the State, and of the existence of a large number of tanks and wells, it must be admitted that the supply of water for irrigational and domestic purposes is generally insufficient. The big rivers are too deep to be useful for irrigation and the smaller ones, as a rule, dry up as soon as the rainy season expires. Most of the tanks and wells also dry up before the hot season commences, for the former are silted up and the latter do not receive much water from their rocky beds. After finishing the costly but important scheme for the supply of water to the town of Lunawada, the State Overseer was directed to find out the most suitable places where reservoirs could be made for Irrigation.

irrigation purposes, and to submit his report with plans and estimates. The idea was to provide each Mahal with a large storage of water as a protective and productive work. One of the three schemes submitted by him after due surveys and other inquiries was adopted as stated in the last year's report.

Deepening of wells.

40. The work of deepening wells by digging and dynamical means commenced last year was continued during the year under report, and some more wells were taken up at the request of villagers, who suffered much for want of water.

Supply-channels.

41. In consequence of a greater supply of water fed this year by the Dinawad Channel to the Kisan Sagar, it is probable that the tank will be useful to the people till the next rains. Arrangements are made to add a new Ghat on the Southern side of the tank and to supply more water by raising the embankments of the Channel about $\frac{3}{4}$ths of a mile, as well as those of the next tank, through which the Channel passes.

42. By making certain alterations in the small Channel which feeds the other tank, called Vasant Sagar, it is hoped the tank will receive a larger volume of water next monsoon.

43. The Dam across the Veri river near the Brown Model Farm has stored up a larger quantity of water as compared with that of the last year. Another Ghat is to be provided near the bridge in order to provide greater facilities to people for bathing and washing purposes.

Irrigational projects.

44. The bunding of the river Shedi near Vardhari experienced a great difficulty in pumping out water from the foundation pits, since the bottom and side springs defied the pumping operations. Materials for the masonry foundation were collected on the spot and the earthwork at both ends was completed by the end of the year of review. It is hoped that the foundation of the masonry dam will be finished before the rains. The revised estimates show that the total cost of the reservoir will exceed Rs. 40,000.

Other projects.

45. The Bhatpura Scheme is put off for the present. The project of damming the Lunee near Kothamba will have to be abandoned, because it is found to be of little use for irrigation. Enquiries are being made as to whether the rich soil of the Kothamba Mahal can be irrigated by some other means.

46. The masonry waste weir at Nandarva, alluded to in the last year's report, was completed before the monsoon began. The people of Pandarvada (Khanpur Mahal) having made a request either to cut a channel to feed the village-tank with water or to form a reservoir by bunding the stream near by, and having contributed a sum of money towards the expenses, the Overseer was asked to take levels with a view to ascertain which course would be more suitable. The subject will be taken up next year on receipt of plans and estimates from the Public Works Department.

Crops

47. During the year under review, the crops of Bajri and Maize were respectively at 8 and 14 annas in the rupee, as against 12 and 11 annas in the preceding year. There was a slight increase in the acreage of Sesamum

which rose from 12,079 to 12,481 acres. The yield was better and the demand from abroad was so great that it fetched nearly two lacs of Rupees. 877 acres were under wheat cultivation as against 690 in the last year. The acreage of sugarcane plantations was 146, *i.e.*, 31 acres less than that of the previous year.

Cotton.

48. In spite of the endeavours made from year to year for increasing cotton cultivation it fell from 540 to 438 acres, but it was wholly due to continuous rain, which either decayed the seeds sown or allowed no time to culivators for growing cotton. The growth of Broach and Surat cotton has steadily increased, the outturn being nearly double of the Rozi variety. The demand for the Surat and Broach seeds required for the next year is great, especially from the cultivators of Vardhari.

Wages and labour.

49. With the exception of bricklayers, there was no change in the wages, as will be seen from the following items :—

	Present year.	Past year.
	As.	As.
Carpenters	12	12
Bricklayers	10	12
Blacksmiths	8	8
Tailors	4	4
Labourers—		
Males	3	3
Females	2	2

Prices of food-grains.

50. From Appendix XVIII it will appear that the prices of food-grains considerably fell in each case owing to good harvest generally in all parts of India.

Forests.

51. The Forest receipts amounted to Rs. 11,477-6-8 as against Rs. 15,617-7-10 in the previous year. The decrease was due to fewer Jungles being put to auction. The Forest Officer, Mr. Ambalal M. Jani, was sent to Godhra to learn practical work of forestry under Mr. D. A. Thomson. Mr. Jani will join the Dehra Dun College for studying forestry scientifically.

Exports and Imports.

52. During the financial year under review the exports increased by Rs. 67,376 (or about 10 per cent.) and the imports decreased by Rs. 90,612 (or 16·4 per cent.), as compared with the last year, when the case was quite the reverse. The higher production of exportable articles, chiefly Sesamum, Ghee, and Food-grains account for the increase in exports. The importation of Cloth, Sugar, Food-grains and Metalware was considerably reduced this year, owing to the Sinhasth year, which prohibited marriages among the Hindus for twelve months.

53. Again, a comparison of imports and exports will show that exports exceeded the latter by Rs. 2,46,055 (nearly 53 per cent.). Viewed in any light, the above figures reveal the fact that the economical condition of the people has become normal after the unfavourable cycle of 10 years.

54. An analysis of the important items of export gives the following results :—

Names of Articles exported.	Value in round figures. Last Year.	Current year.
	Rs.	Rs.
Sesamum and its oil	52,500	1,16,951
Ghee	86,601	1,52,125
Food-stuffs of all sorts	2,70,020	3,04,069
Animals	52,736	51,612
Hides	85,101	24,560
Mahura flowers	37,105	11,175
Miscellaneous	54,568	45,513
	6,38,631	7,06,005

55. A similar analysis of the chief items imported from outside gives the result as under :—

Names.	Value in round figures. Last year.	Current year.
	Rs.	Rs.
Cloth	1,80,975	1,58,394
Animals	82,512	1,02,548
Sugar and molasses	40,907	38,681
Metal and metalwares	65,358	25,686
Food-stuffs	52,614	17,757
Ghee	12,275	19,775
Tobacco	14,577	13,689
Miscellaneous	1,01,347	83,420
	5,50,565	4,59,950

Jakat duties.

56. The total income derived from Jakat duties during the year of review amounted to Rs. 28,962-9-3, *i.e.*, Rs. 3,955-3-4¾ more than that of the previous year. The increase is mainly due to larger exports. The rates of Jakat for hides were enhanced in order to prevent the exportation of such useful material. A list of the articles on which custom duties are levied is published in the Directory of Rewakantha Agency, Volume II, pp. 597-601. The changes since made are given below :—

IMPORT AND EXPORT DUTIES.

No.	Name of the article.	Duty on weight or number.	Former rate.	Present rate	REMARKS.
		Per	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Carts of hides and horns	Cart ...	4 8 0	6 12 0	
2	Camels loaded with hides and with horns	Camel ...	1 2 0	1 11 0	
3	Bundles of hide	Bundle ...	0 6 0	0 9 0	
4	Doli (Mahura fruits)	Maund ...	.....	0 3 0	
5	Bones carried on Camels	Camel ...	.....	0 8 0	
6	Do. on Bullocks	Bullock ...	.....	0 4 0	
7	Do. on Asses	Ass ...	.....	0 3 0	
8	Mangoes	Maund ...	.....	0 1 0	
9	Chunam	Cart ...	.....	1 0 0	
10	Melons	Maund ...	.....	0 1 6	
11	Do.	Cart ...	.....	4 0 0	
12	Do. carried on asses...	Ass ...	.....	0 6 0	
13	Water colors	Maund ...	.....	0 12 0	

57. The internal trade of the country was carried on satisfactorily. Free circulation of money at a moderate rate of interest, and the credit of the populace continued as before. The rich bankers of Lunawada give but a nominal or no interest to depositors and invest their own capital at Ahmedabad and Bombay, where they realise a good interest. From this circumstance, it will appear that the State is lacking in big manufactures and extensive trade, in which large capital can be engaged with advantage. Being far away from the Railway communication and being isolated as it were from the active centres of trade, Lunawada will take a long time even to regain its former position, which it occupied as the "Emporium" between Malwa and Gujarat. Our attempts to connect it with Godhra by a light Railway have succeeded at last. The project for a 2'-6" gauge Railway from Nadiad to Meghraj *via* Kapadvanj and Malpur and a branch from Malpur to Godhra *via* Lunawada met with a favourable consideration of the Railway Board, and the survey work was nearly finished last year; but the original promoters, who wanted to float a company, gave up the work and the well-known firm of Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Co. came in the field. The alignment originally proposed required alterations at several places, and arrangements were made by this Company for re-surveying the portions lying between Godhra and Lunawada and between Nadiad and Kapadvanj. It is hoped that the necessary sanction will soon be accorded by Government and the construction work will commence next cold weather. Internal trade.

58. Encouragement to arts and artisans was continued as far as our funds permitted. Some selected hands engaged by the State were able to show improvement over the designs and workmanship as known to artists of this place. In the absence of speedy and cheap means of communication, works of local production cannot find a profitable market abroad, though articles like iron safes, wooden boxes, country soap, Bora caps, &c., have a pretty large sale beyond the limits of the State. Carpenters and Blacksmiths of this place are known for their skill in preparing strong and fanciful articles of the old type, for which there was a large demand formerly, but there is hardly any sale for them now. Exhibits purely prepared by females were sent to the Broach Exhibition. The student sent to the Kala Bhuvan for learning fine arts left it of his own accord during the year under report. Two youths were selected to work improved hand-looms. They are reported to have been making satisfactory progress at Baroda. Weaving as a home industry has almost disappeared, as the old hand-looms cannot compete with the powerful weaving mills, and the artists have either taken to agriculture or gone in search of employment as labourers. For the revival of the weaving industry attempts have been made everywhere in India to introduce superior looms. If the youths sent to Baroda at State expense are successful, further means will be taken to develop this industry. Encouragement to arts and industries.

59. There are no manufactories properly so called in the State. Manufactories.

60. Appendix XIX shows the amount of money spent on Public Works, which claimed Rs. 35,257-4-6 as against Rs. 27,326-7-3 in the previous year. The expenditure under the head of wells was only Rs. 15-12-0 in the past year, while more than Rs. 2,000 were spent during the year under report. Public Works.

Repairs to the palace and other State buildings absorbed the lion's share. The actual amount paid on account of irrigation was over six thousand rupees, but the bills of the contractor, which remained unpaid at the close of the year, amounted to more than Rs. 10,000. On the packa road leading to Godhra Rs. 2,469 were spent.

Post Office.

61. There is only one Post Office at Lunawada.

Mint.

62. The State possesses no mint.

General condition of State and people.

63. As already pointed out in para. 53, the material condition of the people has been slowly but steadily improving after the great famine of Samvat 1956. With the exception of the idle and infirm, every person, who wants to work, gets ample means for his or her living. There was no opulence, but there was no want. The most striking illustration of this is that scarcely any local beggar appears wandering at Lunawada. The fact that the P. W. Department is not able to find sufficient labourers for carrying out the new projects is another illustration. The State liabilities were met from its assets during the year.

Relations between the Banias and the Ryots.

64. The Special Officer deputed to Kothamba for settling accounts between the debtors and creditors was able to complete his laborious task which lasted several months. The transactions were multifarious, the accounts to be waded through were long, the intricacies of account-books were puzzling and the ignorance of debtors regarding repayments was great. Under such circumstances, the Officer's work proved very hard and difficult. He has yet to submit his proposals as to the amounts which can fairly be given to the Banias in each case. In the meantime the State has undertaken to give monetary assistance to needy cultivators in matters agricultural at a moderate rate of interest. The sum thus advanced during the year under review came to Rs. 3,000 as against Rs. 2,000 in the previous year. This procedure is likely to act as a check not only upon covetous creditors, but upon the spendthrift debtors as well. In other parts of the State, the relation between the two classes is not so bad. It is worth noticing that the general ignorance prevailing among the cultivating classes will take years before they are enabled to look to their true interests and to scrutinize the accounts of their creditors. They have yet to form the habit of economy on marriage and death occasions, and of saving money for bad years. They also have to acquire superior knowledge of agriculture and to adopt better methods of cultivation in order to secure a richer harvest from their fields.

Cattle.

65. Since cattle are one of the principal factors on which the people of this country have to depend for their living, they are generally well cared for. The religious sentiment regarding the sacred cow is an additional reason for the increase of cows and bullocks as will be seen from Appendix XX. On account of the vast and free pasturage obtainable in the jungles and unarable land almost every individual is induced to keep a number of cattle. Herds of animals are brought here from neighbouring provinces for grazing purposes. In spite of an epidemic which carried away many cattle in Vardhari, Kothamba and Haveli Mahals the number of animals rose from 99,237 to 102,845, giving close upon 1·6 per head of the population on an average. The increase under various heads

shows a satisfactory improvement over the last year. Sheep and goats had a marked decrease on account of a peculiar epidemic. Milk was quoted at 5½ pies per lb., *i.e.*, a little cheaper than in the preceding year, but the price of Ghee rose from Rs. 0-5-7½ to Rs. 0-6-5 per pound, owing to a larger demand for it.

Trees.

66. Mahura, Rayan, Mango and Timberva trees yield a very useful harvest of fruits and flowers in this State. The Mahura flowers and fruits respectively exported during the year were 14,900·20 and 855·20 as against 37,104·20 and 101·35 maunds in the previous year. Mahura trees which grow in State Forests, non-culturable area and unoccupied lands are 10,337 in number. The rates of fees charged on these trees are 2 annas per tree. The total revenue from this source was Rs. 1,064-14-8 as against Rs. 983-12-6 in the previous year. The income depends upon the number of trees which flower and not upon the quantity of flowers produced. The poor have largely to live upon the Mahura flowers and mangoes during the hot season, when their stock of food is nearly exhausted ; and it is for this reason that the State is reluctant to enhance the fee until the normal condition is reached. The yield of fruits from these important trees was not satisfactory this year.

Excise.

67. Particulars are given in Appendix XXI about the excise shops and its revenue. The collection of duties on intoxicants rose from Rs. 19,588-0-5 to Rs. 21,639-11-1½. During the year of report 27,922·43 gallons of country liquor were sold as against 28,311·34 gallons in the previous year.

CHAPTER V.

Revenue and Finance.

68. The yearly accounts are summarized below :—

Summary of Accounts.

	Rs.	
Opening balance	14,701	
Outstanding dues	1,24,227	
Advances	15,538	
Revenue	18,092	
		1,72,558
Add—Gross Revenue of the year	2,37,442	
Debts contracted	10,549	
		2,47,991
		4,20,549
Deduct—Expenditure of the year	2,22,583	
Remission and items struck...	3,287	
Debts and deposits paid off...	14,083	
		2,39,953
Balance	Rs.	1,80,596

Balance detailed.

69. The balance shown above consisted of Rs. 12,844 as cash and Rs. 1,67,752 as outstanding dues. Debts in current account amounted to Rs. 10,549 as against Rs. 5,411 in the last year. The remaining outstanding dues consisted of Rs. 1,48,467 as loans with Shahukars, &c., and of the revenue arrears of Rs. 19,285.

Outstanding dues.

70. The amount of loan and advances remaining as net outstanding exclusive of the current debts paid off was Rs. 1,79,062 as against Rs. 1,62,558.

Receipts and expenditure.

71. Receipts and expenditure of the year were Rs. 2,37,442 and Rs. 2,22,583, as will be seen from Appendix XXII. The year's expenditure is within the gross income and cash receipts.

Increase and decrease under certain heads.

72. In the year of review there was an increase in the Revenue of Land, Excise, Stamps, Law and Justice, Miscellaneous, Ordinary and Extraordinary, while the remaining head of Forest only shows a decrease.

Sale of Opium.

73. In the year of report 1,331 lbs., 27 tolas and 71 grains of opium were sold as against 1,267 lbs., 38 tolas and 34 grains. The steady increase in the sale of opium, though deplorable in the moral sense, is evidently due to the returning prosperity of the people. As usual, opium selling was carried on departmentally.

Expenditure.

74. With a few variations, the expenditure side generally follows the line of the last year, showing an increase of Rs. 8,076. The increase will be seen under the heads C., G. and H.

CHAPTER VI.

Vital Statistics.

Vital Statistics.

75. Appendices XXIII and XXIV relate respectively to medical relief, births and deaths which are noticed further on.

Plague.

76. The State was entirely free from the ravages of plague.

Other epidemics.

77. Fortunately, small-pox and chicken-pox were not virulent in their effect, and malarial fever gave no alarm to the people. With the object of placing quinine within the easy reach of fever-stricken patients during the malarial season, it was sent to every Naka for sale at the cost-price. On the whole, the health of the people of this State was good during the year under report.

Births and Deaths.

78. From Appendix XXIV, it will be seen that the total births and deaths decreased by 36 and 33 respectively, as compared with the figures of the past year. The ratio of births and deaths remained nearly the same as in the last year. If the deaths are deducted from the births, the increase of population comes to 2 per cent., indicating the healthy state and satisfactory growth of the populace in general.

Vaccination.

79. 2,552 children were vaccinated this year. Out of this number, there were 1,262 girls and 1,290 boys. The cases of revaccination were 34 as against 31 in the previous year. The total cost amounted to Rs. 636-14-7 as against Rs. 616-12-0.

Medical Relief.

80. The total number of patients treated during the year under report and their average daily attendance were 11,018 and 158·6 as compared with 10,175 and 135·9 respectively.

In-door Patients.

81. The number of in-door patients was 2 as in the previous year.

Total Expenditure.

82. The total charges for the maintenance of the Medical Dispensary came to Rs. 3,494-0-6 as against Rs. 3,304-11-3 in the last year. The increase is due to a larger purchase of medical drugs.

Medical Officer.

83. Mr. Ganesh Vishnu Kher, an L. M. & S. of the Bombay University, continued in charge of the Medical dispensary during the year, and gave satisfaction to all, who came in contact with him.

Dispensary Building.

Though commodious and substantial the old building was not suitable for a big dispensary like that of Lunawada. A munificent offer being made by the Junior Ladiji of the Yuvaraj for a new building with rooms for in-door patients and residential quarters for the Doctor, plans and estimates were prepared and a site in the heart of the town and near the palace was selected and the foundation was laid in 1909. During the year under report the foundation of stone masonry was finished and the superstructure work was commenced. Probably the building will be ready within a year.

CHAPTER VII.

Education.

Scholars and their attendance.

84. Appendix XXV gives particulars regarding the state of education. The number of scholars attending schools and their average daily attendance rose from 914 and 665 to 945 and 743 respectively. The steady increase from year to year shows that people are appreciating the value of education more and more.

Examination and its results.

85. The working of the Educational Department received, as usual, due attention from the State during the year under reference. The Deputy Educational Inspector, Rewa Kantha and Panch Mahals, and his Adjutant examined all the Vernacular Schools. As usual the State Officers, when travelling on duty, and the School Committees continued to visit schools. The results of the regular examinations were on the whole satisfactory. The highest percentage attained by the Kothamba School, which came out first in the previous year also, was 93·1. The Malekpur School was found to be the poorest, its percentage being only 35. The average results of all the schools taken together, though a little lower than last year, came to 69 per cent. The Taluka School, situate in the town, is a very prosperous and well-conducted school. It passes annually a large number of students in the 2nd grade service examination ; provides lower grade servants to the Rewa Kantha Agency, Panch Mahals, and other places ; sends up scholars to

the Training College and supplies a considerable number of pupils to the Anglo-Vernacular School. The salary of Mr. Ramchandra, the present Head Master, was raised as a personal promotion and additional teachers were provided during the year under report.

Anglo-Vernacular School.

86. The annual examination of the Anglo-Vernacular school was left to its Head Master, who passed 66·6 per cent. of students. There is a slight increase in the number of pupils, but the average attendance remains nearly the same. Looking to the population of Lunawada, as also to the absence of large villages and towns in the neighbourhood, it is not likely that the rolls of the school can swell largely.

Girls' School.

87. With the change of hands the Girls' School seems to have considerably improved not only in prosperity but in its general tone. The number of girls and the average attendance rose from 75 and 44 to 96 and 65 respectively. The result of the examination was also satisfactory (72 per cent.)

Vidyottejak Fund.

88. From the interest of the Vidyottejak Fund started by private efforts about three years ago, the sum of Rs. 51-6-6 was spent under the following heads:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Supply of books to poor students	27	0	0
Purchase of food-stuffs for the cookery class	14	6	6
Physical exercise	10	0	0
Total ...	51	6	6

Cookery.

89. The experimental introduction of the art of cookery in the Girls' School has become popular among the learners and their parents. Some of the dishes prepared by the advanced girls and exhibited at the prize gathering were admired by those who had an occasion to see them.

Expenditure.

90. The total expenditure on Education during the year of review amounted to Rs. 7,077-14-7 as against Rs. 5,763-7-5 in the previous year. The increase is due to the additional sanction given under the heads of salaries and scholarships as will be seen from the following details :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Salaries of the establishment	5,132	7	10
Contribution towards Rewa Kantha Educational and Pension Funds	714	4	0
Purchase of books and furniture	169	2	9
Scholarships	1,048	0	0
Grant-in-aid School at Mudavdek	14	0	0
	7,077	14	7

Encouragement to Literature.

91. Besides the above items, a sum of Rs. 874-13-2 expended in giving encouragement to books and periodicals should go under the head of Education. The ordinary books thus purchased are supplied to the public and palace libraries and are distributed in prizes also.

92. Two scholarships of Rs. 7 each are given to the students who have joined High Schools after finishing their course of education in the local Anglo-Vernacular school. Two youths have been sent to Baroda at the State expense to learn the art of weaving by improved hand-looms.

Fee Collection.

93. The collection of fees amounted to Rs. 1,076-4-0 as against Rs. 1,178-13-0 in the previous year. The decrease is due to the smallness of the number of students attending the higher classes of the Anglo-Vernacular School.

Sajjan Kuvar Pathshala.

94. As expected last year, the Pathshala building was completed at the expense of about Rs. 20,000 and was opened by Mr. Wood, the Political Agent, on 3rd February 1910. It takes its name after its magnanimous foundress Shrimant Sajjan Kuvarba, the Senior Ladiji of the Yuvaraj, who has invested more than Rs. 35,000 for the maintenance of the institution. The Pathshala is divided for the present into three schools or departments of learning—(*a*) Sanskrit language, (*b*) Astronomy and Astrology, and (*c*) Vedas and rituals. The premises will provide lodgings to students and one of the Gurus. Beddings and pots and pans are provided gratis, and seven scholarships are founded by different donors. At the end of the year under report, there were 9, 12 and 15 pupils respectively in the three schools mentioned above.

Grant-in-aid School.

95. It is unfortunate that the Grant-in-aid School of Mudavdek, which did useful work for more than two years, was closed for want of pupils.

School-house.

96. The plans and estimates for a suitable school-house at Vardhari were received late in the year ; but the foundation will be completed before the next rains, and the building will be erected in the cold weather.

CHAPTER **VIII.**

Miscellaneous.

Public Park.

97. Outside the town and adjoining the State Gardens, there is a Public Park laid out by the Darbar and maintained by the Municipality. The public, especially the Mahomedans, frequent this place as a resort of recreation.

Model Farm.

98. In the Brown Model Farm, the following foreign crops were tried during the year under review :—

Bajro of Bhavnagar.
Chibada of Kanam.
Cotton of several varieties.
Tobacco of Charotar.
Parval vegetable of Baroda.
Jute of Bengal.
Egyptian cotton.
Ghilody vegetable of Baroda variety.
Grapes of Nasik.
Betel-leaves of Baroda.
Japanese ground-nut.
Red pumkins of Umreth.
Chillies of Bhavnagar.
Arrowroots.

99. The Bajro of Bhavnagar throve well, but the yield, which was about 15 maunds per acre, cannot be considered so good. Perhaps the mistake lay in thick sowing. Cotton of six varieties were sown as an experimental measure. The Devakapas (a kind of Narma) did very well. Tobacco realized Rs. 100 an acre. Parval throve exceedingly well. The result of Jute, Egyptian Cotton and Ghilodi was not encouraging, and the experiment of betel-leaves totally failed. The trial of Nasik Grapes succeeded to a certain extent, as its yield was more than one and a half maund of sweet grapes, which proves that vineyards are possible in the hot climate of Gujarat. The plantation is being further extended. The Japanese ground-nuts were partially destroyed by white ants, and hence the outturn was only about 12 maunds an acre. The crops of red pumkins and big chillies were satisfactory. It is premature to express an opinion about the experiment of growing arrowroots, though the plants seem splendid. The Farm had the following further crops :—

Sesamum.	Suva.	Ratalu.	Local Chillies.
Maize.	Methi,	Ginger.	English Vegetables, Lucern
Tur.	Onions.	Haladi.	and other Grasses.
Papdi.	Shakaria.	Brinjals.	Wheat (Vajia kind)
Kareli.	Gajar.	Gulka.	
Dudhi.	Suran.	Sweet Tumdi.	

Most of these crops did well, in spite of the damage done by frost and insects, especially white ants. English vegetables, Shakaria and Ratalu grew splendidly well.

The cost and income of the Farm.

100. The cost of the Farm amounted to Rs. 1,107-9-4 as against Rs. 954-2-2 in the previous year, and the outturn was valued at Rs. 569-15-10 as against Rs. 449-4-11 of the last year. The initial cost is always heavy, and Model Farms, where experiments are to be tried, are rarely remunerative ; but the income, which is steadily on the increase, will, it is hoped, make the Farm self-supporting in the long run.

Agricultural Conference.

101. A body of sensible cultivators were selected from all the Mahals and sent to the Agricultural Exhibition held at Godhra last summer. They had much to see and learn there. About the Dashera holidays, an Agricultural Conference was held for the first time at Lunawada, where about a thousand cultivators were present. Lectures on agriculture were delivered in a simple language, demonstrations were made and articles of agriculture and forests were exhibited.

Museum.

102. The idea of collecting agricultural and jungle products, obtainable in the State, and turning them into a local museum, originated about three years back, but it was put into practice during the year under review. When it was made open to the public, it attracted a large number of visitors.

Leaflets.

103. The following leaflets were published and distributed broadcast among the cultivating classes during the year of report :—

(1) Prevention of malaria.

(2) Propagation of silkworm.

(3) Propagation of lac insects.

(4) Plantation of sugar-cane.

104. The idea of starting Co-operative Banks for agriculturists has, of late, gained ground in this country ; but it being premature to take any steps in that direction, people of this State are persuaded to try what is called the "Gola system" in Bengal. In a couple of villages, individual cultivators have set apart a quantity of foodgrain and grass and stored them up at the village headman's. The safety of the collection and its unfettered use by the owners themselves in time of need were guranteed by notification. The success of this system will much depend upon the sympathy shown and advice given by the District Officers. The collection of grain under the Gola system remains the same as in the previous year. Gola system.

105. The orders issued for the removal of parasites growing on mango trees and lopping of small branches growing about the stem of babul trees resulted in clearing 216 mango trees of their parasites and clearing more than 12,669 babul trees of their branches. Mango and Babul trees.

106. A nursery was founded on the bank of the Panam River with the object of raising and propagating plants for re-transplantation on roadsides and at other places. Hundreds of Mango, Jambu and other plants, sown in pots, have grown well. Babul, mango and teak seeds were sown in uncultivated and forest tracts as well as on the Dinavad Channel. Plantation of Trees.

107. The specimen skein of silk reeled in England from the Jungli Cocoons (*Antheria Mylitta*) was exhibited at the Godhra Agricultural Exhibition where it received a prize. With a view to form a colony of these worms a large number of Bore trees was reserved and wild cocoons stuck to them, but somehow the worms never came out of their self-made prison. To give a further trial to the propagation of Eri worms, Erandas (castor-oil plants) were sown in a plot of ground adjacent to the lac colony, but for want of moisture they died out. Sericulture.

108. The experiment of producing lac systematically was further extended during the year under report. The lac insects were spread over 1,000 Khakhara trees, *i.e.*, 700 more than last year. They were happily able to withstand the scorching heat of summer. Ten thousand Khakharas are reserved at three centres for the propagation of lac. Propagation of Lac.

109. The operations of the "Savings Bank" opened last year steadily increased and the number of Khatas rose from 199 to 270. The total amount deposited was Rs. 4,536-6-9 as against Rs. 3,535-6-0 in the preceding year. The rules were slightly altered to suit the convenience of depositors. Savings Bank.

110. Before concluding the report, it should be noted that the machinery of the Administration worked smoothly ; that the Yuvaraj did the Administration work to a great extent ; that the relations of the Darbar with the Political Agent were very cordial; that the march of progress was visible in almost all directions; and that the prosperity and contentment of the people were, as usual, aimed at during the year under report. Conclusion.

HARGOVIND D. KANTAVALA,

Kharbhari, Lunawada State.

APPENDIX I.

Names of High Officials in the Lunawada State showing changes in personnel during the year 1909-10.

NAME OF OFFICER.	Appointment.	Period		REMARKS.
		From	To	
R. B. Hargovind Dwarkadas Kantavala ...	Karbhari ...	14-11-1905.	31-3-1910.	
* Raj-Kumar Shri Raghunathsinhji ...	Samant Officer and second Class Magistrate.	1-10-1903.	31-3-1910.	* 2nd Kumar of the Rajasaheb does the duty of a Samant Officer and of a 2nd Class Magistrate, without pay. He has got Jagir.
Mr. Ganesh Vishnu Kher, L. M. & S. ...	Medical Officer..	19-4-1897.	31-3-1910.	
Mr. Kalidas Nathji ...	Treasury Officer and Hazur Assistant.	12-10-1886.	31-3-1910.	
Mr. Hiralal Maneklal...	Nyayadhish ...	16-8-1904.	31-3-1910.	From the 1st March 1909 to 30th September 1909 was deputed on special duty to examine the account books of the creditors of the people of Kothamba and Mr. Mathurbhai was nominated Ag. Nyayadhish in his place.
Mr. Mathurbhai Kashiram	Actg. Nyayadhish	1-3-1909.	30-9-1909.	
Mr. Manilal Dolatchand	Special Magistrate and Sayer Superintendent.	18-10-1907. to 1-5-1908.	31-3-1909.	

KARBHARI'S OFFICE,
LUNAWADA, 21*st April* 1910.

HARGOVIND D. KANTAVALA,
Karbhari, Lunawada State.

APPENDIX II.

List of Laws in force in the Lunawada State.

DESCRIPTION.	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during year under report.	REMARKS.
1 Stamp Act			
2 Registration Act			
3 Court Fees Act			
4 Limitation Act			
5 Act relating to the epidemic disease among horses, &c. ...			
6 Arms Act relating to Fire Arms	.....	.....	These are Special Laws of the State.
7 Prevention of cruelty to and killing of kine, &c., Act ...			
8 Public Conveyance Act ...			
9 Rules for the guidance of Small Causes Court	.....	1	
10 Jail Rules	.....	1	
11 Shikar Act	.....	1	
Civil Procedure Code	Adapted in the spirit of British Laws.		
Criminal Procedure Code ...			
Penal Code			

KARBHARI'S OFFICE,
LUNAWADA, 21*st April* 1910.

HARGOVIND D. KANTAVALA,
Karbhari, Lunawada State.

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Military Force in the Lunawada State, 1909-10.

ARM OF SERVICE.	Number of fighting Officers and Men.						Details of force at the end of the Current Year.						Total cost on account of pay and allowance of the force including followers.	REMARKS.
	At the end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Casualties.			At the end of the current year.	Number of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men.					
			Died.	Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.				European Commissioned Officers.	Native Commissioned Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Fighting men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Cavalry	35	3	...	3	...	35	.....	...	...	...	...	35	7,346-0-2	
Sappers	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
Artillery	7	...	...	...	...	7	.....	*20	...	...	...	7	583-2-8	* 2 guns serviceable, 18 guns unserviceable.
Infantry	8	...	...	...	...	8	.....	...	...	...	...	8	417-1-10	
Imperial Service Troops ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
Total ...	50	3	...	3	...	50	.....	20	...	...	...	50	8,346-4-8	

KARBHARI'S OFFICE,
LUNAWADA, 21*st April* 1910.

HARGOVIND D. KANTAVALA,
Karbhari, Lunawada State.

APPENDIX **IV.**

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Police in the Lunawada State for the year 1909-10.

DESCRIPTION OF OFFICE.	Number.	Pay of Grade.	Total Cost.	Punishments.			Rewards.		Education.		REMARKS.
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded or suspended departmentally.	Punished judicially.	By Promotion.	By Money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.								
Police Superintendent	1	50 0 0		...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Chief Constable	5	22 0 0 20 0 0 16 0 0 15 0 0		...	2	...	...	1	5	...	
Opium Inspector	1	20 0 0		...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Drill Master...	1	10 0 0		...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Head Constable	4	10 0 0	10,564 8 7	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	
Bugler	1	10 0 0		1	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Jamadar	4	8 0 0		...	...	...	...	...	2	...	
Havaldar	11	7 0 0		1	2	...	...	1	7	...	
Naik...	7	6 0 0		...	2	...	...	1	3	...	
1st Grade Constable	43	5 8 0		...	5	...	...	1	11	...	
2nd do. do.	50	5 0 0		...	24	...	...	7	3	...	
3rd do. do.	5	4 0 0		...	...	...	...	6	...	...	
Opium Mounted Police	6	10 0 0		...	2	...	...	...	4	..	
Total ...	139	.....	.....	2	37	...	...	17	42	...	

KARBHARI'S OFFICE,
LUNAWADA, 21*st April* 1910.

HARGOVIND D. KANTAVALA,
Karbhari, Lunawada State.

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Lunawada State during the year 1909-10.

STATE.	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions (columns 4 and 5).		Percentage of convicted accused sent for trial.		REMARKS.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Lunawada	66	63	74	89	74	89	49	55	20	26	66	61·8	66	61·8	4 Cases involving 8 accused pending at the end of the year.

KARBHARI'S OFFICE,
LUNAWADA, 21*st April* 1910.

HARGOVIND D. KANTAVALA,
Karbhari, Lunawada State.

APPENDIX **VI.**

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Lunawada State during the year 1909-10.

STATE.	Amount Stolen.		Amount Recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		REMARKS.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	
Lunawada	322 0 0	595 0 0	246 0 0	353 0 0	76·4	59·8	

KARBHARI'S OFFICE :
LUNAWADA, 21*st April* 1910.

HARGOVIND D. KANTAVALA,
Karbhari, Lunawada State.

APPENDIX **VII.**

Statement showing the Number of Crimes committed, Number of Cases disposed of, and Cases Awaiting Trial in the Lunawada State during the year 1909-10.

Description of Offences.	No. of offences.			Number of cases disposed of during the past year.	Number of cases disposed of during the present year.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted.	No. of persons sentenced.							Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined, being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Term of imprisonment.										Awaiting trial.	Remarks.
	Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.					Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and fine.		Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.				Under one month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation.	Capital punishment.		
								Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.																		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
INDIAN PENAL CODE.																														
Sections 241, 511	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Section 302	1	1	2	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
Sections 302, 323	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Section 304	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
„ 309	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
„ 324	...	3	3	1	3	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
„ 325	...	3	3	1	1	5	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
„ 326	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sections 326, 511	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Section 332	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
„ 336	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Section 337	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
„ 354	...	1	1	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sections 363, 109	...	1	1	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
„ 363, 366	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Section 379	...	8	8	11	6	11	7	...	1	...	3	2	1	7	1	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	All accused not traced.
Sections 379, 411	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
„ 379, 426	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
„ 379, 429, 323, 109	...	1	1	...	1	13	11	...	...	...	11	...	...	11	2	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
„ 379, 506	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Carried over...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

APPENDIX VII—*continued.*

Description of Offences.	No. of offences.			No. of persons sentenced.											Term of Imprisonment.											Remarks.
	Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.	Number of cases disposed of during the past year.	Number of cases disposed of during the present year.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted.	Imprisonment. Simple.	Imprisonment. Rigorous.	Imprisonment and fine. Simple.	Imprisonment and fine. Rigorous.	Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.	Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Under one month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation.	Capital punishment.	Awaiting trial.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Brought forward ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
INDIAN PENAL CODE—*continued.*																														
Section 380	...	2	2	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	All accused not traced.
„ 380, 454	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
„ 380, 457	1	12	13	1	3	3	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sections 380, 457, 75	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
„ 380, 457, 114	...	1	1	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Section 381	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
„ 395	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Section 406	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sections 406, 403	...	1	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Section 408	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
„ 411	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
„ 420	...	3	3	...	3	3	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Section 429	...	1	1	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
„ 435	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sections 454, 323	...	1	1	...	1	5	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Section 456	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
„ 457	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
„ 459	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	2	51	53	40	35	70	42	...	2	5	32	2	1	42	20	...	...	23	9	1	...	1	3	...	...	2	...	...	8	
Sugar Act	...	1	1	...	1	3	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Opium Act	...	2	2	1	2	3	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Abkari Act	...	7	7	7	7	9	5	...	...	...	1	4	...	5	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Shikar Act	...	1	1	1	1	3	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Saras Act	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	...	12	12	9	12	19	13	...	...	...	1	12	...	13	6	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Grand Total ...	2	63	65	49	47	89	55	...	2	5	33	14	1	55	26	...	...	23	10	1	...	1	3	...	...	2	...	...	8	

KARBHARI'S OFFICE :
LUNAWADA, 21*st April* 1910.

HARGOVIND D. KANTAVALA,
Karbhari, Lunawada State.

APPENDIX **VIII.**

Statement showing the number of Offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Lunawada State during the year 1909-10.

NAME OF COURT.	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of.					Persons remaining at the end of year.	REMARKS.
			Remaining at the end of last year.	Brought to trial in 1909-10.					Total.		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped, or transferred.		
	Past year.	Present year.		Arrested by Police.	Upon Warrant.	On Summons.	Voluntary.	Arrested in presence of the Magistrate.	Past year.	Present year.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Sessions Court	6	4	4	4	...	...	...	...	15	8	...	3	5	...	...	...	
First Class Magistrates' Courts	26	32	1	42	16	6	...	2	49	67	14	6	35	...	...	12	
Other Magistrates' Courts..	77	81	7	43	1	119	1	2	132	173	16	101	46	...	...	10	
Total ...	109	117	12	89	17	125	1	4	196	248	30	110	86	...	...	22	

KARBHARI'S OFFICE :
LUNAWADA, 21*st April* 1910.

HARGOVIND D. KANTAVALA,
Karbhari, Lunawada State.

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the Results of Appeals against Decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Lunawada State during the year 1909-10.

TRIBUNALS.	Number of Applications.	Number of persons and cases.																Remarks.
		Applications rejected.		Sentences. Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.		Proceedings quashed.		Referred.		Further enquiry, &c., ordered.		Pending.		
		Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
Maharaj Kumar Saheb's Court	5	...	...	3	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
Karbhari's Court	14	...	...	5	4	25	8	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

KARBHARI'S OFFICE :
LUNAWADA, 21*st April* 1910.

HARGOVIND D. KANTAVALA,
Karbhari, Lunawada State.

APPENDIX X.

CIVIL WORK.—Nature and Value of Original Suits filed and disposed of during the year 1909-10.

TRIBUNALS.	Opening Balance.		Filed during the year, received by transfer or on remand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing Balance.		Suits filed during present year.										Suits disposed of during present year.						REMARKS.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value.	Suits *re* landed property.	Suits for money transaction.	Suits for other rights.	Number of suits under Rs. 100.	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500.	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000.	Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 & under Rs. 5,000.	Number of suits above Rs. 5,000.	*Ex parte.*	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of.	Value.	Average duration.	
											Rs. a. p.														Rs. a. p.	Y. M. D.	
Karbhari	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....		
Nyayadhish	117	100	188	288	305	388	205	264	100	124	44,793 1 10	1	270	17	158	122	7	1	...	52	112	1	99	42,570 12 5	0-4-20 $\frac{207}{364}$	
	3 R.	1 R.	1 R.		4 R.	1 R.	3 R.		1 R.	1 R.																
		97	259	512	259	609	162	492	97	117	10,485 14 3	...	471	41	512	...	...	...	...	96	242	2	152	10,197 9 8	0-1-18 $\frac{252}{364}$	
		S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S																
Total	117	198	448	800	565	997	367	756	198	241	55,279 0 1	1	741	58	670	122	7	1	...	148	354	3	251	52,768 6 1	0-6-8	
	3 R.	1 R.	1 R.		4 R.	1 R.	3 R.		1 R.	1 R.																

"R" shows the number of applications for review.

"S" shows Small Causes suits.

KARBHARI'S OFFICE :
LUNAWADA, 21*st April* 1910.

HARGOVIND D. KANTAVALA,
Karbhari, Lunawada State.

APPENDIX XI.

CIVIL WORK.—Results of Applications for execution of decrees in the Lunawada State during the year 1909-10.

TRIBUNAL.	Opening Balance.		Value of opening balance for present year.	Applications brought to the Register.			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing Balance.			Nature of Applications pending disposal at the close of			REMARKS.
	Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.	
			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.				
Nyayadhish	855	1,202	1,50,531 15 5	916	570	44,128 6 10	1,771	1,772	1,94,660 6 3	569	655	14,965 9 10	1,202	1,117	1,79,694 12 5	301	389	427	

KARBHARI'S OFFICE:
LUNAWADA, 21*st April* 1910.

HARGOVIND D. KANTAVALA,
Karbhari, Lunawada State.

M.

APPENDIX **XII.**

CIVIL WORK.—Number and Results of Appeals in Civil Suits in the Lunawada State during the year 1909-10.

TRIBUNALS.	Opening Balance.		Filed during		Total.		Disposed of during		Closing Balance.		Value of Appeals filed during		How disposed of.												Average duration.	
													Decisions confirmed.		Decisions reversed.		Decisions amended.		Cases remanded for re-trial.		Cases compromised and otherwise disposed of.					
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.			Past year.	Present year.
											Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.													Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.
Maharaj Kumar Saheb's Court ...	1	1	3	2	4	3	3	2	1	1	29 2 9	2,656 1 11	1	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...			0 4 17	.....
Karbhari's Court	7	5	8	7	15	12	10	4	5	8	3,047 11 9	6,027 6 3	3	2	2	...	3	1	2	1	...	...			0 7 $\frac{5}{10}$	0 7 9$\frac{1}{2}$

KARBHARI'S OFFICE:
LUNAWADA, 21*st April* 1910.

HARGOVIND D. KANTAVALA,
Karbhari, Lunawada State.

APPENDIX **XIII.**

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jails and Lock-ups in the Lunawada State during the year 1909-10.

STATIONS.	No. of Prisons.	No. of Prisoners.				Daily Average.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of jail and prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial.	REMARKS (showing mortality among convicts in Jail).
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total. Past year.	Total. Present year.	Past year.	Present year.				
									Rs. a. p.		
Lunawada	1	31	52	61	83	23·2	28·4	29	2,077 0 11	0·9	

KARBHARI'S OFFICE:
LUNAWADA, 21*st April* 1910.

HARGOVIND D. KANTAVALA,
Karbhari, Lunawada State.

APPENDIX XIV.

Registration of Documents in the Lunawada State during the year 1909-10.

NAME OF STATE.	Documents presented for registration.		Nature of documents presented.										Documents registered.		Value of documents registered.		Documents of which registry has been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year.		REMARKS.
			Mortgages.		Sale-deeds.		Wills.		Money-bonds.		Miscellaneous.										
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
															Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.					
Lunawada	106	131	45	53	39	53	8	4	...	1	14	20	87	105	25,801 8 3	32,354 2 0	...	5	65	86	

KARBHARI'S OFFICE:
LUNAWADA, 21*st April* 1910.

HARGOVIND D. KANTAVALA,
Karbhari, Lunawada State.

APPENDIX XV.

Receipts and Expenditure on account of Registration in the Lunawada State during the year 1909-10.

DESCRIPTION.	Past year.			Present year.			REMARKS.
	Number of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realised.	Number of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realised.	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Mortgages	45	1,342 6 0	20 5 0	53	19,000 6 0	32 5 0	
Sale-deeds	39	20,933 13 10	1,100 11 8	53	29,276 13 6	1,537 5 6	
Wills	8	.....	83 8 0	4	.....	40 0 0	
Money Bonds	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	0 4 0	
Miscellaneous	14	.....	38 7 6	20	.....	22 0 6	
Total	106	33,976 3 10	1,243 1 2	131	48,277 3 6	1,631 15 0	
Deduct—Expenditure... ...	.....	.....	104 1 4	.....	.....	220 1 3	
Net profit	.....	.....	1,138 15 10	.....	.....	1,411 13 9	

KARBHARI'S OFFICE:
LUNAWADA, 21*st April* 1910.

HARGOVIND D. KANTAVALA,
Karbhari, Lunawada State.

AX

APPENDIX **XVI.**

Receipts and Expenditure of the Municipality in the Lunawada State during the year 1909-10.

NAME.	Opening balance on 1st August 1908.	Receipts during the year.		Total in current year.	Expenditure during the year.		Balance on 31st July 1909.	REMARKS.
		Past.	Present.		Past.	Present.		
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Lunawada Municipality ...	1,270 12 7¾	2,793 10 8½	3,253 8 1	4,524 4 8¾	2,910 4 5	3,431 13 10	1,092 6 10¾	

KARBHARI'S OFFICE :
LUNAWADA, 21*st April* 1910.

HARGOVIND D. KANTAVALA,
Karbhari, Lunawada State.

APPENDIX **XVII.**

Statement of Rainfall in the Lunawada State during the year 1909-10.

STATE.	April 1909.	May 1909.	June 1909.	July 1909.	August 1909.	September 1909.	October 1909.	November 1909.	December 1909.	January 1910.	February 1910.	March 1910.	Total.	Total of past year.	Total of past 5 years.	REMARKS.
Lunawada	0'—00"	0'—62"	6'—14"	13'—8"	9'—22"	8'—1"	0'—00"	0'—00"	0'—11"	0'—00"	0'—00"	0'—00"	32'—16"	29'—93"	28'—13"	

KARBHARI'S OFFICE,
LUNAWADA, 21*st April* 1910.

HARGOVIND D. KANTAVALA,
Karbhari, Lunawada State.

APPENDIX **XVIII.**

Statement as to Prices of Staple Food-grains in the Lunawada State during 1909-10.

ARTICLES.	During March 1909 (past year) per maund 40 lbs.			During March 1910 (present year) per maund 40 lbs.			REMARKS.
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	
Bajri	1	11	5	1	6	0	
Bavto	1	3	9	1	0	3	
Gram	1	10	0	1	5	3	
Maize	1	6	3	1	2	0	
Mahura flowers	0	15	9	0	9	9	
Rice No. 3	2	1	0	1	4	6	

KARBHARI'S OFFICE,
LUNAWADA, 21*st April* 1910.

HARGOVIND D. KANTAVALA,
Karbhari, Lunawada State.

APPENDIX XIX.

Expenditure on Public Works in the Lunawada State during the year 1909-10.

Description of Works.	State Funds.			Local Funds.			Totals.	Remarks.
	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	Original.	Repairs.	Total.		
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.					
Wells	1,795 12 3	392 11 7	2,188 7 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Bridge of Panam River	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Palace repairs	.....	8,629 8 2	8,629 8 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Roads	.....	2,469 4 3	2,469 4 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Repairs of State buildings	3,216 6 5	8,646 4 4	11,862 10 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Irrigation	6,204 6 2	161 2 10	6,365 9 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Miscellaneous including encouragement to artizans	.....	3,741 12 6	3,741 12 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total ...	11,216 8 10	24,040 11 8	35,257 4 6	.....	.....	.....		

KARBHARI'S OFFICE,
LUNAWADA, 21*st April* 1910.

HARGOVIND D. KANTAVALA,
Karbhari, Lunawada State.

APPENDIX XX.

Agricultural Stock in the Lunawada State during the year 1909-10.

DISTRICT.	Year.	Horses and Cattle.									Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks.
		Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes. Males.	Buffaloes. Females.	Horses.	Mares.	Colts and fillies.	Asses.	Sheep and goats.	With two bullocks.	With four bullocks.	Riding.	Load carrying.	
Lunawada	1909-10	33,956	22,439	3,663	24,918	267	289	65	679	16,569	12,358	...	24	2,371	

KARBHARI'S OFFICE,
LUNAWADA, 21*st April* 1910.

HARGOVIND D. KANTAVALA,
Karbhari, Lunawada State.

APPENDIX **XXI.**

Statement showing the Excise Shops and Excise Revenue of the Lunawada State during the year 1909-10.

Name of State.	Country Spirit.		Opium.		Ganja.		Tari.		Total.		Remarks.
	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	
		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	
Lunawada	42	11,252 1 11	23	9,873 3 2½	1	513 12 0	...	.....	66	21,639 1 1½	

KARBHARI'S OFFICE,
LUNAWADA, 21*st April* 1910.

HARGOVIND D. KANTAVALA,
Karbhari, Lunawada State.

APPENDIX XXII.

Statement showing Receipts of the Lunawada State during the year 1909-10.

Nature of Demand.	RECEIPTS.					
	DEMAND.			Collection during the current year.	Collection during the previous year.	Remission during the current year.	Balance.
	Arrears.	Current.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Cash balance at the commencement of the year ...	.....	.....	.....	14,701 6 11	.....	.....	.....
A. Land Revenue.							
(1) Fixed	10,552 13 11	1,05,808 12 8	1,16,361 10 7	1,04,677 8 9	1,00,004 11 0	423 9 9	11,260 8 1
(2) Fluctuating	1,062 4 6	7,996 4 7	9,058 9 1	7,818 4 10	6,699 11 7	28 2 8	1,212 1 7
(3) Miscellaneous collections, charges, &c.	2,430 11 0	7,387 1 8	9,817 12 8	7,886 5 0	4,900 11 8	143 7 2	1,788 0 6
Total ...	14,045 13 5	1,21,192 2 11	1,35,238 0 4	1,20,382 2 7	1,11,605 2 3	595 3 7	14,260 10 2
B. Forest Revenue.							
(1) Timber duty (sale price).	.....	11,477 6 8	11,477 6 8	11,477 6 8	15,617 7 10	.....	.....
(2) Jungle produce	.....	2,025 0 0	2,025 0 0	2,025 0 0	401 0 0	.....	.....
(3) Koila rasum (charcoal) ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(4) Miscellaneous	25 0 0	2,011 14 4	2,036 14 4	2,036 14 4	2,829 9 1	.....	.....
Total ...	25 0 0	15,514 5 0	15,539 5 0	15,539 5 0	18,848 0 11	.....	.....
C. Excise Revenue.							
(1) Opium license fee ...	750 0 0	10,632 3 2½	11,372 3 2½	10,622 3 2½	8,774 6 2	.....	750 0 0
(2) Madat „ „ ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(3) Country spirit „ license fee	.....	11,252 1 11	11,252 1 11	11,252 1 11	10,418 0 8	.....	.....
(4) Tari license fee... ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(5) Ganja Bhàng	.....	513 12 0	513 12 0	513 12 0	395 10 0	.....	.....
(6) Ammunition license fee.	.....	361 4 0	361 4 0	358 4 0	317 4 0	.....	3 0 0
(7) License fee for the sale of poisonous drugs ...	.....	101 0 0	101 0 0	101 0 0	101 0 0	.....	.....
(8) Jakàt duty	.....	28,962 9 3	28,962 9 3	28,962 9 3	25,007 5 5½	.....	.....
Total ...	750 0 0	51,812 14 4½	52,562 14 4½	51,809 14 4½	45,013 9 10½	.....	753 0 0
D. Stamp Revenue.							
(1) Sale-proceeds of adhesive and impressed court-fee stamps	.....	1,833 2 2	1,833 2 2	1,833 2 2	1,726 2 1	.....	.....
(2) Sale-proceeds of plain papers	.....	416 1 0	416 1 0	416 1 0	316 5 0	.....	.....
(3) Stamp duty on plaints shortly stamped or unstamped	.....	17 1 0	17 1 0	17 1 0	24 14 8	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	2,266 4 2	2,266 4 2	2,266 4 2	2,067 5 9	.....	.....
E. Law and Justice.							
(1) Sale-proceeds of unclaimed property ...	.....	34 11 5	34 11 5	34 11 5	31 10 10	.....	.....
(2) Sale-proceeds of intestate property	61 12 0	688 3 10	749 15 10	722 0 1	272 7 1	.....	27 15 9
(3) Process servers' fees realised in cash ...	.....	2,057 14 7	2,057 14 7	2,057 14 7	1,185 10 1	.....	.....
(4) Commission fees ...	.....	3,604 13 6	3,604 13 6	3,604 13 6	2,608 12 7	.....	.....
(5) Revenue fines	.....	917 5 2	917 5 2	917 5 2	335 14 2	.....	.....
(6) Civil forfeitures ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(7) Criminal forfeitures ...	.....	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	18 14 7	.....	.....
(8) Civil Court fines ...	.....	6 3 1	6 3 1	6 3 1	14 11 0	.....	.....
(9) Criminal Magisterial fines	.....	1,177 12 4	1,177 12 4	1,177 12 4	1,094 2 10	.....	.....
(10) Amin's fees realised in cash	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(11) Other items (mutation fees, &c.), realised in cash	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(12) Other fees, forfeitures and fines	.....	93 5 0	93 5 0	93 5 0	45 13 6	.....	.....
Total ...	61 12 0	8,580 9 11	8,642 5 11	8,614 6 2	5,608 0 8	.....	27 15 9

APPENDIX XXII.—*contd.*

Statement showing Disbursements of the Lunawada State during the year 1909-10.

Nature of Expenditure.	DISBURSEMENTS.				Remarks.
	Budget Estimates.		Actual Expenditure.		
	Current year. St. 1965. 1908-09.	Previous year. St. 1964. 1907-08.	Current year. St. 1965. 1908-09.	Previous year. St. 1964. 1907-08.	
9	10	11	12	13	14
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
A. Tribute	14,232 0 0	14,232 0 0	14,231 8 8	14,231 8 8	
B. Refunds.					
(1) Of revenue	671 0 0	671 0 0	649 11 3	649 11 3	
(2) Of fees, fines, and forfeitures ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
(3) Of lapsed deposits	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total ...	14,903 0 0	14,903 0 0	14,881 3 11	14,881 3 11	
C. Administration.					
(1) General Department...	10,741 0 0	10,155 0 0	10,673 2 10	9,946 7 8	
(2) Account and Treasury Department.	780 0 0	790 0 0	772 8 0	772 5 11	
(3) Store Department	1,248 0 0	2,039 0 0	1,184 5 6	1,945 2 3	
(4) Opium Department	2,010 8 0	1,860 0 0	1,353 6 2	1,318 10 10	
(5) Revenue and Civil Department ...	11,967 0 0	10,623 0 0	11,221 13 9	9,871 3 2	
(6) Record-room Department	400 0 0	450 0 0	396 4 9	391 6 1	
(7) Risala and Paga charges	20,955 12 0	21,670 0 0	19,308 14 6	27,661 8 5	
(8) Police Department	10,152 0 0	9,552 0 0	9,848 14 0	9,430 12 10	
(9) Jail Department *	1,457 4 0	1,446 12 0	1,312 11 2	1,053 7 2	
(10) Jakát and Toll charges	4,132 0 0	4,387 8 0	3,727 8 8	3,591 11 3	
(11) Printing charges	261 0 0	300 0 0	260 10 6	222 5 0	
(12) Forest Department...	2,667 0 0	2,691 8 0	1,799 1 0	1,683 5 11	
(13) Contingencies and stationery for Hazur Office	925 0 0	1,365 0 0	669 10 11	1,255 6 6	
(14) Travelling Allowance of Revenue and Judicial officers of head quarters office	2,895 0 0	2,805 0 0	2,890 15 9	2,802 7 8½	
(15) Sub-divisional office establishment.	.....	.....	.....	.....	
(16) Law charges	.....	.....	.....	.....	
(17) Settlement Department	.....	.....	.....	.....	
(18) Miscellaneous unforeseen administrative charges	5,389 0 0	1,585 0 0	4,573 10 7	863 6 9	
(19) Tausi Department	.....	.....	.....	.....	
(20) Miscellaneous Account Department	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total ...	75,930 8 0	71,729 12 0	69,893 10 1	66,809 11 5½	
D. Public Instruction	7,780 0 0	8,145 0 0	7,113 7 7	8,124 4 4	
Total ...	7,780 0 0	8,145 0 0	7,113 7 7	8,124 4 4	
E. Dispensary and Vaccination charges	5,352 4 0	5,328 4 0	4,894 15 6	4,509 6 9	
Total ...	5,352 4 0	5,328 4 0	4,894 15 6	4,509 6 9	
F. Domestic charges.					
(1) Allowance to the Royal family ...	23,168 0 0	27,375 0 0	23,168 0 0	27,367 10 8	
(2) Maintenance charges of the palace	16,910 0 0	11,200 0 0	16,896 6 5	11,188 12 3	
(3) Domestic servants	7,067 13 0	6,484 8 0	6,897 2 9	6,294 1 8	
(4) Elephant establishment	1,250 0 0	1,174 0 0	1,244 14 10	1,173 4 1	
(5) Ornament and furniture	4,995 0 0	6,600 0 0	4,991 5 4	6,593 14 11	
(6) Bhayat charges	1,600 0 0	1,600 0 0	1,568 9 10	1,568 9 10	
(7) Miscellaneous charges	25,871 0 0	24,651 0 0	25,863 14 8	24,020 3 1	
Total ...	87,861 13 0	79,084 8 0	80,630 5 10	78,206 8 1	
G. Religious charges	2,635 0 0	4,385 0 0	2,493 5 0	4,375 9 3½	

* Exclusive of the Police guard expenses.

APPENDIX XXII—*contd.*

Nature of Demand.	RECEIPTS.						
	DEMAND.			Collection during the current year.	Collection during the previous year.	Remissions during the current year.	Balance.
	Arrears.	Current.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
F. Miscellaneous Ordinary Receipts.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
(1) Ghatkar (ferries) ...	300 14 6	574 0 0	874 14 6	597 4 0	514 5 6	45 0 0	232 10 6
(2) Dispensary receipts ...	....	1,283 2 11½	1,283 2 11½	1,283 2 11½	1,238 10 7½	.....	.....
(3) Falkar (Orchard revenue)	.....	950 3 7	950 3 7	950 3 7	753 1 9	.....	.....
(4) Jail Manufacture ...	.....	125 10 10	125 10 10	125 10 10	89 4 9	.....	.....
(5) Hide and Bones license...	150 0 0	150 0 0	300 0 0	150 0 0	75 0 0	.....	150 0 0
(6) Guaranteed and other rights	311 5 7	5,402 4 10	5,718 10 5	5,712 6 4	5,170 3 0	1 4 0	0 0 1
(7) Vero Receipts	647 2 9	7,874 14 5	8,522 1 2	7,910 0 0	8,272 10 3	36 10 0	575 7 2
(8) School fees	.....	1,130 11 0	1,130 11 0	1,130 11 0	1,231 4 6	.....	.....
(9) Toll	.....	2,289 8 10	2,289 8 10	2,289 8 10	2,132 7 6	.....	.....
Total ...	1,409 6 10	19,780 8 5½	21,189 15 3½	20,148 15 6½	19,476 15 10¾	82 14 0	958 1 9
G. Extraordinary Miscellaneous Receipts.							
(1) Pound fees	.....	205 5 0	205 5 0	205 5 0	161 4 0	.....	.....
(2) Copying and searching fees	.....	231 4 7	231 4 7	231 4 7	287 4 8	.....	.....
(3) Registration Receipts ...	.....	1,096 3 5	1,096 3 5	1,096 3 5	1,459 6 7	.....	.....
(4) Sale-proceeds of Government Securities ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(5) Interest—							
(*a*) On Government Securities	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(*b*) On loans	0 0 6	4,925 11 7	4,925 12 1	4,925 1 8	4,600 11 2	.....	0 10 10
(*c*) On Kist-Khelapi ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(6) Sale-proceeds of old stores, materials and live-stock, &c.... ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(7) Miscellaneous—							
(*a*) Refunds	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(*b*) Salaries of Government and State servants refunded by parties citing them as witnesses ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(*c*) Other Miscellaneous receipts	1,799 7 9	13,647 11 4	15,447 3 1	12,141 14 4	4,136 3 7	20 6 8	3,284 14 1
(8) Granary receipts ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(9) Agricultural receipts ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	1,799 8 3	20,106 3 11	21,905 12 2	18,599 12 7	10,644 14 0	20 6 8	3,285 8 11
H, Debts.							
(1) Deposits—							
(*a*) Revenue and civil deposits	.....	.....	.....	8,802 10 11	3,723 4 11	.....	.....
(*b*) Judicial (Criminal Court) deposits ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(*c*) Miscellaneous deposits.	.....	.....	.....	1,746 4 5	1,687 12 1	.....	.....
(2) Advances recovered by cash	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
By work done	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(3) Loans recovered ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(4) Cash recoveries of service payments made during the current year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	10,548 15 4	5,411 1 0	.....	.....
Total Receipts ...	18,091 8 6	*2,39,253 0 9	2,57,344 9 3	2,37,360 12 5	2,13,264 1 4	698 8 3	19,285 4 7
Grand Total ...	18,091 8 6	2,39,253 0 9	2,57,344 9 3	2,47,909 11 9	2,18,675 2 4	698 8 3	19,285 4 7

* Including Rs. 1,811 of Takavi.

APPENDIX XXII—*concld.*

Nature of Expenditure.	DISBURSEMENTS.				Remarks.
	Budget Estimate.		Actual Expenditure.		
	Current year. St. 1965. 1909-10.	Previous year. St. 1964. 1907-08.	Current year. St. 1965. 1909-10.	Previous year. St. 1964. 1907-08.	
9	10	11	12	13	14
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
H. Public Works Department.					
(1) Establishment, travelling allowance and contingencies...	1,917 0 0	1,458 0 0	1,563 9 4	1,416 8 0	
(2) Original work	41,935 0 0	32,205 0 0	15,229 13 5	21,384 13 8	
(3) Repair work			16,161 10 4	6,292 13 7	
(4) Petty works			4,236 0 2	4,491 0 4	
(5) Survey expense	1,126 0 0	.....	1,124 1 6	.....	
(6) Compensation for removing huts ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total ...	44,978 0 0	33,663 0 0	38,315 2 9	33,585 3 7	
I. Stamp Department.					
*(1) Purchase of stamps including contingencies	.....	.....	.....	.....	* Expenditure goes under other heads.
(2) Discount paid in the sale of stamps, &c.	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total* ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
J. Pension	.....	.....	.....	.....	
***K. Municipality**	.....	.....	.....	.....	* Managed by a Committee. Estimates Rs. 3,500. Expenditure Rs.3,431-13-10 against Rs 2,910-4-5 of the last year, mainly drawn from the Jakāt Department.
L. Miscellaneous charges.					
(1) Purchase of Government Securities.	.....	.....	.....	.....	
(2) Payment of interests	175 0 0	100 0 0	170 0 6	21 15 10	
(3) Value of Police clothing, &c., supplied...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
(4) Garden expenses	4,530 0 0	5,225 0 0	4,524 14 1	3,855 1 3	
(5) Granary establishment	.....	.....	.....	.....	
(6) Registration charges...	155 0 0	150 0 0	153 7 6	104 1 4	
(7) Agriculture charges	.....	.....	.....	.....	
(8) Rent of Nayapatna bungalow ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
(9) Famine Relief	.....	.....	.....	.....	
(10) Donation for the maintenance of the General Hospital	.....	.....	.....	.....	
(11) Miscellaneous	4,115 0 0	10,545 0 0	3,299 13 11	9,674 3 9	
Total ...	8,975 0 0	16,020 0 0	8,148 4 0	13,655 6 2	
M. Debts.					
(1) Repayment of deposit—					
(*a*) Of Revenue and civil deposits ...	.....	.....	10,693 8 0	17,551 14 7	
(*b*) Of Judicial (Criminal Court) deposits	.....	.....	.....	.....	
(*c*) Of miscellaneous deposits ...	.....	.....	3,389 5 10	1,912 3 9½	
(2) Advance made	.....	.....	.....	.....	
(3) Loans given	.....	.....	.....	.....	
(4) Cash payments out of receipt under service heads of the current year...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total ...	.....	.....	14,082 13 10	19,464 2 4½	
Total Expenditure ...	2,41,465 9 0	2,33,248 8 0	2,25,870 6 8	2,24,147 5 7	
Grand Total ...	2,41,465 9 0	2,33,248 8 0	2,39,953 4 6*	2,43,611 7 11½	* Including debts paid off.

KARBHARI'S OFFICE:

LUNAWADA, 21*st April* 1910.

HARGOVIND D. KANTAVALA,

Karbhari, Lunawada State.

APPENDIX **XXIII.**

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Lunawada State during the year 1909-10.

DISPENSARY.	Number of patients treated.		Results of in-door patients.				Expenditure.	Daily average.	REMARKS.
	Out-door.	In-door.	Discharged.	Absented.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.			
							Rs. a. p.		
Chief Medical Dispensary for English medicines	11,018	2	.....	1	.....	1	3,494 0 6	158·6	

KARBHARI'S OFFICE:
LUNAWADA, 21*st April* 1910.

HARGOVIND D. KANTAVALA,
Karbhari, Lunawada State.

APPENDIX **XXIV.**

Vital Statistics for Lunawada State for the year 1909-10.

NAME.	Population.	Births.		Increase.	Decrease.	Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease.	Ratio per thousand of population.				REMARKS.
										Births.		Deaths.		
		Past year.	Present year.			Past year.	Present year.			Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
Lunawada	63,967	2,461	2,425	...	36	1,190	1,157	...	33	38·57	38·36	18·60	18·24	

KARBHARI'S OFFICE :
LUNAWADA, 21*st April* 1910.

HARGOVIND D. KANTAVALA,
Karbhari, Lunawada State.

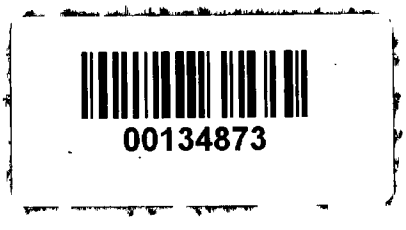
APPENDIX **XXV.**

Particulars as to the Schools maintained by the Lunawada State for the year 1909-10.

Number of Schools. Past year.	Number of Schools. Present year.	Description of Schools.	Number of pupils on roll on 31st March. Past year.	Number of pupils on roll on 31st March. Present year.	Daily average attendance. Past year.	Daily average attendance. Present year.	Expenditure. High School.	Expenditure. Secondary.	Expenditure. Primary.	Remarks.
								Rs. a. p.		
1	1	Lunawada Anglo-Vernacular School	50	59	44·1	43·7	...	1,070 4 6		
1	1	Lunawada Gujarati Main School.	418	445	321·0	384·7			Rs. 4,062 3 4	
1	1	Lunawada Girls' School ...	75	96	44·7	65·2				
1	1	Vardhari	46	52	29·4	32·7				
1	1	Khánpur	44	44	27·4	25·3				
1	1	Kothambá	52	50	37·1	31·0				
1	1	Kháról	32	23	20·9	17·6				
1	1	Bákor	48	41	35·9	31·5				
1	1	Rám Patel's Muwada	30	30	18·0	22·2				
1	1	Madhwás	31	25	19·7	19·2				
1	1	Malekpur	28	25	19·7	19·2				
1	1	Limbadia	24	24	18·8	21·3				
1	1	Pándarwadá	36	31	29·6	29·3				
13	13	Total ...	914	945	665·0	743·3				

KARBHARI'S OFFICE:
LUNAWADA, 21*st April* 1910.

HARGOVIND D. KANTAVALA,
Karbhari, Lunawada State.



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